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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1208

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UNITED STATES OFFERS AID TO THIRD WORLD FOR EXPANSIONARY PURPOSES

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 13 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by V. Pozdnyak: "The Other Side of 'Unselfish' Aid"]

> [Text] American aid to the developed countries, which is publicized by bourgeois propaganda, has always served the purposes of U.S. imperialist policy and is one of the most frequently used instruments for economic expansion and the exertion of pressure on governments which displease Washington.

It is easy to see that the majority of reactionary coups in the liberated countries, accomplished with the covert or overt assistance of the United States, began with the creation of economic difficulties for progressive governments, the destablization of the economy and, finally, the destabilization of political structures, which paved the way for the usurpation of authority by ultra-rightist groups with profascist leanings. Chile is a vivid example of this.

The significance and scales of American economic aid to the developing countries are not in any way as great as U.S. propaganda organs depict them. According to the calculations of American economist William Cline, the United States spends only around 0.2 percent of its gross national product on economic aid and ranks 15th among the leading capitalist states offering this kind of aid. The lion's share of the aid is sent to such pro-American countries as Israel, Egypt and South Korea and to anti-people dictatorships in Latin America.

It would hard to determine where "pure" economic aid ends and military aid begins. It is certainly obvious that the latter's position is far from negligible. In any case, no one could convince the people of El Salvador that the United States is giving them "economic aid" by assisting a "government friendly to the United States."

As the world's foremost exporter of weapons, the United States annually increases its direct military support of official pro-American regimes and illegal terrorist groups. In fiscal year 1982, for example, the United States plans to give 213 million dollars in military aid to countries in Latin America. Of course, the bloody fascist dictatorships in El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile and Paraguay head the list of "clients."

At the same time, U.S. aid intended directly for the economic development of young states is constantly decreasing. In comparison to the 1960's, again according to

Cline, U.S. aid to foreign states has decreased 40 percent in real prices. The Reagan Administration, which is economizing on everything that offers American monopolies no economic or political advantages, intends to continue this reduction. A cut of 26 percent in U.S. aid to foreign states has been announced, meaning that it will decrease from 8 billion dollars a year to approximately 6 billion. Under the conditions of the mass militarization of the American economy, cuts in various domestic social programs and a number of international programs are expected to provide more opportunities for the dramatic augmentation of military spending.

American financial and economic aid to the young states is nothing other than one of the channels for the export of capital. It takes two forms--the form of government subsidies, loans and credit, and the form of financing by private monopolistic capital (so-called "private" aid). The second form far outweighs the first, essentially because of its overtly exploitative nature. It is also indicative that nonprivileged forms of capital export have been developing at a rapid rate in recent years. According to OECD data, these account for more than half of all the funds offered to the developing countries. Statements by American officials indicate that this tendency will continue. In other words, preference will be given to ordinary credit, particularly by monopolistic capital. American Vice-President G. Bush acknowledged in a recent speech that "the investments of American capital are growing dramatically again." Therefore, philanthropy and sentiment are being tossed aside and--long live profit! This is a concise description of the present U.S. position in this sphere.

The American press has reported that the United States is 50-percent dependent on imports of 24 out of 32 "strategic" raw materials. This is the reason for its constant interest in preserving its influence in the developing countries, many of which are rich in mineral resources. It is to these countries that most state and private capital is sent in the form of various types of aid.

The experience of recent years testifies that U.S. aid to the liberated states is not having a positive effect on their economic development and is serving the purposes of neocolonial enslavement and the economic expansion of imperialism. Inflation, the rising prices of industrial commodities and the fact that a large portion of the funds allocated to the developing countries must be returned in the form of repayment for credit and loans virtually nullify this "aid." It is also significant that much of the "aid" is of a "conditional" nature, meaning that credit is made conditional on purchases of equipment and commodities from the United States, which gives monopolies a chance to raise their prices to above the world average. The combination of all this seems more like covert robbery.

In general, American economic "aid" to foreign states is actually intended to, in addition to serving economic purposes, support existing pro-American regimes, regardless of how inhumane they might be, finance circles which might seize power with the assistance of the United States, and organize and reinforce reactionary forces, which are also expected to nullify the gains of the people in the liberated countries in the future. As we can see, the goal is the same--to keep the developing countries within the sphere of imperialist domination.

The main feature of the Reagan Administration's foreign policy from the very first days of its existence has been the examination of world problems through the prism of East-West relations. Here, as we know, Washington views everything simply as a "total Soviet threat" and nothing more. In accordance with strategic aims, the specific principles governing U.S. relations with groups of countries and entire regions emphasize struggle against the "communist menace."

The global crusade against communism, declared by the United States, is reflected in Washington's approach to its relations with the developing countries. A WASHINGTON POST article related the views of U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, according to whom the United States and its allies "must show the countries of the Third World that their hopes for development can best be realized if they cooperate with the Western countries, and not with the Soviet Union." Apparently, we can expect the opinion of this high-level spokesman for the American administration to influence the motives for the allocation of American aid. At the same time, Washington has made the ridiculous demand that the USSR "modify its behavior" with regard to the developing countries.

Obviously, the United States is gambling with the wrong card. The USSR has demonstrated numerous times that it is futile to speak to it in the language of threats. As for Washington's proposed "rules of conduct" with regard to the young states, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, unequivocally said: "If these are some kind of 'rules' which will perpetuate the imperialist robbery and authoritarian treatment of these states, the creation of 'spheres of influence' and so forth, we will certainly never agree to them." As for the United States' futile attempts to preserve its economic dominion in the developing countries by all means available, as the accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th congress noted, "the reorganization of international economic relations on a democratic basis and on the principles of equality is historically justified.... We are prepared to assist, and are now assisting, in the establishment of fair international economic relations."

The position of the USSR and other socialist states on this matter is clear and unequivocal; it is truly an example of mutually beneficial cooperation with the developing countries, which are beginning to realize who their real friends are. No "unselfish" U.S. aid can replace the establishment of a just international economic order, which is dictated by the realities of our time, or guarantee the thorough and balanced development of the liberated countries on the road to progress. In the same way, this "aid" cannot camouflage the actual essence of imperialist policy toward the developing countries or slow down the objective processes of their economic and social development.

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UNITED STATES CHARGES OF SOVIET USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS UNFOUNDED

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by V. Sednev: "The Pentagon's Poisonous Lie; Imperialism Unmasked"]

> [Text] The campaign connected with the "Soviet military threat" invented by bourgeois propaganda is still going on in the West, especially in the United States. Members of the top echelons of power in Washington recently joined this campaign. One forgery after another has been produced. A prominent place among these is occupied by the "authentic reports" of "the use of toxic substances by the Soviet Union and Vietnam" in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This slanderous campaign is supposed to make the world forget about the American aggressors' monstrous crimes in Southeast Asia.

Uncontrollable vomiting, paralysis, severe headaches, a lack of coordination, liver and gastrointestinal disorders, the appearance of a rash and malignant skin lesions--they will experience all of this later, much later. But at that time, at the height of the Vietnam War, when the American ultra-reactionaries were demanding "Return Vietnam to the stone age" and "Drop the atom bomb on the gooks," people in the United States were not overly concerned with what was later to be called, in the language of legal documents, "the devastating effect of chemical substances on people and the environment."

The poisonous boomerang hurled by the strong hand of the unknowing and the slight suspicions of the GI's turned into a real tragedy years later for many Americans who are paying today with their health and the health of their children for the crimes of the Pentagon generals.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, during the years since the end of the war in Vietnam, 1,200 former flyers who flew combat missions to disperse various toxic substances and 60,000 people who were then fighting in the contaminated area have informed the Veterans' Administration of various health complaints.

American medical specialists have confirmed that the illnesses, including cancer and neuropsychological disorders, of participants in the dirty war in Vietnam are directly related to the harmful effects of toxic chemical substances.

The chief element of the chemical warfare in Vietnam was dioxin. Studies by American, Vietnamese, Australian and Swiss physicians and by chemists from other countries have established that a minimum dose of dioxin can have a pernicious effect on the health of the individual and his future children. According to a TIMES survey of American veterans, 538 of the soldiers who came into contact with chemicals in Vietnam have 77 crippled children. The children of many veterans were born deaf, blind or with other defects. Each day the number of victims rises.

In a recent statement, U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services R. Schweiker had to admit that the United States had used chemical weapons in Vietnam. This was the first acknowledgement on the government level that more than 45 million liters of chemical substances had been dropped on the territory of Vietnam by planes during the war. Although these data are obviously understated, even they attest to the grand scales of the chemical warfare.

History has rarely seen barbarism of these proportions. Only the fascists resorted to this kind of fanatical cruelty. The American misanthropes resolved to annihilate all life in Vietnam. According to far from complete data, the SRV memorandum distributed to the Disarmament Commission on 20 March 1980 notes, more than 100,000 tons of chemical substances were "used" by the United States just in South Vietnam during the war. As a result, 43 percent of the cultivated land and 44 percent of the forests suffered. Around 70 percent of the coconut groves and 150,000 hectares of vegetation were destroyed. As the document points out, "many huge, previously cultivated fields and forested areas turned into semidesert zones.... The specific makeup and number of animals have changed, and the most harmful insects and animals are thriving, as a result of which dangerous tropical diseases are widespread." More than 2 million Vietnamese were victims of the chemical warfare; 3,500 of them died immediately and the rest have already been suffering the effects of the poison for many years.

The poisoners' victims included not only thousands of Vietnamese old people, women and children, but also a large number of American Army personnel, who had no idea of the pernicious effects of contact with these chemicals.

The authorities' forced admissions literally shocked the 2.5 million soldiers who had fought in Vietnam. They demanded thorough and free medical examinations for all former servicemen who exhibit the symptoms of these disorders. Legal and justified claims for damages to compensate the victims of these inhuman actions for their losses are being submitted to the U.S. Government.

There is no doubt that the American leaders were kept quite well informed of the investigations and findings of the special task force set up by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to study the effects of the toxic chemicals used in Vietnam, as well as of the incidence of "chemical" diseases in American veterans of this war. There is also no doubt that the Pentagon knew that the news of the unscrupulous actions of the American military establishment would evoke a negative reaction in the country and intense indignation throughout the world. This is why people in Washington quickly found a scapegoat and presented the world public with a veritable flood of slanderous and irresponsible statements about some kind of Soviet "involvement" in the use of chemical and biological weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

American officials are obviously spreading this unfounded lie about the Soviet Union in an attempt to whitewash the American military establishment and its filthy activity. In this way, they are trying to make the average American forget about the threat posed by the use of chemical weapons. By lulling the American public with talk about the possibility of "limited" nuclear war with the extensive use of chemical and neutron weapons, the irresponsible politicians hope to deflect the wave of protest, which is growing with each day, against the criminal preparations for a new world war.

Some facts about the Pentagon's active preparations for chemical warfare were recently divulged by the weekly UNITY. According to its data, the United States has accumulated 50,000 tons of VZ, a strong toxic gas. Around 1 million barrels of another toxic substance, zarine, can be found on a military base in Utah. This is also where the VH nerve gas, three times as strong as zarine, is stored. Besides this, the weekly reported, around 1,000 so-called "wet-eye" bombs, filled with zarine, have already been produced in the United States.

Even if a lie is elevated to the status of government policy, it is still a lie. Washington's propaganda bubble burst when it came into contact with reality. But Washington's criminal intrigues are already capable of extinguishing hundreds of millions of human lives, evoking global catastrophe and ending the very existence of human civilization. All people of good will are demanding that these obsessive maniacs be stopped and that their criminal plans be frustrated. They have been joined in their loud protests by the Americans who became the victims of these inhuman weapons and have felt the horrifying aftereffects of their use literally on their own skin. Now they have gained awareness. But the price of this awareness is too high. More and more people in the West are beginning to realize this. The powerful current of the movement for a ban on chemical weapons is now joining the mainstream of struggle against the danger of a new world war.

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EXCERPTS FROM ARBATOV'S BOOK 'THE SOVIET POINT OF VIEW'

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 9, Sep 81 pp 77-87

[Interview with Academician Georgiy Arkad'yevich Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, by Dutch journalist W. Oltmans; at various times during 1979 and 1980, place of interview not specified; excerpted from interview in book form, published in the FRG and Holland in 1981]

> [Text] A book of interviews with prominent Soviet expert on international affairs and public spokesman, Academician Georgiy Arkad'yevich Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was published in the FRG and Holland in March 1981. The book contains transcripts of his talks with Dutch journalist W. Oltmans throughout 1979 and 1980. Excerpts from the book are printed below with the author's permission.

[Question] The 1970's were the decade of detente. Will the 1980's be the decade of the second cold war?

[Answer] We must not be such fatalists that we immediately give up on an entire decade. It is true, however, that the international situation as a whole has deteriorated seriously. It seemed just recently that the world had found an escape from the cold war impasse and that the policy of detente had become the normal state of affairs. Now, however, some view detente as only a temporary deviation, to be followed by an unavoidable return to tension, hostility and confrontation--in short, to what was considered the normal state of affairs during the cold war era.

[Question] What do you consider the normal state of affairs to be?

[Answer] I would very much like to say with absolute certainty that the relaxation of international tension, the continuous development of cooperation and progress in arms control constitute the normal state of affairs and that we are now experiencing a deviation from this norm. But before we talk about this, let us agree on what we mean by "normal."

If we use the term "normal" to mean the natural state--for example, when we speak of "normal" body temperature, we mean that the body is healthy and that there is no threat to this health--then there is no question that the normal state of affairs is detente, and not cold war.

But the "normal" could also be the "usual"--the state that can be maintained without any special effort.

For example, it is "normal" for a cork to float. It takes effort to submerge it or lift it up in the air; as soon as this effort is discontinued, the cork returns to its normal initial state. In this sense, detente, unfortunately, is still not the normal state of international relations. Its maintenance still requires special effort, whereas tension can already be engendered by mere inactivity.

[Question] In other words, detente ran into trouble when the efforts that had been made to maintain it turned out to be inadequate?

[Answer] No, not entirely. It is true that some people did more for detente than others, but the difficulties here were engendered by more than just someone's failure to act. A truly decisive role was played by the desperate opposition of forces which regarded detente as a dangerous and hostile heresy from the very beginning. The radical change in U.S. foreign policy at the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's dealt a particularly severe blow to detente.

[Question] That statement would make the Americans indignant because they are convinced that Afghanistan was the main reason for the present deterioration of relations.

[Answer] It is no secret that the West responded to our policy toward Afghanistan with an entire hurricane of slander. But political opinions must be based on facts.

The official American argument that the events in Afghanistan were the reason for the present deterioration of relations will not stand up to criticism because the fundamental decisions which constitute the basis of the new U.S. policy and which are regarded in the USSR as a colossal step backward, in the direction of cold war, were made long before the events in Afghanistan.

[Question] To which decisions are you referring?

[Answer] The NATO decision, adopted in Washington in May 1978, about the annual increase in military budgets for the next 15 years, the U.S. President's decision of November 1979 on the "five-year plan" for the unprecedented buildup of U.S. military potential and the extremely dangerous NATO decision adopted in Brussels in December 1979 regarding the production and deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Europe. Besides this, the Americans had virtually stopped the arms limitation talks even before the events in Afghanistan. The ratification of the SALT II Treaty was already in question in September and October 1979.

In addition, there was the extremely hasty rapprochement with China on an obviously anti-Soviet basis. On top of all this, the United States sent many warships, planes and nuclear weapons to the Persian Gulf at the end of 1979. We could not believe that all of this was being done just to free the hostages in Tehran and that it was not part of the radical change in U.S. foreign and military policy.

This is why people in Moscow already believed in the middle of December 1979 that the United States had begun to modify its policy dramatically.

[Question] In other words, American policy influenced the Soviet Union's behavior in Afghanistan?

[Answer] It was one of the important factors....

[Question] If the normal development of detente had continued and the problems you mentioned had not come up, would the Soviet Union not have sent troops to Afghanistan?

[Answer] This possibility cannot be excluded. Please understand what I am saying: The assistance of Afghanistan was not "punishment" for the poor conduct of the United States or the West. But it was connected with our assessment of the new situation created by the United States and NATO.

As General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee L. I. Brezhnev remarked in January 1980 in a PRAVDA interview, the decision to send a limited military contingent to Afghanistan was not an easy decision to make. Long before the end of 1979 the Afghan Government made several requests for this kind of assistance. At the end of 1979 the situation in Afghanistan had to be assessed within the context of the escalation of international tension throughout the world, and particularly in this region. The threat to the revolutionary order in Afghanistan and the threat to our own security were of much greater proportions in this atmosphere than they would have been in an atmosphere of detente.

[Question] The events in Afghanistan gave rise to this kind of intervention by the Americans and their allies primarily because they were not sure of the Soviet Union's intentions. President Carter announced unequivocally that he could not take any risk as far as the Soviet Union's intentions were concerned. It is possible that America resolved to radically change its foreign policy long before the events in Afghanistan in the belief that the Soviet threat was growing, and that it regarded these events merely as confirmation of its fears.

[Answer] Frankly, when I hear the "Soviet threat" discussed by responsible politicians and specialists, and not simply by the average citizen who has been deceived by propaganda, I get the feeling that these people are not talking about the Soviet Union and its influence and intentions as much as about the United States, about American policy and about America's role in the world.

It is simply more convenient for America to announce fantastic claims and demands in the sphere of foreign and military policy, implying that they have been "provoked" by the Soviet Union and that it is precisely to the Soviet Union's actions that the Americans have had to respond. We believe, however, that no one provoked America to take a tougher foreign policy stance. The United States has systematically been working on the modification of its goals for a long time, and this has led it to its current assessment of its relations with the Soviet Union and the entire world.

[Question] But you will not deny that the Soviet Union has considerably strengthened its military power in recent years.

[Answer] Yes, our strength has increased. We had every reason to worry about our defense. I think that even those who complain so loudly about the Soviet military threat know that our weapons serve defensive, and not aggressive, purposes.

[Question] But NATO maintains that the weapons of the Soviet Union exceed "valid defense requirements."

[Answer] So what? These are people who notice a tiny speck of dust in someone else's eye but overlook an entire log in their own. I often ask myself: How would the American generals and politicians define their own "valid defense requirements" if approximately a million Warsaw Pact soldiers and around 700 nuclear weapons were deployed north of Michigan and if Texas were not across the border from Mexico, but from a country which had a population of a billion, possessed nuclear weapons, raved about its special destiny and laid claim to a large part of the American South?

One sign of the hypocrisy of American officials regarding the strategic position of the Soviet Union is the politically fashionable talk about the so-called "crescent of crisis." This term, coined by Brzezinski, refers to Southwest Asia and the Middle East. This region was declared a "sphere of American vital interests." But have any of those who accepted this concept given any thought to the fact that almost the entire length of the "crescent" stretches along our border and the borders of our southern neighbors and that, consequently, this is a region of tremendous significance to the security of the Soviet Union, or, in other words, that it is truly a zone of Soviet vital interests?

[Question] When I spoke with Paul Nitze, he expressed the opinion that the Soviet Union does not want a nuclear war. He does believe, however, that the Soviet Union is preparing to fight and win this kind of war.

[Answer] Perhaps I should thank Nitze for saying that we do not want a nuclear war, even if he only admitted it in a private conversation. This is not exactly a customary statement for him. But all the rest is a variation on an old theme.

[Question] You probably know that it is not only the "hawks" who express this view. There are others who believe that the Soviet Union is not excluding the possibility of this kind of war as a means of attaining political objectives.

[Answer] When they allege that we are prepared to fight and win a nuclear war, they usually cite remarks that were not made by the political leadership of the country, authorized to make decisions in regard to war and peace, or by the present military leadership. They take quotations from articles, statements and books by some Soviet military authors who examine, from their strictly professional vantage point, the question of how we should fight if we are forced to go to war, and I do not see anything abnormal or alarming in this. It is precisely the military leaders who should consider the actions they should take if war should break out. This does not necessarily mean that they regard nuclear war as a useful foreign policy instrument.

At the beginning of the 1960's I was in London at the time of the international crisis. In a cafe there, I saw a sign which read: "In the event of a nuclear attack, remain calm, pay your bill and proceed to the nearest cemetery." I am afraid that if a military leader in any country had issued these orders, no one would have rewarded him for his sense of humor. He would have had to resign, and without any hope of a pension.

Let the accusers of the Soviet Union listen to what people are saying about this matter in the United States. And these people are not isolated military authors, but high-level military leaders. Let me give you a few examples. General Curtis LeMay, U.S. strategic aviation commander, insisted that the Americans be constantly prepared to "fight any war to the point of victory, including general war" (when he spoke of general war, he was not referring simply to a war commanded by generals). Former U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird wrote that American "strategy must be aimed at fighting wars, winning victories and achieving reconstruction" and that the United States should prepare for "total nuclear war" and convince the enemy "that we will take the initiative into our own hands and deliver the first strike." Another example is a statement by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1977: "American nuclear strategy presupposes the maintenance of sufficient military strength for the purpose of intimidating an opponent, but if intimidation should not have the desired effect, we must have the necessary striking force to control the escalation of any conflict and end a war on terms acceptable to the United States." I assure you that you will find nothing comparable to this in the verbal or written statements of Soviet military leaders or anyone else in the Soviet Union.

[Question] When these matters are discussed in the West, Soviet military doctrine as a whole, and not isolated quotations, is taken into account.

[Answer] Nevertheless, in the final analysis, conclusions about our foreign policy are drawn precisely from these quotations. Without going into detail, I would like to again emphasize the most significant aspect of this matter: Soviet military doctrine is of an indisputably defensive nature. This is quite clearly reflected in the Soviet stand on the question of nuclear weapons. Allow me to quote the most authoritative source. This is a statement made by Marshal L. I. Brezhnev, supreme commander in chief of the USSR Armed Forces: "We are against the use of nuclear weapons; only extraordinary circumstances, aggression against our country or its allies, would force us to resort to this extreme form of self-defense" ("Leninskim kursom" [Following the Leninist Course], vol VII, p 300).

I would like to cite another quotation about the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons. When General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev spoke in Tula in the beginning of 1977, he said: "Our efforts are aimed precisely at keeping the matter from reaching the point of the first strike or the second strike, at preventing nuclear war in general" (KOMMUNIST, Moscow, 1977, No 2, p 28).

I could also cite other similar statements by L. I. Brezhnev, Soviet Defense Minister D. F. Ustinov and other Soviet leaders.

The quintessence of these statements is that we see the prevention of war as the function of our strategic armed forces. The Soviet Union believes that it is senseless to strive for military superiority. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, the very concept of this kind of superiority "loses meaning in the presence of today's huge arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery" ("Leninskim kursom," vol VII, p 312). Soviet military doctrine, which has been explained on numerous occasions by the Soviet leadership, unequivocally testifies that we view nuclear war as the most terrible misfortune that could ever befall mankind; that our strategy is of a defensive nature; that we are against the concept of the "first strike"; that the function of our strategic forces consists in intimidating a possible aggressor and that they are intended for retaliatory strikes.

All of this has been said numerous times by the most authoritative individuals. This is the gist of our military doctrine, and it would be impossible to discern any other, "secret" doctrine behind this one, simply because no other doctrine exists. As for all the various official statements by the American side, we feel that they express the opposite view.

[Question] To which American statements are you referring?

[Answer] What about, for example, when Brzezinski was interviewed by English journalist Jonathan Power. Brzezinski said that nuclear war should not be regarded as a terrible catastrophe in the final analysis because "only" 10 percent of the world population would die. Incidentally, "only" 10 percent would amount to 400 million people.

In essence, this is a variation on the old Maoist themes: "The nuclear bomb is only a paper tiger," "In the event of a nuclear war, only half the Chinese will die, and the rest will then begin a new and happy life" and so forth. Apparently, the rapprochement with Beijing and the game of chance with the Chinese card have had some effect.

After making this reassuring observation, Brzezinski added that "if the need arose," he would not hesitate--he would push the button and launch the missiles. It would be interesting to see the size of the headlines in the NEW YORK TIMES and WASHINGTON POST if a high-level Soviet spokesman were to make similar statements.

And this is not just idle talk. After all, it is precisely in the United States that theoretical and technological projects are being carried out energetically to guarantee the possibility of fighting and winning a nuclear war.

[Question] Are you exaggerating?

[Answer] Not at all. Carter's Directive 59 is only the latest offspring of an entire school of strategic thought that preaches "limited" nuclear war as a "flexible" method of using nuclear weapons. All of this is far from simple speculation. The appropriate military equipment is being developed--for example, smaller warheads with heightened targeting accuracy, neutron weapons, special delivery systems that are to be situated near the Soviet border, etc. Some feel that all of these measures are merely intended to give greater weight to American political threats. Even in this event, however, the danger of war is sharply increased because nuclear weapons can evade control if a conflict should escalate, regardless of the original intention. The constant attempts to erase the distinctions between conventional and nuclear wars are extremely dangerous.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because they tend to eliminate such impediments to nuclear war as the widespread aversion to this kind of war, the realization of its catastrophic consequences and, consequently, the conviction that it cannot be regarded as an acceptable political instrument. If people begin to believe in the possibility of resorting to nuclear war, the probability and possibility of this kind of war will increase considerably.

[Question] You apparently believe that the possibility of nuclear war cannot be excluded, and that this danger is increasing. Does this not imply that attempts must be made to minimize its consequences?

[Answer] This conclusion might seem logical, but the realities of the nuclear age demand a totally different way of thinking. I have already said that the very belief in the possibility of a "minor, neat and tidy nuclear war" undermines the resistance to nuclear conflagration. But this is not all. If the price that must be paid for this kind of war starts to seem more or less acceptable, this will unavoidably heighten the adventurism of the persons seated closest to the nuclear buttons. Their policy would be much less carefully considered and less balanced because they would believe that a miscalculation would give rise only to a small war without any particularly frightening consequences. If a truly crucial situation should arise, it would be easier to decide to push the button.

[Question] Nevertheless, the losses and destruction of "limited war" would be much less significant.

[Answer] No, we could hardly expect this. In my opinion, it is difficult to even imagine a "neat and tidy minor nuclear war." You see, any attempt to limit possible losses, by means of anti-missile or civil defense, would cause the other side to retaliate. It would increase the number of its warheads, enhance their ability to penetrate as far as possible into the depths of enemy territory and compound their destructive power. It is hardly likely that any side would make any special effort to prevent enemy losses from becoming too great. Nuclear war would not in the least resemble the aristocratic duel according to all the rules. If mankind were civilized enough for this, it would be easy to prevent nuclear war and to achieve universal and total disarmament.

No, we have no right to think of nuclear war as some kind of chivalric duel. There is no such thing as limited war or limited nuclear strikes. If nuclear war should break out, it could never remain limited. Escalation is particularly inevitable just by virtue of the very fact that neither side will want to admit its defeat. Besides this, imagine if nuclear bombs were exploding all around you. Would you be able to coldbloodedly calculate the particular enemy strike that would justify proper retaliation so that the "rules of the game" would be in no way violated? Escalation will be simply impossible to prevent.

It seems to me that the best description of the concept of limited war was given by John Culver, former Democratic senator from the state of Iowa, who was once a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He compared this concept to the "limited effect of a match thrown into a powder-keg."

[Question] How did the Soviet Union react to Directive 59, in which President Carter set forth the new nuclear strategic doctrine?

[Answer] First of all, it is worth noting that the actual wording of Directive 59 has been kept secret by the United States; therefore, we in the Soviet Union can judge this document only by what the White House deemed necessary to announce to leading American press organs, and by some official statements--for example, the speech presented by former Secretary of Defense H. Brown at the naval academy on 20 August 1980.

There is sufficient indication, however, that the U.S. Government officially approved the concept of limited nuclear war. The assumption that it was inclined toward this concept had existed long before this time. Washington has chosen to deliberately clarify neither the specific circumstances in which it would start such a war nor other decisive aspects of the matter. This uncertain situation was most probably created on purpose to heighten the psychological impact of the new doctrine and simultaneously retain the right of maximum freedom of action for the United States.

[Question] What aspects of this doctrine do you find dangerous?

[Answer] Despite the constant allegations of this strategy's authors that it is only an amplification of the intimidation theory adhered to by previous secretaries of defense, from Robert McNamara to James Schlesinger, this is actually a qualitative change. The new strategy is intended to lower the nuclear threshold and increase the number of situations in which the United States would justified to use nuclear weapons. It provides a pretext for a new round in the arms race, for an unbridled arms race. In addition to all this, the doctrine reinforces the tendencies leading to total destabilization in the sphere of military equipment and in the sphere of military strategic thinking. To justify this new strategy, the Americans speak of their fear of becoming the victims of a first strike, but they are actually striving to ensure the first-strike potential of U.S. strategic armed forces.

[Question] In view of the fact, however, that the only safeguard against nuclear war is the so-called "balance of fear," or the realization by both sides of the suicidal nature of nuclear war, is it possible that the new strategy is not so different from the old one?

[Answer] No, they are quite different. Directive 59 is not intended to alleviate the general fear of nuclear war, but to fuel the enemy's fear and simultaneously increase America's own power. Nuclear weapons will lie untouched in arsenals only as long as both sides feel equally threatened and are equally able to destroy one another. The greatest caution must be observed. There can be no silly games with the "balance of fear" that has prevented so many conflicts from escalating to the level of nuclear war.

On the other hand, it is quite obvious that a peace based on mutual intimidation is far from ideal and cannot last. The maintenance of intimidation potential calls for a sufficiently impressive arsenal, and this results in an arms race. Furthermore, it is also necessary to maintain the enemy's belief that he is threatened; in other words, the willingness to destroy the enemy, and to incinerate half the planet and commit national suicide at the same time, must be demonstrated. In addition to threats, saber-rattling and blackmail, this also requires periodic actions which attest to a capability for irresponsible behavior, adventuristic undertakings and impulsive conduct. The dangers inherent in this need no explanation.

[Question] Rosalyn Carter told Gail Sheehy of the NEW YORK TIMES: "Oh, I could imagine how a war could start. Jimmy would not be afraid to start a war to defend the honor of my country." But different people interpret honor in different ways.

[Answer] You are right, but it is even more important that nuclear war cannot be compared to a chivalric duel, unless we are speaking of an honorable suicide, of course.

Let us disregard the moral aspects, however. We are dealing here with an example of the unnatural logic engendered by the balance of fear. This logic requires constant recognition of the ability to commit mass murder on an extreme scale, or what might be termed megamurder. There is an insoluble dilemma here. On the one hand, we must agree that war is senseless. On the other hand, we must constantly prepare for war and stress our willingness to start a war. Regardless of our original intentions, this logic eventually leads us to the verge of catastrophe.

[Question] Is there any solution?

[Answer] In general, mutual intimidation can still be regarded as a lesser evil than preparations for "acceptable nuclear war." But it is impossible to live forever in an atmosphere of intimidation; sooner or later, it loses its effect. For this reason, we must find an alternative to intimidation. The question now concerns the direction we should take in our search for this alternative. It would be a catastrophe if we moved in the direction of "acceptable nuclear war." There is only one reasonable path, and this is the path to peace based on arms control and subsequent disarmament, the path of stronger trust and cooperation. There is no question that this is an extremely difficult path, requiring tremendous effort, great wisdom, patience and political courage. But there is most probably no other path to strong and lasting peace.

[Question] Kissinger once said: "Absolute security for only one of the superpowers is unattainable and, what is more, undesirable, because it would mean absolute insecurity for the other side." Is this not also one of the new realities of the nuclear age?

[Answer] Perhaps. I only doubt whether a member of the U.S. Government could rise so far above common sense as to call his own absolute security undesirable. And there is not even any need for this. The realization that absolute security is unattainable is enough. It is precisely this fact that must be acknowledged so that the arms race can stop. This reality of our time is closely related to another: So many means of destruction have been accumulated that their further accumulation would not strengthen national security. The exact opposite is true: The more weapons there are, the less security there will be. Farsighted Americans began to realize this more than 15 years ago. Jerome Wiesner and Herbert York wrote, for example: "The arms race has created a situation in which the reinforcement of military strength does not increase national security, but diminishes it. Judging by our professional experience, we are certain that there is no technical way of resolving this contradiction.... The arms race is like a spiral which rotates faster and faster and leads to oblivion."

[Question] When was this written?

[Answer] In 1964. And I would like to stress that when it comes to professional qualifications, experience and knowledge, it would be difficult to find two other Americans whose opinions would warrant more attention. Wiesner was President Kennedy's adviser on scientific affairs and York is an equally prominent scientist, who was connected directly with military production when he headed the Pentagon's research and development department.

I repeat, this was written in 1964. If people had listened to these words then, imagine how many billions could have been saved and how much the cause of peace could have benefited.

[Question] After many hours of discussion and many weeks of work on this book, I want to repeat the question with which I began: Will the 1980's be the decade of the second cold war?

[Answer] I would not retract a single word of my original answer. But I would like to add something.

[Question] This is precisely why I repeated the question.

[Answer] I want to add to my previous answer that the second cold war would also differ from the first in the sense that it would be, in some respects, a false cold war, or what the French might call a "strange cold war." It would be false because, in contrast to the first cold war, it could hardly rest on convictions. The convictions which lay at the basis of the first cold war were false, stemming from unjustified fears, biases and ignorance, but they did exist and did represent an important psychological factor.

We would have to have a very low opinion of the mental capabilities of people to believe that the Europeans of the 1980's could once again fall for the myths that were used to frighten them at the end of the 1940's. I think that even the Americans now know too much to return to the state in which they existed in the late 1940's and early 1950's. It is difficult to believe that they would again follow prophets like Senator Joseph McCarthy or Congressman Parnell Thomas--these apostles of the first cold war who, as it later turned out, were nothing more than swindlers (and swindlers, one could say, who rose to the status of apostles with the aid of the cold war). In fact, the second cold war would be artificial and only a few would find any meaning and purpose in it. And here is something even more significant: Now that people have learned what detente is like from their own experience, there are few who would see this kind of cold war as the only alternative to "hot" war. This would also be an artificial cold war in the sense that the United States would try to fuel it without having what it takes to win it.

It was unable to win the first cold war, when its position in the world was much stronger than it is today. It would be absolutely impossible for the United States to win this kind of war in the last quarter of our century. It is nevertheless a fact that it is precisely the United States that is trying to start this war, and this attests to a serious threat to peace and stability throughout the world.

[Question] Is it possible that East-West relations could improve if our entire civilization is threatened by mortal dangers?

[Answer] What can I say, one of these dangers is the danger of war, and we have already talked about this enough.

Another danger is the exacerbation of global problems, such as the supply of energy and raw materials, the food crisis and the problems of environmental protection and poverty in the Third World. The accuracy of the appraisals of the Club of Rome and other specialists could be disputed, but I feel that they reflect some real problems. The population of the world is expected to increase from the present 4.5 billion to 6 billion by the year 2000. This means that we will have to solve problems in the next two decades that once took centuries to solve. Our need for raw materials, especially sources of energy, is increasing to unprecedented proportions. The problem of providing mankind with food is an extremely urgent one. If present tendencies continue, the number of unemployed will rise to 1 billion by the end of the century.

[Question] Do you expect the vital need for solutions to these problems to stimulate detente and cooperation?

[Answer] Yes, I do. If I might borrow Carter's famous metaphor (although he used it in another context), these dangers can be regarded as the "moral equivalent of war" in the sense that they will require maximum effort and will necessitate cooperation by all states, particularly cooperation by the Soviet Union and United States.

[Question] I would like to ask you a personal question. In our discussions, we have touched upon a broad spectrum of problems. What is your personal view, your view as a man, as Citizen Arbatov?

[Answer] I think it would be worth repeating what I already wrote once in an article for NEWSWEEK, the American magazine. I am convinced that this view is shared by the majority of my generation in the Soviet Union.

My father went to war when he was 18. I also went to war when I was only 18. We were both lucky: We came back home. And I am very happy that my son, who is 30 now, did not have to fight. No one will return from the war that now threatens mankind. There will be no victors.

[Question] Do you sympathize with today's young people who are pessimistic about the future and have lost all hope of a more sane world with no danger of war?

[Answer] Antonio Gramsci believed that the best combination of pessimism and optimism in the human being was a pessimistic mind and an optimistic will. I think he was saying that people should see and recognize all dangers and negative tendencies but should also resolve to overcome them and build a better world. Unfortunately, we often encounter the opposite, in which case people are afraid to make truly realistic and discerning assessments of reality and feel helpless in times of crisis.

I personally would be afraid to entrust the fate of the world to a generation which had lost all hope. It is true that some of today's difficulties are unique in terms of the scales of the threat they pose to mankind. But after all that the people of my generation had to go through, I am certain that mankind has what it takes to overcome existing difficulties. The deciding factor is the will to combat these difficulties.

I do not think that all of today's young people are pessimistically inclined. To some degree, I can understand those who are filled with pessimism. They have encountered serious problems and are deeply disillusioned. This is more their misfortune than their fault. I think that the older generation bears a greater responsibility. We must preserve, for the younger generation, not only the hope of a better life on the planet, but also the planet itself.

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GEORGIAN COMMENTATOR PRAISES SADAT'S DESTRUCTION BY 'PATRIOTS'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 October page 2 carries a 1600-word commentary by Dr of History Sh. Kurdgelashvili on the destruction of President Sadat by Egyptian army patriots. It reflected the will of the people, who were finally fed up with Sadat's autocratic rule, his betrayal of Nasser's legacy, his turning away from the Soviet Union and toward the imperialist camp, the disgrace of the Camp David "deal," and so on. Throughout, the commentator implies that Sadat's "anti-communist" and "anti-Soviet" acts fed the Egyptian people's justified rage.

The author then dwells on the significance of the Egyptian Patriotic Front, founded in March 1980 in Beirut by representatives of Moslem, Christian, and communist groups. Unanimously elected as general secretary was Lt Gen Saad ad-Din ash-Shazli, a faithful follower of Nasser who received his military training in Egypt and in the Moscow Military Academy. In his own statement in praise of Sadat's assassination, ash-Shazli warns that if Sadat-type rule should resume, Egypt's patriots will not hesitate to use "revolutionary violence" to restore the people's rights. The commentator hints that the national army, which threw out Farouk in 1952, could again head up the struggle against imperialism. He then quotes the Soviet government's condemnation of joint U.S.-Egyptian military maneuvers in Egypt, which "cannot but affect the Soviet Union's security interests."

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PARAMETERS FOR SOVIET SOCIOCULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DEFINED

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[Article by Yuriy V. Arutyunyan, doctor of historical sciences, professor, head of the sector of specific sociological studies of the Ethnographic Institute imeni N. N. Miklukho-Maklay, USSR Academy of Sciences. Author of monographs on "Mechanizers in USSR Agriculture," "The Soviet Peasantry During the Great Patriotic War," "Experience in Village Sociological Studies," "Social Structure of the Rural Population in the USSR," "The Social and the National" (as co-author), "Experience in Ethnosociological Studies of the Way of Life," and others. The present article is based on a chapter in the collective monograph "Aktual'nyye Problemy Natsional'nykh Otnosheniy v Svete Konstitutsii SSSR" [Topical Problems of National Relations in the Light of the USSR Constitution] (Nauka, Moscow, 1981), published in the "National Relations in the Contemporary Age" series: "Ethnosociological Study of Culture in the USSR"]

[Text] Social (in the broad meaning of the term) and purely ethnic processes can and must be subjected to effective studies on an interrelated basis. It is no accident that at the 26th CPSU Congress problems of development of national relations in the USSR were considered in a state of organic unity with those related to improvements in the socioclass structure of Soviet society.

The ethnosociological direction in the study of nations, which has been actively developed in the USSR during the past decade, was started at the crossing point of sociology and ethnography. On the one hand, the study of general social phenomena and processes in contemporary society calls for a determination of the national-specific features of their manifestation. On the other, ethnic characteristics (in particular language, national self-awareness, and elements of traditional national culture) are in themselves socially multivariant, i.e., they accumulate in varying amounts among sociodemographic population groups.

The need to take the national feature of social phenomena into consideration has been broadly confirmed. It would be no exaggeration to say that the entire system of social indicators applied in the USSR requires that national diversity be taken into consideration. Summarized indicators are usually applied in the discussion of basic social processes characteristic of the socialist society (elimination of disparities between town and country, surmounting major disparities between mental and physical labor, etc). This is natural in the case of the development of the socialist society as a whole (particularly when compared with the society of the opposite social system) or in assessing the broad historical changes which are taking place within it.

However, the regional-national variety of manifestation of social processes common to the entire country must be taken into consideration if we are to understand in detail the social phenomena typical of a multinational socialist state.

We shall illustrate the range of this variety of extreme indicators, ranging from the large-scale "community" (urban or rural) to the social microcell (the family). Whereas according to the all-union 1970 population census, 56 percent of the USSR population lived in cities, the share of urban residents in the main native national groups of union republics ranged from 65-68 percent among Russians and Armenians to 15-20 percent among Kirghiz and Moldavians.[1] Such fluctuations will retain their real social meaning as long as substantial disparities remain between rural and urban living conditions.

Equally noticeable are differences in another range of indicators--family size. According to the 1970 census, the average family in the USSR had 3.9 members. Among the different nationalities the family size ranged from 3.1 among Estonians to 5.8-6 among Uzbeks and Turkmens. It is self-evident that these differences affect many aspects of human life, especially important social behavior indicators such as migration and social mobility. Although behavior is determined by economic factors, the influence of the latter is not isolated from other determinants. It is no accident that with an essentially identical size of disparities between urban and rural living conditions, the attractiveness of the city is felt in Central Asian republics far less sharply than in many other republics in the USSR. Here, on an average, no more than 1-2 percent of the rural population migrate to the city, compared with up to 8 percent in the RSFSR. This conflicts with real manpower needs: in areas where the rural population is sufficient, the outflow hardly exhausts the natural growth, whereas wherever there is an obvious need for manpower resources such outflow leads to an absolute loss of manpower. The processes related to social mobility are affected by other, strictly ethnic, features as well. In particular, insufficient knowledge of the language of international communication, widespread in many cities in this area because of their ethnic structure, may be having a restraining influence on migration from rural areas in Central Asia. All of this proves quite eloquently the need to study general socioeconomic phenomena and mandatorily take into consideration their regional and ethnic specifics.

The topical nature of the other aspect of ethnosociology--the social base and multivariance of ethnic phenomena and processes--is even more obvious. The broadening of the cultural range, the internationalization of culture and way of life, the mastery and use of languages, the language of international communication above all, and so on, are largely based on social requirements and vary according to socioprofessional activity and environment. The ethnosociological study of these aspects--ethnosocial and socioethnic (i.e., "the ethnic in the social" and "the social in the ethnic")--has developed in a number of republics. In the first half of the 1960's, sociological studies of national problems were undertaken in Estonia, Latvia, Georgia and Kirghizia. Subsequently, such studies were undertaken in other union (Belorussian, Ukrainian, Armenian, Azerbaijani) and autonomous (Udmurtskaya, Bashkirskaya, Karel'skaya, Dagestanskaya, Kabardino-Balkarskaya, Severo-Osetinskaya, Checheno-Ingushskaya and other) republics in the USSR.

At the same time, an interrepublic study on "Optimizing Sociocultural Development Conditions and Rapprochement Among Nations in the USSR" (OSU) was undertaken by the sector of specific sociological studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Ethnography together with republic scientific centers.

Today the ethnosociological study of processes of development and reciprocal enrichment of national cultures becomes particularly important.

The ethnosociological approach to the study of cultural problems is not isolated from other scientific directions. It tends to rely on specific data and to use the experience of various disciplines (sociology, ethnography, statistics, history, psychology). The ethnosociological approach is combined with the comprehensive study of the history of culture as suggested by Academician M. Kim.[2] However, if in a historical approach the researcher is interested mainly in the study of the stages of development of culture and their characteristics, in an ethnosociological study the main attention is focused on determining the mechanism itself of sociocultural contemporary processes. This mandatorily requires the study of ethnic parameters of social processes and phenomena. Specific ethnosociological studies of culture may provide data for the further development of the theory of national culture on which philosophers have been long and actively at work.

In our view, the socioethnic norm of human self-expression is the most important object of ethnosociological studies of national culture. The range of cultures and their "boundaries" are widening in the course of historical progress. Culture does not stop at the borders of a settlement, ethnic environment or state. The range of cultural perception by the individual is broadening steadily. At the same time, the means for the production and consumption of culture are becoming standardized.

Within this broad understanding of culture we can single out within it interrelated subsystems. To a certain extent, this is reflected in the following structure of its components: cultural fund, cultural dissemination mechanism, cultural consumption and mastery, which determine actual behavior.

The cultural fund may be material, ranging from primitive labor tools to a cosmodrome; spiritual, from early folklore to contemporary art; moral, from ordinary law to constitutional norms. We must distinguish between a historical and an operative fund, either of which has its own scale of operation, ranging from the family and settlement to the nation, the social system and all mankind.

The mechanism for the dissemination (transmission) of culture ranges from mass communication media to informal communications. Depending on the scale of the system, the role, functions and share of one or another cultural dissemination medium change. The bigger the system the more important becomes the dissemination of culture through mass information media and, respectively, the lesser the role of informal communications becomes. In the course of time, the scale of the institutional diffusion of culture becomes greater and informal contacts are reduced.

The ethnosociologists are concentrating on the consumption and mastery of culture. The following subsystems for the functioning of culture have been singled out:

Sociopolitical (specifically ideology);

Production--attitude toward labor, vocational guidance and others;

Spiritual, with two basic aspects: rational-emotional (primarily science) and emotional-rational--artistic culture. Spiritual culture obtains its physical manifestations in architecture, household use objects, technical equipment and others;

Social, including societal and family culture.

All of these subsystems "find their outlet" in the overall interrelated subsystem of moral culture.

The fact that culture in all such subsystems may be manifested in its active or passive form must be taken into consideration in making a study. The active aspect is manifested in actual behavior. Creativity is the culminating point of the active manifestation in culture, for it is precisely creativity that expands the cultural stock.

As a socioethnic normed self-expression of man, we have considered culture within the OSU program on various scales and levels--from the microgroup, the family above all, to the nation. Specific empirical data enable us to provide a relatively complete characterization of ethnic groups in the studied republics with a view to determining the common and specific features and development patterns and prospects. Such studies can help us to explain the inner mechanism of the process of rapprochement among nations and their scientific guidance.

A comparative study of the cultural interaction among nations makes it possible to formulate and resolve a number of basic and specific problems, as follows:

1. Determine the way the specific features of their cultural past, level of development of their own national culture, and nature of the historical experience in the areas of cultural, social and political relations among nations influence the development and rapprochement among them.

2. Determine the correlation between the development of national culture and the level of urbanization and industrialization of national republics.

3. Determine the patterns of change in the inner structure of national cultures (the infrastructure)--the correlation among material culture, language, artistic culture, value orientations, etc; determine the characteristics and pace of internationalization in various cultural areas (different in terms of type and level of development).

4. Determine the general and specific features of the cultural aspect of different nations, which makes possible a more profound cultural-ethnic characterization of contemporary nations.

Furthermore, a number of "traditional" problems must be resolved on the basis of broader and essentially new comparative data: the social structure of nations must be characterized; the role of national affiliation and other national factors (language, behavior) in the social mobility process must be determined; the variety of cultural characteristics of social groups of nations and their social mobility must be determined; the ratio between international and traditional-national features in social groups must be brought to light; the extent and depth of their mastery of contemporary national culture must be defined; the laws which affect processes of cultural exchange among nations must be found; and the link between the development of national culture and national relations governed by a system of national concepts, must be established.

The theoretical definition of the criteria of optimum development of sociocultural processes assumes an essential significance. Three criteria may be singled out: the first is related to strictly cultural development. We know that in the course of the "Westernizing" and urbanization of culture, national culture may wither away. In such a case, one cultural orientation is entirely replaced by another. From our viewpoint, this cannot be considered an optimum variant of sociocultural development. The latter is characterized by the absolute broadening of the cultural range of the individual and a mastering of world culture without losing the progressive element of one's own culture.

The other optimality criteria are found in correlated cultural areas, above all on the level of the interrelationship between culture and economics. We know that the development of culture, on the one hand, and of the production process, on the other, does not take place evenly. The role which the individual plays as a member of the production collective is narrower than the one he plays as a citizen.[3]

However, relations between production and culture may be optimized not only as a result of the comprehensive development of production in accordance with the requirements of the individual but also by optimizing the processes of sociocultural development, mainly through a certain reorientation in cultural development. Culture can be not only a means for production growth but a self-seeking aim, i.e., it can be not only strictly utilitarian but a direct source of spiritual enjoyment and creativity in a harmoniously developed individual. This increases the compensatory functions of culture and culture and economics interact as a self-regulating system within which the contradictions created by development disproportions are naturally abated. The next criterion in optimizing sociocultural processes is found on the sociopsychological level. Language, awareness of common origin and historical destinies, customs, and so on are the consolidating factors of this criterion in a nation. However, an egocentric tendency may develop on this basis. This auxiliary product of sociocultural development may become a factor which hinders the progress of national culture and, in the final account, leads to a feeling of exclusivity. The optimum development of sociocultural processes, therefore, presumes the elimination of the threat of deformation of the national feelings by increasing cultural contacts and reciprocal enrichment among nations. The internationalization of national culture is a characteristic of its healthy development. It is precisely nations which can absorb the achievements of world culture and transform it in accordance with their own historically developed cutural forms that have the most powerful cultural potential.

The process of rapprochement among nations becomes exceptionally topical today. We invest the term "rapprochement among nations" with a double meaning. On the one hand, it implies the "equalization" of their social and cultural standards and the creation of basically similar socioprofessional structures and actual identical access to and measure of consumption by all nations of the spiritual wealth of mankind and, on this basis, the development of common features. On the other hand, this implies interrelationship among nations as such. As we know, similarity does not always mean solidarity. Sometimes it intensifies rivalry, for it equalizes the competitive opportunities of nations. That is why the internationalization of cultures must be mandatorily accompanied by the assertion of internationalist principles in relations among nations.

The general hypothesis of the OSU is based on the idea that cultural development of nations is determined by social factors. Consequently, national relations are considered on the level of class and socioprofessional population groups. The studies focused on determining the interrelationship between changes in the social structure of nations and the process of further rapprochement between the levels of their economic and cultural development and among the specific historical destinies of nations. The theme of the study is not individual specific phenomena but their system, their totality of interrelated processes. Essentially, this is a set of different studies, some of which are specifically sociological, conducted on the basis of the same system and subordinated to the overall objectives of optimal social planning.

The purpose of such planning in this area is the creation of a maximally favorable regimen for the sociocultural growth of the individual (essentially, the level of his sociocultural growth represents the level of the progressiveness of a society). The final objective of the OSU is to determine this growth and define its parameters and factors. The solution of this problem depends on three subordinate operations: defining the level of the social growth of the individual, his cultural growth (standard) and improvement of international orientations. Development of each of these qualities is not always harmonious and their optimum combination is a most important management problem. In the final account, the study is based on a system of operations aimed at determining the conditions which govern the development of human capabilities and the realization of developed capabilities.

Both abilities and their realization are determined by the interaction between the individual and the microenvironment (specific living conditions) and macroenvironment (social situation at large). Speaking of the development of capabilities, we must particularly emphasize operations which reflect channels or factors of primary, of early socialization of the personality. The decisive ones among them are the family, the school and the settlement in which the individual develops (village, small, average or big city, and so on). As to the realization of capabilities, the essential features here are the contemporary levels of socialization. The determination of the "conditions for the materialization of capabilities" is broken down into operations which bring to light the level of labor, sociopolitical and sociocultural activities and activities in daily life.[5]

The functioning of these channels largely depends on the sociocultural stock, whose classification into two areas is essential (material-production and spiritual, which is particularly important in terms of our objective). The study of the individual elements of the cultural stock of a nation, therefore, is mandatory in rounding out the research system. As to international upbringing, it follows the same channels as cultural development. Its study calls for a consideration of the ethnic aspect (for example, the language in which training is provided at school, the ethnic situation in production collectives, the ratio between the international and the national in the value stock of national culture, ideology, etc). The effect of these factors varies from one republic, city and rayon to another, depending on the specific and the general social situation.

In order to understand the OSU system it is necessary to discuss several concepts used in the analysis and the means for their "instrumental expression."

The social growth of the individual represents the changed positions of the individual in the social structure. These positions are two-dimensional. They are defined by the quality of labor and the area of its application. We can single out areas such as city-village, state and kolkhoz-cooperative sector, and block sectors such as industry, transportation, construction, communications, services and agriculture, as well as nonproduction areas such as household work and school attendance.

Based on work quality, the intelligentsia groups may be classified as follows: administrative, including party-governmental and departmental-economic; scientific and technical and scientific-humanitarian; artistic-creative; finally, mass, including physicians and teachers. Among workers and peasants, the groups are classified on the basis of skill. We shall not provide here a theoretical substantiation of this classification, for such information may be found in several publications.[5] Let us merely point out that the classification takes into consideration not only differences in the social organization of labor and the ways and means of acquisition of the social product but the related social interests, which is particularly essential in the study of national interests.

Social growth is described through the concept of social mobility--vertical, horizontal, intergeneration and intrageneration. We shall not analyze these concepts, for their definition has been universally accepted. Let us single out in particular the concept of "social mobility," which describes the physical act of a change of status.[6] Mobility is a broader and sociologically deeper concept, for it presume a study not only of changes but of the sociopsychological aspects of mobility. The mobility process is analyzed at various points. The positions of the parents, of the subjects of the study and of adult children at the start of their labor careers and at the time of the investigation (city or village, area of activity, etc) are compared. Furthermore, the planned preferred mobility is determined (conventionally speaking, social plans and social dreams). This is important in forecasting the social growth of a person and in establishing the psychological climate to which national orientations are related.

The person's career, data on the parents' employment and educational level, the children's occupation, preferred type of employment and so on are reflected in the questionnaire. Data corrections are accomplished with the help of special procedures which take into consideration manpower demand and supply, the individual's situation when enrolling in a higher educational institution, his situation when filling vacancies, etc. These procedures are based on statistical data, personal files, labor records, expert surveys, etc. The overall system is such that the elimination of one or another procedure (as in the absence of specialists, for example) does not determine its fate or prevent the study of the basic topics. Although many procedures are optional, their implementation could make the study particularly effective.

Cultural growth is determined not only by the educational level of the individual but the extent to which he has mastered the cultural stock and cultural orientations and requirements. Several scales (so-called "thermometers") are used in determining the individual's exposure to culture and requirements. The most important among them are "national-international cultural orientation," "national-professional," and "traditional (archaic)--contemporary."

In the national scale the variables are language, national and international types of artistic creativity (music, dance, poetry) and some national elements of so-called traditional culture, including types of material culture such as food and interiors. In each separate case we single out in pairs value (orientation) and actual behavior or remainder of one or another cultural element. An orientation on the national alone is interpreted as narrow-national, while an orientation which involves no national forms is considered "international." In our understanding, coinciding international and national orientations are a syndrome of the international and the national in culture. The proper organization of the scales will enable us to formulate the syndrome of generalizing indicators, which will help us to quantify the collected data.

Since one of the important purposes of the OSU is to show value orientations, it pays great attention to spiritual culture. We proceed from the assumption that ethnic choices (i.e., the possibility of giving preference to national elements) in material culture in modern urbanized society, particularly under Soviet conditions, where a unified economy and an all-union division of labor prevail, are extremely limited. As a rule, the choice is based not on orientation but on the level of consumption and accessibility. The material culture of the individual is determined not by his orientation but by both his present and past situation. This is directly related to the level of his material well-being. The possibilities of following ethnic orientations in various areas of material culture vary. For example, the most frequently mentioned item is housing, followed by furnishings and food, etc. Therefore, in order to determine the ethnic orientations (choices) in material culture, the researcher must develop an ideal situation. The expressed preferences are compared with the actual behavior or, more accurately, the inherited physical environment. Choices in material culture are considered an element of the national and international syndrome.

The other procedure in the continua of cultural development is indirectly related to internationalization processes. The purpose of the most important among them is to determine the orientation as it shifts from traditional to contemporary culture. Furthermore, based on the nature of the research, we may introduce a system which establishes the strictly utilitarian and the broader orientations (culture as a means of social mobility and culture as a self-seeking aim, a source of spiritual pleasure), etc. In this case the variables are the different types of cultures and values, including moral ones. For example, the attitude toward the woman in the family and in social life is an indicator of traditional or contemporary orientation. The entire system of value orientations at different levels is determined--sociomoral (understanding of "individual happiness"), local (system of urban and rural orientation), and family.

However, the purpose of the study is not to re-create the entire system of orientations consistent with the various human role functions. The task is to find for each level and area the dominating value and to re-create in a way a system of dominating values representing the various areas of human activity. Indirectly, the purpose of this search is to understand ethnic processes, for we assume that disparities and differences among nations are manifested in the value orientation system as well.

In addition to cultural tendencies, the national-psychological tendencies which develop through contacts with people of other nationalities are clarified, for otherwise we are dealing with tendencies in the area of national relations. One of the most important tasks of the study is to define the level of coordination between sociocultural and sociopsychological orientations.

As to the channels and factors of sociocultural growth, these are concepts which need no particular clarification. The OSU has channels of direct contact influence such as family, neighbors and production collective, studied in accordance with a "time factor" (such as parental family and one's own family). Particular attention is paid to communicating facilities between town and country within and outside the republic. Furthermore, factors of indirect influence are studied, mainly mass information media. The purpose of our questionnaire is to determine the influence of the various information channels on shaping the individual and their intensiveness and frequency with which they influence the individual. Clearly, social procedures may be applied in the study of individual influence channels.

In order to complete the work on the OSU, a number of individual problems in the systems analysis of obtained data must be solved with a computer. Some additional studies will be required based not on mass population surveys but on a set of objective documentary information obtained from archives and current files. However, the existing data as well will make it possible to determine some dominating trends in the development of the nations in the USSR.[7]

The materials from the study prove that the old religious and other ideological barriers which separated one nation from another have been outlived in the USSR on the basis of economic and ideological cultural unity. Intensive contacts among nations and a single socialist ideology and outlook create the foundations for the development of integration processes in the spiritual culture of the peoples. They develop a single value fund and joint moral concepts. This indicates the moral unity of the new historical community--the Soviet people.

It has been established that in the course of the interpenetration among national cultures it is precisely professional rather than folklore-popular funds which play an active role. Nations with a developed professional culture have a better opportunity to influence other peoples. On the other hand, with a less developed professional cultural base, the nations frequently accept nonnational information more actively. Consequently, the historical logic of the development of culture leads to the fact that previously culturally backward nations develop at a particularly fast pace.

As the data indicate, internationalization processes develop in a descending order from material to spiritual culture. Under socialism, material culture is an area of maximal cultural comity, related to the development of the economy, total elimination of "market boundaries" of the past and the establishment of a single economic system. Nevertheless, in some areas of material culture some national characteristics remain under the influence of the historical past socioethnic environment and religious characteristics. As our study indicates, this applies mostly to food. Thus, national dishes are preferred by a very insignificant percentage of native nationalities inhabiting RSFSR and Estonian cities--2-6 percent; other respective figures are 39 percent for Moldavia, 65 percent for Georgia and 87 percent for Uzbekistan. However, this food orientation is more regional than national. It is no accident that members of other nonnative nationalities who live in a given republic are far more oriented toward national food traditional in such republics rather than their own cuisine. The choice here is dictated by natural conditions and, to a certain extent, customs which are rational in a given environment rather than merely by national orientation and national specifics.

Internationalization processes in the area of spiritual culture are far more complex and varied. In this area, the internationalization of the content of culture is perfectly clear. This is reflected, among others, in the uniform social concepts of the nation. Naturally, this does not eliminate the preservation of national specifics in the forms and specific manifestation of the various cultural aspects. Whereas in material culture residual phenomena are not exclusively ethnic but are related to regional characteristics, in spiritual culture we note a preservation of national forms.

As to the culture of daily life, family culture in particular, this is an area of relatively deep national specific background. Intimate interpersonal relations--an area of human life which is the least subject to social influence-- concentrate here. It is no accident that the study indicates the stability of intrafamily national values and great differences among nationalities in family behavior. Statistical data as well show differences in the degree of stability of family relation traditions. The share of women doing skilled work in agriculture (intellectual and physical) varies among the individual republics in the USSR and is stably correlated with the size of the family, whose size is inversely proportional to women's employment. Naturally, all of this frequently predetermines the real behavior reflected, among others, not only on family parameters (stability of marriages, share of divorces, and others), but many other nonfamily indicators such as, for example, orientation toward social mobility and migration. Nevertheless, available data show that this area as well is being subjected to active changes consistent with overall development trends. Independence in private and public life is being increasingly valued and obsolete behavioral forms dictated by the old patriarchal system are being rejected. This is manifested in family life, the set of moral values and the system of sociomoral guidelines.

OSU data prove that as a system national culture is gradually changing--some forms are eliminated while others develop and adapt to new production and consumption conditions. As a whole, some national forms of culture not only endure but actively develop in their most progressive areas which, as a rule, have an international expression and, consequently, a "common language" with other nations.

Cultural changes influence the psychology of national relations. However, as our study indicates, we should not expect any automatic change of psychological national concepts under the influence of culture alone. Unquestionably, the expanded range of orientations in culture, familiarity with the culture, behavioral norms, language, and so on of other nations contribute to the elimination of national prejudices among that segment of the population which, by virtue of a low educational level and low mobility in the way of life may show conservatism in contacts with people of other nationalities whose way of life is different from their own traditional concepts. As to the educated segment of the population doing skilled labor, its national-psychological orientations may be influenced mainly by a specific directed cultural influence and by a system of measures which directly affect socioprofessional interests.

Within the overall trend of internationalization of culture, a variety of specific ways followed by this process are apparent in ethnic and social environments. These differences are related to specific historical premises, specific situations (such as intensive local international contacts) and differences in the degree of the need to be exposed to one or another element of a different culture. Nations with a developed culture can draw more from their own sources. Both trends of internationalization--exposure to a different culture and broadening of one's own culture--are integrative. They combine with each other and are mutually supplementary. The general process of development and transformation of culture and the broadening of its range in accordance with the requirements of the international consolidation of nations follow a variety of channels.

FOOTNOTES

1. See "Itogi Vsesoyuznoy Perepisi Naseleniya 1970 g." [Results of the 1970 All-Union Population Census]. Vol IV. Moscow, 1973.

2. See M. P. Kim. "O Kul'ture kak Predmete Istoricheskogo Izucheniya" [On Culture as a Topic of Historical Study]. Moscow, 1974.

3. For example, secondary education is sufficient for working on a conveyer production line in modern production. Active participation in the management of such production and in the social control of it requires extensive professional knowledge and a high educational level.

4. In turn, each of these operations is concretized. For example, the "study of conditions of labor activities" must include items such as the division of labor, type of activity, labor wages and organization, system of management and relations within the collective and so on. The summarizing indicator of the various working conditions is the satisfaction with it. A similar "decoding" is possible for each separate operation.

5. See Yu. V. Arutyunyan, "Opyt Sotsiologicheskogo Izucheniye Sela" [Experience in the Sociological Study of the Countryside]. Moscow, 1968; idem "Sotsial'naya Struktura Sel'skogo Naseleniya SSSR" [Social Structure of the Rural Population in the USSR]. Moscow, 1971, etc.

6. See M. N. Rutkevich and F. R. Filippov, "Sotsial'nyye Peremeshcheniya" [Social Migrations], Moscow, 1970.

7. For a review of published works see Yu. V. Arutyunyan and L. M. Drobizheva, "Ethnosociological Studies in the USSR," SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA, No 1, 1981.

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ROUNDTABLE ON DIFFERING FORMS OF PRIVATE-PUBLIC COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 2

[Report by G. Mchedlishvili: "Advantage of the Private Plot"]

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted that the basis of forming state marketing food resources is without doubt public production. "At the same time," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "it is important to fully utilize the resources of private subsidiary farms." In recent years, practical measures have been and continue to be implemented relating to the improvement of conditions of operating private subsidiary farming; thanks to this, as pointed out at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia, the first results have already been achieved--a stable tendency has been marked of increase of the number of cattle on private subsidiary farms and of reduction of the number of the rural population not having one. A reliable aid in this matter has shown to be such a form of economic relations as cooperation of collective with private farms.

Cooperation of collective farms with the population on the basis of contractual agreements has long been practiced in the republic. In recent years, this practice was improved. In the seventies, despite a significant curtailment of the share of private subsidiary farms in the total production and procurement of agricultural products, their absolute growth has been almost 1.6-fold and sales to the state almost twofold.

But the potential for increase of production of agricultural products, especially animal-husbandry products, on private farms exists in almost all of the rayons. The job of party, soviet and agricultural organs in the republic is to find the best and most acceptable forms for a given region of utilization of these possibilities. For this end, special interest is presented by the experience of a number of rayons in our republic, which were positively marked by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the time of his visit to Tbilisi. This accumulated experience is described today at the "round table" of ZARYA VOSTOKA by the chairman of Abashskiy

Rayon Agricultural Production Association, V. Khutsishvili, the chairman of the Makharadzevskiy Rayon Agricultural Production Association and the head of the Gruzptitseprom Production Association of the Poultry Raising Industry, V. Gvardzhaladze.

V. Khutsishvili: Inasmuch as at the 3rd Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, Abashskiy Rayon was among the first of a number of rayons to achieve successes in the field of cooperation of collective with private farms, I shall begin the talk.

Cooperation of collective farms with owners of private farms in the production and procurement of pork in our case began to develop stage by stage in 1979-1980. In 1979, we used two forms of cooperation and then in 1980 we turned to a third--this time the only one for the production of pork and for the production of milk.

What is the nature of each of them? In the case of the first form, a kolkhoz farmer, worker or pensioner residing on the territory of a collective farm or a physician, teacher or the like living in the village fattens his own piglet to 90-100 kilograms of weight and turns over to the farm pork at the state purchase price, obtaining in addition 3.5 kilograms of corn kernels also at the state price for each kilogram of meat.

In the second case, he obtains this piglet from the farm, paying it the value of the initial weight. In case of its dying, the owner of the private farm is obliged either to pay the farm its value or put on another piglet of the same weight to fatten. The collective farm in both of these forms pays the owners of private farms for the labor they spent on the care and fattening of the piglets.

In 1980 we used another form, which in the view of scientists was economically more profitable both for the collective farm and for the owners of private plots. It is used in the production of milk and in the production of pork and provides for the allotment to workers, employees and pensioners engaged in cooperation of 0.5 hectare of plowland, whose cultivation is totally assumed by the farm. It is the same as sowing one's own corn seeds, application of fertilizers and use of transport and livestock-expert services. A cooperating owner of a private subsidiary farm is credited with a certain number of labor-days; 70 percent of the crop produced on the allotted area of corn is issued in the form of additional pay, while chala, soybeans and ordinary beans and intermediate crops produced on the same area are issued in full and for free.

In case of necessity, the farm issues credit for the acquisition of productive cattle (cows, heifers), provides private animal-husbandry farms where possible with coarse and succulent fodder at cost.... The owner of the private subsidiary farm engaged in cooperation with the collective farm is under the obligation of providing it with 50 kilograms of cheese or the amount of milk required for its production and 100 kilograms of pork; furthermore 80 percent of the milk or cheese and the entire amount of pork are to be made available before harvesting work.

The popularity of cooperation is graphically demonstrated by figures. As of 1 January 1980, the rayon included 9,300 rural households; of these 2,785 families were engaged in cooperation. Today about 3,500 families are involved in cooperation; they are fattening about 15,000 pigs and this year there will be sold 1,000 tons of meat above plan.

N. Takidze: Cooperation of collective and private farms began in our case in 1977 in a relatively simple form. During 1979-1980 it achieved a broader scope and assumed one might say a mass character. The rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes began to issue on the basis of contractual principles cattle and pigs for fattening and for the production of milk by productive cows. This year, 5,074 famiies are engaged in cooperation for the production of milk and already 1,174 tons of it have been produced in the rayon. A total of 5,552 families are engaged in the production of meat; 870 tons of beef and pork have been produced, of this, 614 tons have been turned over to the state. For example, their number this year compared to 1980 has grown by 800.

What forms of cooperation are practiced in the rayon? We have several--three in the production and procurement of milk and dairy products and two in the production and procurement of meat. ZARYA VOSTOKA described them in detail on 2 August 1980. But they have a common foundation--this is the conclusion of a strict contract on a voluntary basis.

In addition to this, the first steps are being taken in the rayon for cooperation with owners of private subsidiary farms in the production and sale to the state of poultry and rabbit meat.

V. Gvardzhaladze: This is undoubtedly the right road to take; in the development and implementation of the food program, cooperation with the population can greatly increase the production of poultry meat and create additional reserves of it.

The first steps taken by our poultry factories in this direction provide the basis for making the conclusion that the forms and principles of cooperation are creating an eager interest among the population, and they must be developed in every possible way. The results relating to the growth of poultry have turned out to be quite satisfactory; weight gains at most farms were within normal limits as stipulated by contracts, while a state of good preservation of them was found quite high at many of the farms.

Despite the short time that has elapsed since the conclusion of the first contracts, poultry farms have secured tens of tons of essentially first-rate poultry meat through cooperation with the population, and citizens themselves are getting a good income.

In the handling of this work, we ran into difficulties. First, in order to fully satisfy the growing requirements of the population for day-old chicks, we have to have adequate amounts of broiler incubative eggs, and there is a shortage of them. In order to eliminate this gap between resources and demand, we have to carry out a number of measures. For example, several poultry farms have already been transferred from eggs in the direction of meat. Moreover, there is planned a high priority construction of an area for a parental flock at the Caspian Broiler Poultry Factory for 160,000 bearing hens, which provides the possibility of increasing the number of day-old chicks turned over for rearing by private subsidiary farms to 4 million. This will make it possible to produce an additional more than 3,000 tons of poultry meat.

A serious problem is presented with respect to zooveterinarian servicing of private farms, provision of feed to place of rearing of poultry, availability of aid to subsidiary farms in the erection of most elementary structures and the like. The accomplishment of these operations is connected with the inevitability of constant mutual contacts, and this creates for both sides the danger of bringing in infection with all the serious consequences stemming therefrom. At the present time, measures are being developed together with the Veterinary Administration of the republic Ministry of Agriculture that would regulate all questions relating to the strict observance of veterinary prescriptions, but other questions also have to be solved. We consider it correct for citizens whose conditions are such as to provide for normal maintenance of poultry and who reside only an insignificant distance away from the poultry factory to become involved in private subsidiary farms in work relating to the rearing of poultry on cooperative principles. Here one should think out the question of the number of day-old chicks to be issued for rearing by a single subsidiary farm.

I return once more to the question of day-old chicks. Satisfying of the need of the population in the shortest possible time does not seem possible because there are only two broiler poultry factories in the system. We believe that this work should be transferred to incubator-poultry raising stations. Such a solution is favored by their quantity, location by regions of the republic, a large amount of experience in selling day-old chicks to the population and by other factors. But these incubator stations should be appropriately prepared both organizationally and materially. Broiler poultry factors should provide incubator stations with incubative eggs.

Thus the work of rearing poultry on private subsidiary farms on cooperative principles will include most of the republic's regions; its scale will increase significantly, and the number of citizens taking part in this important work that is profitable to both sides.

In his report "On the Draft of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Results of its Nationwide Discussion" at the Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 4 October 1977, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said on the proposal to eliminate or sharply restrict subsidiary farms: "This is a form of labor not connected with exploitation which plays at this time a useful role in our economy." And it is very important for the cooperation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this form of labor to bring about perceptible results first and foremost in the growth of the volume of production and procurement of animal-husbandry products.

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REGIONAL

MORE RAYON-LEVEL CONTROL OF FARM SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS URGED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by P. Bondarenko, chief of the agricultural production administration of Sandovskiy Rayispolkom, Kalininskaya Oblast: "Who is the Coauthor of the Harvest"]

[Text] I am in complete accord with the authors of the articles published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA under the heading "The Rayon Economic Link" to the effect that the basic foundation of the agroindustrial complex is bound to be the rayon link. Only it can provide for the development of fair and at the same time rational economic ties between kolkhozes, sovkhozes and organizations and enterprises which in one way or another contribute to the production of agricultural products or purchase and process them. The experience of past years leads us to this conclusion.

It has already been written in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA that in repairing equipment rayon associations of Sel'khoztekhnika do not think sufficiently of reducing the cost of repairs and often strive to get maximally large sums. We know that Sel'khoztekhnika is today in rural localities by virtue of its monopolistic possession of spare parts, including the ones in shortest supply. Certain unscrupulous representatives of it frequently take advantage of this. "Do you need a rear axle and engines? By all means, only we are unable to install them as we do not have any fitters at this time." The kolkhoz or sovkhoz mechanic will agree to anything just to get a machine running: "We shall do the installation; do you think we have no specialists?"--"Then take it, but get the papers through the machine shops." This means that the farm will have to pay not only for the spare parts but also for the repair work--as if everything had been done by the fitters from Sel'khoztekhnika.

I shall cite only two concrete examples. In May of this year, Kolkhoz imeni Sverdlov to our Sel'khoztekhnika association for capital repair work on a MTZ-80 tractor; actually, the spare parts cost 1,007 rubles, and 186 rubles were obtained illegally. In June, in order to get missing spare parts for a combine, which was being repaired locally, the kolkhoz was obliged to overpay by a sum of 165 rubles. Of course, heads of farms can be accused of unscrupulousness by indulging in such violations. But what are they to do? They frequently have no other way out.

The situation has reached a point where farms have foisted on them equipment for which they have not the slightest need. Once, for example, they brought us vegetable drills, although we grow no vegetables. Then they began to send flax thrashers. But we harvest flax with combines....

We may be asked: why, actually, do you not expose such facts, why are not proceedings instituted against the guilty parties? We do expose, we do institute proceedings, but our measures are of little effect inasmuch as such deals are of economic interest to one or the other side. The head of a farm understands that downtime of a combine or a tractor will cost him dear, and we, of course, try not to spoil good relations with Sel'khoztekhnika. Sel'khoztekhnika personnel under the existing system of indicators are not concerned with the harvest but with the pursuit of gain; profit for them is the chief result and culmination of all their labors.

There is, I think, just one conclusion: it is necessary to redirect Sel'khoztekhnika (and as quickly as possible) to the harvest, to real end results and to introduce a system of pay in which profit and income would be in direct and immediate relationship to the profit and income of agricultural enterprises that they service and on how efficiently the equipment operates there.

I would first include among the chief indicators average output of equipment repaired by Sel'khoztekhnika--in standard hectares or engine hours: the higher it happens to be, the higher the size of bonuses and other payments to personnel of the association. The quality of repair work would undoubtedly rise: what is the sense of getting rid of a patched up combine if the money does not go into paying for repairs but rather for the time the machine is in the field. In addition it would be worthwhile to take into account average downtime for technical reasons of each machine that is serviced by Sel'khoztekhnika: then its workers would finally find the interest in the quickest possible elimination of defects and the quickest possible return of the equipment to operation. At the present time they simply are not interested in how much tractors cost and how long they work: it is even better for them that they break down more often for then it would easier for kolkhoz and sovkhoz machine operators to agree to overpay.

Among the most important results of the work of Sel'khoztekhnika there should be included the level of mechanization of production of agricultural products. At the present time, even those possibilities that exist at hand are not being used. Today, for example, industry puts out a complete selection of machines required for the transition to an industrial technology of cultivating flax. Sel'khoztekhnika sells these machines, but whether they work or not does not bother it, although the permanent schedule of rayon associations includes a special service for the introduction of new equipment. And there are specialists aplenty, and the best engineering forces are concentrated there.

It goes without saying that my proposals, like other proposals of the same kind, require study. The development of a new system of indicators redirecting Sel'khoztekhnika from the profit ruble to the quintal of production is not simple. I can well imagine the difficulties that Sel'khoztekhnika would meet up with under the new conditions. It would lose a part of the profit for reasons over which it has no control, but the end results would show, for example, the skill level and degree of conscientiousness of kolkhoz and sovkhoz machine operators. Well, so what? This is not a defect but a virtue of the indicators proposed by me. Sel'khoztekhnika would then have to establish control over the use of equipment and over cadre training; its representatives would spend days and nights in the field.

Many difficulties are caused by the fact that neither Sel'khoztekhnika nor Sel'khozkhimiya is directly subordinate to the rayon agricultural administration. We could achieve this only when we rest on the force and the authority of Soviet organs of power. Here I am in complete agreement with the main conclusion of the director of the Orenburg Sarinskiy Sovkhoz, I. Solovykh, in the article "Without Change of Sign" (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA of 27 September): we must invest with fullness of power and load with work those organs that exist in the rayons. The assignment schedule for Sel'khozkhimiya and routes of mechanized detachments are determined, for example, by decision of the ispolkom of the rayon soviet. And what do you do if an operating intercession in the question is required? We frequently hear in reply to our wishes and recommendations:

"We cannot, we have our own plans."

I repeat, I would like to join forces with those who already have proposed in the pages of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA operative guidance of rayon associations of Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya and planning of their work to be put in the hands of rayon organs of power. It would be better for this if oblast associations restricted themselves to the allocation of capital investment, problems of technical policy and material supply. It can be seen better in the rayon what should be done where and first of all.

The administration of such organizations as Mezhkolkhozstroy, Mezhkolkhozdorstroy and Mezhkolkhozsovkhozles should be transferred to the rayons. While established with the funds of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, they have become under the influence of their oblast administrations independent firms in fact and have succeeded in becoming basically bogged down in narrow departmental interests. For example, Pamyat' Zhdanova Kolkhoz ordered a plan for the construction of a complex for the rearing of young cows. It did not order it from just anyone but from the planning institute of its own Mezkhkolkhozstroy. The institute accepted the order, received 20,000 rubles from the kolkhoz and then after a year and half reported that the ordered plan had become practically obsolete and that a decision of the collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture took it off production. We became interested: "What about the money?" They calmly replied to us: "The money was spent. Pay again."

This is not just a special case. The same Mezhkolkhozstroy, after putting down certain prices in the planning estimated for reinforced concrete items then produced them at other prices--higher ones. Grain warehouses became higher in price by eight to ten thousand rubles, hay barns--by seven thousand... Interkolkhoz timber operations are doing the same thing: the price of pine-needle flour has been raised above the price of bread--to 22-30 kopecks per kilogram. The result is that the daughter enterprises created by kolkhozes and sovkhozes are obtaining unjustifiably high profits while their coowner bosses are carrying losses. One can excuse those directors who decline from participation in collective initiatives: to turn over timber to an interkolkhoz timber operation under the present conditions means to deprive oneself of timber. Of course, concentration and specialization provide certain advantages; the problem, however, is that farms gain nothing from these advantages.

You can see that a paradoxical situation is created: the immediate producers of agricultural products in the family of economically related partners frequently found themselves in the position of poor relatives.

The time evidently has come to rebuild the interrelations existing between the farms and those organizations which are meant to help them in the attainment of high end results.

7697
CSO: 1800/119

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN ECONOMIST VIEWS ROLE OF PRIVATE PLOTS IN SOCIALIST ECONOMY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Oct 81 pp 2-3

[Article by R. Andguladze, candidate of economic sciences, deputy director for science at the Georgian Scientific-Research Institute of Economics and Organization of Agriculture: "Under Contractual Conditions"]

> [Text] In addition to food resources an important role is assigned to private subsidiary farms of citizens under contractual conditions entering into cooperation with republic kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The 26th party congress defined the chief tasks, ways and concrete measures for the further development of the country's agriculture. "If one speaks of agriculture as a whole," L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his report at the congress of comrades, "it is also faced with the same chief problem that is to be found in the other sectors of the national economy--raising of efficiency and quality. We in the future shall allocate for rural localities large financial and material resources and continue the planned conversion of this sector to an industrial basis. But the center of gravity here--and this is a distinctive feature of agrarian policy in the '80s--is shifted to return on capital investment, growth of agricultural productivity and deepening and improvement of its ties with all the sectors of the agroindustrial complex."

In the long-term complex program of the most rapid possible rise of agriculture developed by the 26th CPSU Congress, a significant place is occupied by a system of measures for the further improvement of the material well-being of workers as a most important condition for the development of public production and boosting of labor productivity. This task will be solved as before primarily by a boosting of the rate of development of public production. At the same time, it is impossible not to take into account the fact that at the given stage of development of our country, an important source for the satisfaction of the constantly growing requirements of the people for food products is the private subsidiary farm, which represents a constituent part of socialist agricultural production. "The basis of socialist agriculture," it was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, "has been and continues to be kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But this does not at all mean that we should neglect the opportunities provided by private subsidiary farms. Experience attests to the fact that such farms can serve as a significant support in the production of meat, milk and certain other products. The orchards, vegetable gardens, poultry and livestock belonging to workers are a part of our total wealth."

When it comes to the nature, essence and role of the private subsidiary farm of citizens, different explanations are given and have been offered both in the recent past and today. This is principally due to the complexity of the expressed economic interrelations of this form of operation.

Some think that the private subsidiary farm is a vestige of private ownership that has achieved a different meaning in the epoch of socialism. In the opinion of others, an individual peasant farm has become a constituent element of the socialist economy that has lost the sense of private but yet is not part of public production or the collective farm. A third group of scholars adheres to the point of view that the private subsidiary farm is a form of small-scale individual production operated by the workers of socialist society. Its material base is far from where it would be adequate to the meaning of socialism, yet it is involved in socialist production relations.

The interests of the society of developed socialism demand a proper definition of the meaning and place of the private subsidiary firm in the system of socialist agrarian relations. Only in this case shall we be able to avoid the economically not thought out conclusions of some scholars and supervisory personnel, who in the recent past have more than once brought about unjustified restrictions relating to this form of operation and its artificial withdrawal from socialist agrarian interrelations.

True, the private subsidiary farm is not a directly constituent element of the socialist economy, corresponding to its meaning of operation, but it is a specific part of socialist public production. For today, private subsidiary farming is a necessary and most practicable form of fusion of public and individual interests. This form of operation does not have an independent social-economic mold. Its social nature determines the consideration that it functions on public land and is operated by workers employed either in public labor or in other spheres of public life. While depending on public, private farming is subsidiary in regard to basic public production and creates additional food production; it constitutes a significant source of reproduction of manpower in agriculture. It should also not be forgotten that for a number of categories of workers, pensioners, the disabled and children, the private subsidiary farm is one form of involvement in socially useful labor.

In addition to performing its chief function--the satisfaction of needs of rural residents for food products, the private subsidiary farm serves as an additional sources of marketed products for supplying the entire population. In the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, there were sold to the state from private subsidiary farms of workers of the republic 1 million tons of grapes, 1,900,000 tons of fruits and citrus fruits, 280,000 tons of meat and many other products.

In our republic, the level of development of the private subsidiary farm has always been rather high. But to say that under these conditions the private subsidiary farm has no major resources for expanding its production, including the production of marketed products, would be wrong. Here is just one fact.

In 1979, cattle were not maintained on 37.3 percent of all the republic's households of rural inhabitants, cows and female water buffalo--44.5 percent. Here as well it can work in cooperation with the collective farm, especially in the production of animal-husbandry products.

A good example of such cooperation is shown by the farms of Abashskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Gardabanskiy, Zugdidskiy, Tsulukidzevskiy, Samtredskiy, Kaspskiy and several other rayons, where, as pointed out at the 3rd plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, very good results were produced by the first steps taken in the use of the experience of the Hungarian People's Republic in the field of cooperation of public and personal farms. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the time of his visit to Tbilisi in May rated highly the work done along these lines in the republic. "We know," Leonid Il'ich said, "that in Georgia in recent years resources have not been used badly in increasing the production of meat and milk on private plots. The comrades said that rural inhabitants are eagerly pursuing the development of private farms. And this should continue to be promoted, naturally without letting go of attention with respect to public production."

Study of the already acquired experience of these rayons carried out by the Scientific-Research Institute of Organization of Agriculture and analysis of their operation permit the conclusion that there must be sought out in each rayon and in each concrete farm within the rayon the most optimal ways of cooperation of public and private farms most suited to local conditions. No ready-made prescriptions exist for this work. There can only be recommended several of its form in the production of almost all agricultural products. In animal husbandry, cooperation may be carried out in the production and sale to the state of beef, pork, mutton, poultry and rabbit meat, milk and dairy products. In plant growing--in the production and sale to the state of fruits, grapes, citrus fruits (especially lemons) and vegetables in closed and open ground, potatoes and so forth. But we repeat the main thing here is to avoid blind copying, imitation--one form that could successfully be used, let us say, in one of the grape rayons, for example in Zestafonskiy or Mayakovskiy Rayon, will not produce the same effect in Gurdzhaanskiy or Telavskiy Rayon and vice versa. The only thing that can and should remain in common is that of controlling relations of the public and the private subsidiary farm as shown in a juridical document--the contract. A model form, approved by the appropriate directive organs has already been sent to all the regions and rayons of the republic.

Three forms of cooperation can be recommended in production and procurement of milk and dairy products (cheese). In the first form, the kolkhoz or sovkhoz allots for maintenance to the owner of a private subsidiary farm one of its productive cows (acquired in addition to the registered number on its animal-husbandry farm) and indicates in the contract its inventory number, live weight and average yield. The cow allotted to the owner of the private subsidiary farm is listed on the balance sheet of the kolkhoz or sovkhoz. In the course of the year, he is left both 50 percent of the produced milk and half of the produced offspring. In addition to this, he will be credited with 30-50 man-days and their appropriate pay for taking care of the cow.

The second form of cooperation in production and turning over of milk to the state differs from the first in that the owner of such a farm obtains from the kolkhoz or sovkhoz a loan to the account of Gosbank credit for acquisition of the cow. It is paid back in 5 years beginning with the second year of obtaining the loan. At the same time, in accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Additional Measures for Increasing the Production of Agricultural Products on Private Subsidiary Farms of Citizens," sovkhozes and other enterprises in agreement with the trade-union committee are permitted to pay off up to 50 percent of the credit with money from the economic stimulation fund. The owner of the subsidiary farm is commited, depending on the productivity of the cow, to turn over to the state from the farm annually 250-300 kilograms of milk or the corresponding amount of cheese at state purchase prices.

As for the third form, it differs from the first only in that the milking cow used in the cooperative effort belongs to the owner of the private farm. All the other conditions remain unchanged.

In the cooperation of public and private farms in the production of beef, two forms are recommended. The first form provides for the allotment of cattle from the public herd to the owner of a subsidiary farm for rearing and fattening and the second the use of cattle in the cooperative effort either belonging to the owner of a private farm or acquired through a loan of the farm which is again repaid in 5 years, but this time beginning with the third year after receipt of the loan. In the first case, the citizen obtains 80-85 percent of the value of the meat turned over to the state on the account of the farm and in the second--its full value at state purchase prices.

As in the case of cooperation in production and turning over to the state of milk and also in the case of cooperation in the production and turning over to the state of meat, an important place is assigned to the fodder base. Farms are recommended to allot to private subsidiary farms entering into the cooperative effort relatively flat, unworked plowland as well as 0.3-0.5 hectares of natural fodder land for the production by them the necessary amount of fodder. In the same regions (for example, in the rayons of intensive fruitgrowing, citrus raising, tea raising and viticulture), where no such possibilities exist, the provision of private subsidiary farms with both coarse and succulent fodders and combined feeds should be assumed, if not in entirety, then at least partially, by the collective farms.

When entering into cooperation in the production and sale to the state of beef and milk, the collective farms also assume other obligations: they carry out in agricultural periods and at a high qualitative level the cultivation of the allotted plots of plowland, conduct sowing of corn with their own seeds, apply fertilizer and the like to the soil, provide the private subsidiary farm with free transport and veterinary services, pay the rent in the amount of 20 rubles per year for quarters for housing cattle, take steps relating to cultivation and boosting of the productivity of pastureland and the like. A certain amount of experience in this regard has been accumulated in Makharadzevskiy and several other rayons of the republic.

Major opportunities exist in many rayons of the republic in increasing the production of pork. To owners of private subsidiary farms entering into cooperation, collective farms should either issue up to 80-100 kilograms of a specific number of piglets for rearing and fattening or cooperate with owners who own such head. In both instances, the collective farms provide the private subsidiary farms proper feed that is delivered at the state price and, in case of their lack, with necessary areas for their production; they also provide veterinary and transport services and so on.

That which can be provided by such cooperation is graphically illustrated in the example of Abashskiy Rayon where 1,000 tons of pork will be sold above plan to the state.

here the question may arise: where can you get enough piglets for rearing and fattening, for on many farms of the republic piglets present far from a simple problem? Obviously, the experience should be endorsed of Kolkhoz imeni Marks of Kakhati Village in Zugdidskiy Rayon and of the Krtsanisskiy Pig Raising Complex, where the following principle of cooperation has been introduced. A sow, acquired by the collective farm, is allotted to the owner of a private farm. He is also provided either with 0.3-0.5 hectares of land not being used in agricultural turnover or the necessary amount of feed. Eight to 12 piglets from each sow belong to the farm in a year (the remaining number is left to the owner of the private farm); each of the piglets at the time is reared to a weight of 20-25 kilograms. Subsequently, a part of this number is fully reared either by the collective farm or by the population that is cooperating with it.

We have major cooperation possibilities in the production and sale to the state of poultry and rabbit meat. But at the same time, it is necessary to especially emphasize that the help provided to private subsidiary farms through allocation to them of head of cattle, poultry and the like must in no way interfere with the full development of the capacities of animal-husbandry farms. Quite the contrary, the development of these capacities must have first priority.

Many of the above presented forms of cooperation can also be introduced into plant growing--viticulture, fruit cultivation, citrus growing, vegetable growing in open and closed ground. But it must be clearly understood that the contract loses force in all cases of cooperation if an able-bodied kolkhoz member (sovkhoz worker) or an able-bodied member of his family keeps away from collective useful labor.

The private subsidiary farm of kolkoz members of sovkhoz workers is connected by many links with the collective farm; it depends on it and is due to it. It is therefore considered advisable to have on the staff of large, economically strong farms a special unit of the deputy, while economically weak farms should have this job handled by existing staff units. There is evidently required special accounting of the products produced through cooperation with private subsidiary farms.... The scale of the tasks facing kolkhozes and sovkhozes should not belittle the importance of the private farm, the resources of which should be fully utilized in the interest of the present and future development of agricultural production and fuller satisfaction of the needs of workers for high-quality food products.

7697
CSO: 1800/118

UKRAINIAN CP NOVEMBER PLENUM RESOLUTIONS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Decree issued by November Plenum of CPUk Central Committee "On the Duties of the Republic Party Organization in Carrying Out the Decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Directives Set Forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Speech at the Plenum"]

[Excerpts] Communists and all working people in the Ukrainian SSR responded to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum with great satisfaction and approval.

Socialist competition for heightened production efficiency and the use of all reserves for the successful attainment of five-year-plan objectives has been launched in the republic on a broad scale. The plans for the first 10 months of this year for the sale of industrial products and the augmentation of labor productivity were fulfilled.

Existing national economic reserves and possibilities are still not being used fully, however. Some enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes did not complete their assignments. There was a higher number of lagging enterprises in the networks of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and in Donetskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Khersonskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Kirovogradskaya oblasts. In some branches, production capacities are not being completed and incorporated on schedule, the return on capital has decreased, overhead cost and profit assignments are not being completed, the material requirements of production and the percentage of manual labor are still too high, and the necessary persistence is not displayed in the incorporation of scientific and technical achievements, new progressive technology and advanced experience. Reclaimed lands, fertilizer, equipment and fodder resources are not being utilized efficiently on a number of farms and in some rayons and the productivity of animal husbandry is low.

The CPUk Central Committee Plenum believes that one of the main reasons is that the move to primarily intensive factors of economic growth and the reorganization of the style of management and methods of planning and administration are still progressing too slowly in some areas. Significant errors in the management of subordinate branches have been committed by, in particular, the Ukrainian SSR ministries of the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, light industry, local industry, the construction materials industry, agriculture and trade. Some party obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations do not demand enough from economic managers in matters regarding the strict observance of state discipline, the fulfillment of plan assignments and the compliance with party decisions.

The November (1981) CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed that the accomplishment of the massive and intense work of the five-year plan will require redoubled and retripled effort in each area of economic construction, the quicker reorganization of operational methods and style and the even more persistent intensification of national production.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party hereby decrees:

That the compilation and implementation of a food program must be assigned top priority by the CPUk Central Committee, the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, party and soviet organs and republic ministries and departments. The resolution of the food problem should be the aim of the development of all links of the agro-industrial complex--agriculture, the industrial branches serving it and the systems for the procurement, storage, processing, shipment and sale of products. All opportunities to supplement food resources must be utilized in full. The fodder base must be reinforced and the productivity of animal husbandry must be heightened.

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, concerned ministries and departments, party, soviet and economic organs and trade-union and Komsomol organizations must take steps to radically improve the work of enterprises in the coal industry and ferrous metallurgy, speed up the augmentation of nuclear power engineering capacities, ensure the strictest conservation of fuel and energy resources and guarantee the widespread use of energy-saving equipment and technology.

The Ukrainian SSR Gosplan, ministries and departments, ispolkoms of oblast soviets and the Kiev City Soviet of People's Deputies and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must consistently strive for the concentration of capital investments, forces and material resources for the completion of major national economic projects on schedule--nuclear power stations, main gaslines, capacities in the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy and agricultural machine building, enterprises connected with consumer goods manufacture, housing, schools, pre-school establishments, hospitals and polyclinics. The production base of construction must be thoroughly developed and reinforced.

The heads of ministries and departments, railways and shipping lines, enterprises and associations must ensure radical improvement in the work of all types of transport, especially the railroads, focusing primarily on the acceleration of drayage operations, the loading and unloading of railway cars, motor vehicles and ships and the delivery of fuel, raw materials, food, fodder for animal husbandry and other extremely important freight on schedule.

The CPUk Central Committee Plenum believes that one of the important duties of party, soviet, economic and trade-union organizations consists in carrying out the measures specified by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers for the improvement of economic planning and management, administrative style and methods and the structure of the administrative system, the reduction of this system and the reinforcement of state plan discipline.

Existing opportunities for the acceleration of technological progress, the augmentation of labor productivity and the return on capital, and the dramatic reduction of manual labor by means of the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes must be utilized in full. Scientific research, project planning and design organizations must play a greater role in this process and strive to make their work more productive.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must raise the standards of organizational work in the area of economic construction, considerably increase their influence in the sphere of economic management, make more efficient use of party control in all links of production and management and persistently and purposefully defend statewide interests. They must conduct a well-planned and exacting personnel policy so that all areas of work are headed by politically mature and competent individuals, capable of putting the tremendous potential of the socialist economy to work and ensuring the completion of five-year-plan assignments.

Higher demands must be made on personnel and on their responsibility so that each administrator and each worker can make correct and discerning evaluations of his own work and its results, notice shortcomings before it is too late and correct them, and so that each communist devotes all of his effort, experience and knowledge to the improvement of conditions and sets the proper example of selfless labor.

The foreign policy activity of our party and state and the new major initiatives of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government in the international arena must be thoroughly and clearly publicized, all of the intrigues of hostile propaganda must be resolutely repulsed and the political vigilance of Soviet people must be enhanced.

With a view to the new objectives of economic and social development, the peculiarities of the present international situation and the exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the world, we must strive for more vigorous, efficient and effective party organizational and ideological work so that people can be readily mobilized, will be prepared to overcome difficulties and will be able to assess current events correctly and draw the necessary practical conclusions from these assessments.

8588
CSO: 1800/130

REGIONAL

AUTHORITY OF GEORGIAN SOVIETS MUST BE UPHELD

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 November has an 1100-word front-page editorial on the need to uphold and enhance the authority of the local Soviets of People's Deputies, as spelled out in the new 1977 constitution. The editorial refers generally to pluses and minuses in the performance of the Tbilisi soviets, and sketches briefly the workings of the Kutaisi City Soviet, which has an effective monitoring system, and the Rustavi City Soviet, which has instituted a system by which all acts and projects are meticulously checked to ensure conformity to the law.

6054
CSO: 1813/711

'LAW AND ORDER' PLANNING PROPOSED BY GEORGIAN LEGAL EXPERT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 November page 3 under the periodic current rubric "Prior to the GCP CC Plenum" carries an 1100-word piece by Juridical Sciences Candidate Dzh. Khetsuriani, an instructor in the Kutaisi Gorkom, on the need to apply scientific methods to the planning and implementation of long-term (medium-range) law and order measures on a regional basis. He calls for a special law and order section within regional social-economic development plans, and urges the use of statistics for mapping regional crime patterns, dynamics, types, causes, categories of perpetrators (first-timers, recidivists, those shunning socially useful labor), factors such as the region's industrial level and demography, and so on. On the basis of such chartings, reliable and effective forecasting can be done over medium-range periods. He also urges that jurists be added to the relevant inter-rayon departments of the Scientific-Research Institute for Economics and Planning of the National Economy (under Gosplan).

6054
CSO: 1813/711

GEORGIAN LABOR LAWS MUST BE ENFORCED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 November page 2 carries a 900-word piece by G. Iosava, head of the GSSR Trade Union Council's Juridical Consultation Department, on the need to enforce labor laws more effectively. He cites a number of instances where officials and managers fired personnel illegally on various grounds, usually without the consent of the trade union unit, either in ignorance or willful disregard of the law. A high percentage of such firings are overturned by the courts. In some cases, the trade union units themselves give their consent wrongfully, generally out of ignorance. Criminal Code passages dealing specifically with these matters and calling for strict punishment of the responsible officials--including dismissal or imprisonment--are all too rarely applied. The article ends with a brief quote by Shevardnadze on the subject.

6054
CSO: 1813/711

WORK OF GEORGIAN LANGUAGE NORMS COMMISSION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 November page 2 under the rubric "O Mother Language!" carries a 2000-word Gruzinform interview with Zurab A. Pataridze, chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers and also chairman of the Permanent State Commission for Setting the Norms of the Modern Georgian Literary Langauge, concerning the commission's efforts in recent years, in particular since the joint GCP CC and Council of Ministers decree on improving the instruction of Georgian language and literature. He describes the commission's measures to study and decide on matters of vocabulary, morphology, syntax, orthography; literary, advertising, radio, and TV usage; the preparation of dictionaries, manuals, and textbooks; and so on. The commission itself publishes periodic collections of articles on particular linguistic norm problems, and is preparing a second volume setting forth the principles of determining grammatical usage. A second edition of the orthographic dictionary is ready, and specialized glossaries of foreign personal and geographic name spellings are in preparation. Radio and TV "Language Purity" features are broadcast, and rubrics of that sort have been or are to be introduced in the newspapers and journals. Editors in all the media are convened regularly for discussion and instruction.

6054
CSO: 1813/711

HISTORY, CULTURE, DEVELOPMENT OF GEORGIA'S SVANETIA FEATURED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 December devotes most of page 2 and all of page 3 to special feature articles on mountainous Mestia

Rayon, the heart of Svanetia--its ancient and recent history, culture, economic progress and development, its people, crafts, and demography.

The main article is a 3100-word piece by Prof Grigol Margiani. Svanetia (Mestia Rayon) shares many of the characteristics and problems of Georgia's mountain districts. In particular, for years "in the recent past" it suffered from the neglect and bad policies of the leadership of that time. Thanks to the new leadership, the region has been revived. People are returning, the economy is developing apace, the new road from Zugdidi to Mestia has ended centuries of cultural and social isolation, and schools, industrial, farm and tourist facilities, and housing are being built. Nevertheless, there are factors that need to be controlled to ensure that Svanetia is a producing, not merely a consuming, district. For one thing, too many of the able-bodied population still seek employment and opportunity elsewhere, including outside of Georgia.

Professor Margiani then dwells on some circumstances hinting at the people's discontent with their lack of jurisdictional authority. For example, the Khudoni GES now under construction and designed to be the second largest hydropower complex in Georgia after the recently completed Inguri GES at Dzhvari is actually 34 km from Khudoni but just a few kilometers from the Svanetian town of Khaishi. Official efforts to get the name changed are stymied by the fact that Khudoni is the name given in all the official documents from the beginning. Next, authority over Mestia Rayon's forestry and timber operations has been headquartered for 17 years in the neighboring Tsalendzhikha Rayon despite Svanetian leaders' promises to bring it back home. The situation dates from 1962, when logging and timber operations were halted in Mestia for environmental reasons, then resumed later by the Timber and Woodworking Industry Ministry but with jurisdiction transferred to Tsalendzhikha. Professor Margiani attributes this to "those who claimed" that Mestia was incapable of fulfilling production plans. Under the present jurisdictional set-up, however, official output is way down compared with 1962, yet large-scale illegal logging operations, which also pose the threat of colossal erosion and environmental damage, are practically out of control.

On other topics, Professor Margiani deplores the fact that many of Svanetia's wealth of cultural monuments and art treasures (more of them have been preserved in Mestia Rayon than anyplace else) still suffer from neglect and inadequate facilities. As for the Svan people's place in history, he decries the "falsification, distortion, and artificial archaization" of Svanetia's culture and social structure, started by historians writing in the 19th century and still cropping up to this day--in particular, claims that the Svans still lived and governed themselves in primitive clan/tribal groupings, a "concoction" which noted historian Niko Berdzenishvili himself renounced late in his life.

Finally, the author discusses at length the problem of sorting out positive from harmful customs and traditions--the latter including centuries-old practices of clan blood feuds and bride-kidnapping (also wife-stealing). Nevertheless, the main worry today is posed by harmful "traditions" that have taken hold in recent times, such as excessively lavish weddings and funerals, graft, and corruption, fostered by "some officials."

6854
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END

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1219

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No. 1219

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TURKMEN COMMENTS ON SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Dec 81 pp 2, 3

[Article by Ya. Zharan, lecturer of the Ashkhabad City Committee of the Turkmen CP: "The Soviet Peace Program for the 1980s"]

[Text] The Soviet people are working with exhilaration and enthusiasm to fulfill the grandiose plans for economic and social development outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. Remarking on the tremendous significance of the decisions of the November Plenary Session of the CPSU CC, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his brilliant speech: "The present plenary session of the Central Committee can be regarded as a direct and immediate continuation of the work of the congress." The decrees adopted by the plenary session inspire the workers of the country to achieve new successes in all fields of political and economic life.

An important prerequisite for further progress by the Soviet people and successes in their creative labor is the provision of the necessary external conditions. The foreign political program for the 1980s developed by the 26th CPSU Congress was primarily directed toward this. At the party congress, this message was distinctly heard: "Preserve peace--there is today no more important task in the international arena for our Party, our people; indeed, for all the people of our planet."

In the Appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" it is stated: "Securing peace has been, is now, and will continue to be the goal of the foreign policy of the Soviet state. The Program of peace for the 1980s, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, is directed toward this goal." The Congress continued and developed the principles and thrust of Soviet foreign policy laid down by V. I. Lenin. There is one unbroken line from Lenin's decree on peace to the Program for Peace in the 1980s put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our Program for Peace embraces all the most acute contemporary problems, those that demand decision without delay. It embraces problems relating to the conduct of negotiations on medium range missiles in Europe and strategic nuclear weapons, proposals relating to creation of a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe, and conversion of the Mediterranean Sea to a zone of permanent peace and cooperation. There is also the question of stabilizing the situation in the Persian Gulf region and, on a broader scale, that of the principles of relations with the developing countries of Asia and Africa; problems of resolving the Near East crisis; convening a conference on Near East problems; proposals relating to questions of strengthening the peace in Asia, in particular, that of extending to the Asian continent measures of military trust.

The Soviet peace initiatives relating to Europe and the Mediterranean, the Near East and Africa, the Far East and Southeast Asia are specific and are of an all-embracing and constructive nature. In them are expressed the readiness of the Soviet Union to conduct negotiations on any topical questions of peace and security, and to regard attentively any constructive ideas from other countries.

Our party and the Soviet state have conducted persistent and consistent work in compiling the foreign policy program of the congress. It is entirely obvious that, without the active and purposeful efforts of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries toward the realization of the USSR's proposals, the world situation would be more complex and explosive. Moreover, the validity of these proposals continues to increase, inasmuch as the actions of imperialist powers, primarily the USA, are aimed at exacerbating the international political climate.

The U.S. government openly places its trust on accelerated stockpiling of nuclear weapons of every type, beginning with intercontinental missiles and ending with neutron weapons. But at the same time, they are preparing to create new and more monstrous weapons of mass destruction, including lasers designed for military use from satellites in outer space.

Recently, the U.S. government took a new step toward nuclear catastrophe: President Reagan announced an all-embracing program of militaristic preparations, calculated, by his own admission, to carry through "to the end of this century and further". The Reagan program calls for accelerated buildup and modernization of the U.S. strategic forces--bomber aircraft armed with nuclear missiles, land-based intercontinental missiles, and atomic submarines with ballistic missiles. This program, as stated in a document published by the White House "provides the United States with the possibility in future years of changing the course of Soviet-American rivalry in the strategic field." In other words, it establishes the goal of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. It goes without saying, of course, that this goal is illusory; our country has at its disposal everything necessary to maintain its defense posture at the necessary level. However, another lap in the arms race would exacerbate the international tensions and increase the threat of war.

The intensification of military preparations by the USA and the other NATO countries is accompanied by open propaganda of nuclear war. All sorts of doctrines proclaiming its "admissibility" and "acceptability" are being advanced. In addition, documents claiming to be official are being circulated, citing various falsifications in which the comparative strengths of the world's armed forces are distorted and also ascribing aggressive intentions to the Soviet Union. The facts are, however, that Washington is preparing to deliver the first nuclear strike.

But, as the Pentagon pursues the production of qualitatively new offensive systems of nuclear missiles and other weapons of mass destruction, the more attractive to public opinion becomes the appeal of the 26th CPSU Congress for restraint in the field of strategic weapons. It should be clear to everyone that the Soviet Union will not remain indifferent to the appearance of new and still more dangerous types of weapons in the arsenal of the USA and other NATO countries. But it firmly proposes that their creation be rejected. There is an alternative to an unrestrained arms race. It is a mutually acceptable agreement on preservation of the existing balance of military forces of the USSR and the USA and of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and of a reduction in their level.

The Program of Peace in the 1980s has become a most important factor of international life, which exerts a beneficial influence on future development of events. In the time which has elapsed since the 26th Congress, the Program has been supplemented by a number of specific proposals put forward in appearance by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during the course of meetings with leaders of the socialist countries in the Crimea and in discussions with eminent political figures of the West. For example, in a meeting with the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, W. Brandt, Comrade Brezhnev put forth new specific initiatives aimed at limiting rhe nuclear race in Europe and at speeding up the beginning of discussions on nondeployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Wide positive response throughout the world was occasioned by the Appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World". The deep concern for the increasing danger of war and the unprecedented scope of the arms race expressed in the appeal has been shared by parliaments and broad public circles of many states.

There was broad response to the reply of L. I. Brezhnev to the questions of a PRAVDA correspondent published on 21 October. The hard words of warning of the Soviet leader to the effect that "the only person who would initiate a nuclear war in the hopes that he will emerge victorious is one who has decided to commit suicide" appeared in the press throughout the world.

The consistency of the foreign policy course of the USSR toward eliminating the danger of war has also found its embodiment in the specific conditions of Soviet diplomacy in strengthening the political-legal basis for international security.

Our country put forth new major initiatives during the course of general political discussions at the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly. Particularly noteworthy among them was a proposal for adoption of a Declaration "To Prevent Nuclear Catastrophe", which pronounced that "states and national leaders who resort to first use of nuclear weapons have committed the most serious crime against humanity."

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress a broad and realistic program for strengthening peace and preventing nuclear war, repeating many times the basic tenents of that program. He presented them anew in answering the questions of the editors of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. There was a tremendous, truly worldwide response to these answers among political figures and among the public at large in all countries on all continents. This was entirely natural, since L. I. Brezhnev's most important proposals on questions of strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, and on relaxation of tensions were of enormous international significance. These proposals are a further intensification of the basic course in the struggle for peace, contained in the Program for Peace in the 1980s, developed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

At present, the attention of the entire world is riveted on the results of the visit of L. I. Brezhnev to the FRG. The significance of that visit extends far beyond the framework of bilateral relations between countries and even beyond Europe. There is tremendous significance in the warning put forward in Bonn that today there exists a situation in which one uncertain step could become fatal.

It is well known that, on the eve of the renewal of the talks in Geneva, U.S. President Reagan put forth a proposal on the so-called "zero variant." This proposal amounts to the USSR eliminating all its medium-range missiles which oppose the nuclear forces of the USA and its allies which are deployed in Western Europe and targeted on our country. In exchange for this, the USA would agree only not to deploy its new missiles.

It is not difficult to comprehend that Reagan's proposal calls for the USSR to carry out a unilateral disarmament and that the approximately 1,000 nuclear weapon carriers of the USA and its allies targeted on us would remain undisturbed.

In his speech in Bonn, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev countered the false peaceableness of the U.S. president with his own genuine peaceableness.

In presenting the results of Comrade Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, the CC CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers emphasized that, on the whole, the visit to the FRG was actually a mission of peace in its fullest and highest sense.

Leonid Il'ich put forward new proposals in Bonn, which serve but one purpose--to find mutually acceptable grounds for negotiation, to rid Europe of the danger of a nuclear conflagration. The essence of these proposals amounts to the following. While negotiations are in progress, neither side will deploy new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and will not modernize the old ones. Moreover, Comrade Brezhnev advised that the USSR, upon agreement by the other side, is prepared to go further. "As an act of good will," said the Soviet leader, "we might on a unilateral basis curtail some of our nuclear medium-range armaments in the European USSR. This would be done in advance and would be a step toward that low level to which the USA and USSR might stipulate in the negotiations. This is a new and substantial element of our position." It was also noted that the USSR proposes that Europe be freed of all nuclear weapons, both medium range and tactical. This would indeed be a true "zero decision", a fair one for all countries.

The new initiatives by the Soviet Union, put forth by Comrade Brezhnev, are a graphic demonstration of the realistic, businesslike approach to solving the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe. In this, the USSR is oriented toward the prospect of converting all Europe into a nuclear-free zone. Such an approach is a striking contrast to the line of those who permit themselves to view the European continent as a "limited nuclear battlefield."

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's negotiations and conversations in the FRG, his meetings and appearances were a strong political action and a practical realization for the Program of Peace for the 1980s.

Armed with this constructive program of action, our country, together with the fraternal socialist states, will intensify the struggle for securing the peace, for continuing and intensifying relaxation of tensions, for curtailing the arms race.

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ECONOMIST VIEWS PROS, CONS OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, EAST EUROPEAN EXAMPLE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Ye. Ambartsumov, section director of the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "On Private Enterprise"]

[Text] As is well known, some foreign socialist countries, in order to increase agricultural production and to improve consumer services, employ individual labor activity. People working in the private sector receive a considerable supplement to their income; in addition, a considerable part of the participation of collective-cooperative and family forms in performing services relieves state trade and consumer service establishments of some of their burden, and also provides unquestionable convenience to citizens.

Recently personal initiative and individual labor activity in these spheres have persistently made their way into our daily lives. The interest of those readers who commented on the article "On Private Enterprise" (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA No 86), which discussed the experience of the fraternal socialist countries in this regard, is understandable. The authors of one group of letters call for wider use of private labor; another group asks for a more detailed account of the practice of private initiative in management. There also were comments in which readers expressed concern with regard to its negative socio-economic and political consequences.

First of all, it should be noted that the individual form of labor activity is not a new phenomenon in our society. It has existed for many decades and is supported by law. In accordance with Article 17 of the USSR Constitution individual labor activity is permitted in the fields of cottage industry, agriculture, consumer services, and also other forms of activity based on the personal labor of citizens and their families. It stands to reason that all these forms of personal activity must continue to develop in accordance with the public interest.

A special decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers is aimed at party, Soviet and economic organs, and directs them to take additional measures to increase production in personal subsidiary enterprises. This includes all-round assistance to personal subsidiary enterprises, and not only collective farmers but also to all other workers, including city dwellers with their garden and orchard plots. It follows from this decree and from the directions of L. I.

Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress that each citizen who through his personal labor provides his family with agricultural products and sells any surplus is doing something useful and deserves all kinds of support. Statistical data eloquently demonstrate the contribution of personal subsidiary enterprises to the overall state "money box". In 1980, for example, they produced 64 percent of the potatoes, 42 percent of the fruit and berries, 33 percent of the vegetables, 32 percent of the eggs, 31 percent of the meat, 30 percent of the milk and 21 percent of the wool.

It is gratifying that many readers correctly evaluated not only the socio-economic but also the moral-psychological significance of the development of personal subsidiary enterprise. Labor veteran I. Babakov (Moscow), in supporting the attention of the party and government to the agricultural household, remarks: "This is hard work -- maintaining a garden or orchard, tending livestock. But indeed, it is an education in labor, and so instills love and respect for the land, the countryside, and for grain." In this connection, it has long been time, write many readers, to remove the obstacles which prevent city dwellers from buying abandoned farm homes in rural areas, and particularly in the non-chernozem zone of the RSFSR. It is indeed here that there is particularly large potential for growth in private enterprise. Considering the shortage of agricultural products, the abundance of uncultivated land, and the exodus of workers from rural areas, the return of people to the land would bring a tangible addition to the common stock.

It stands to reason that we are talking about production of produce through personal labor, and not through exploitation by the state or other citizens. Of course, the resale of produce at markets, the feeding of personal livestock with grain stolen from a kolkhoz or sovkhoz, or speculation, about which a group of comrades from Kalinin Oblast, V. Baklakov of Moscow and I. Kalpakov from Tatariya wrote, are illegal. Local organs must, on the one hand, establish the most strict control over individual labor activity; and on the other, render the utmost assistance.

Many readers (A. Boykov from Novosibirsk, V. Arutyunov from Groznyy and others) are interested in which private industries citizens may engage in. Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers No 283 of 13 May 1976 permits participating in all types of cottage industry except those listed in the decree (manufacture of weapons, ammunition, explosives, poisonous and narcotics substances, medicines, precious jewelry, etc). In addition, citizens may be prohibited from engaging in certain other industries "if their development might be damaging to the public interest" by union republic councils of ministers (but not local organs, which occurs not infrequently, according to some letters from readers). It is believed, however, that in light of the 1977 USSR constitution the time has come to adopt a law which would emphasize the compatibility of such activity with the interests of society.

It also would be useful not to limit individual labor activity to cottage industry, but also to apply it to other branches in the sphere of services, which could be interpreted to derive from Article 17 of the constitution.

Some readers logically pose the question of state assistance in this sphere of activity. This is even more logical since there is a model -- the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers on private subsidiary enterprises. This decree provides for all sorts of assistance to them. It calls for provision of equipment, instrumentation, credit, and even (if livestock is being raised on contract) permission to maintain the number of heads above the norm. Also worthy of attention is the suggestion of reader V. Levin to establih tax privileges for pensioners and war and labor invalids. On this point, the practice of the fraternal socialist countries demonstrates the expediency of tax privileges for those types of activity whose development coincide with the interests of society. And even in our country the government has adopted a decision to exempt from income tax assessment those private plots of citizens who grow produce which is in short supply, as for example, French beans. This is to stimulate production of such scarce products.

As soon as the necessary attention to individual labor activity in the sphere of services gives results in the form of their rejuvenation, it may be possible, on the other hand, to increase the fee for permission to engage in a cottage industry, which now is the paltry sum of 5 rubles.

All these proposals are by no means some new discovery. They are in accordance with the constitution, and follow the course of Lenin's theories and practice of the building of socialism.

And now to the subject of the concern expressed by the authors of several letters (N. Asafov from Monchegorsk, A. Dogachev from Biysk and others) that the development of small-scale private enterprises might lead to the rebirth of the bourgeoisie and of capitalism. I must assure them that there are no grounds for such fears. Indeed, we are not talking about private capitalistic enterprises based on hired labor and exploitation of the individual, but rather of individual and family type enterprises, in which another's labor is not exploited. Moreover, the activity of the private sector is under constant control of the state and of society and by virtue of that alone cannot be converted into a private capitalistic sector.

Alarm is also expressed in letters from G. Yegorov of Okha and Comrade Odnolyubtseva of Moscow that individual labor activity will attract "much healthy, energetic, enterprising and highly skilled labor from basic production activities," will lead to excessive enrichment of cottage industries, to speculation and theft. But I would remind them that in this regard we are speaking mainly of labor which is not engaged in primary production. These are pensioners, housewives and invalids, people who can work only part of the day, who supplement their work with other work, and so forth.

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CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS OBSERVE MILITIA DAY

In the Kirghiz SSR

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 3

/Article by A. Gabidulin, KiSSR minister of internal affairs: "In Good Conscience and Without Fear"/

> /Text/ /"I swear in good conscience and without fear to fulfill all the obligations imposed upon me...."
>
> These sacred words of the oath are always pronounced solemnly and excitedly by persons who have, of their own free will, decided to devote their lives to the selfless service of the people by joining the ranks of the Soviet militia./ /in boldface/

Service in the militia is difficult and not always without danger. A militia man must often come into contact with a sphere of human relations which is far from the best: he is on the leading edge of the fight against thefts and speculation /black-marketeering/, drunkenness and parasitism, hooliganism and other negative phenomena which hinder the active creative labor of Soviet people, their social life, rest and recreation.

One could cite quite a few examples where these soldiers of law and order, scorning mortal danger and exhibiting unprecedented courage, have honorably carried out their duty to the people, who have given them broad powers and a lofty responsibility.

Recently on the territory of the Tokmakskiy PMK /Mobile Mechanized Column/ a group of hardened criminals killed a guard and stole a state-owned motor vehicle. In order to seek out the criminals, an operational group was formed, headed by the deputy chief of the Chuyskiy ROVD /Rayon Division of Internal Affairs/, senior lieutenant of militia V. Saybel'. The evil-doers prepared a new crime when the militia men came upon their tracks. It was not so easy or safe to disarm these armed and motorized bandits, who, as they say, had nothing more to lose. Now they have all been arrested, and soon they will stand trial.

Considerable amounts of persistence and courage have been displayed by the militia men during the responsible time of harvesting the crops and procuring feed grain for the livestock. Thousands of people cultivate farm crops by self-sacrificing and daily toil. At the same time there are individual extortioners who strive to tear off from the public loaf as big a piece as possible for themselves. Under cover of night they haul wheat, corn, hay, and feed concentrates into their own private barns and sheds. During this period the militia men are always at their duty posts: they maintain law and order on the grain routes, intercept the slightest attempt at stealing the harvest, and guard the threshing-floors and ricks against fires.

As is well known, the militia does not work in isolation. It is aided by a broad-based group of activists, all honorable persons, who have pledged themselves to work for order in our cities and rural areas, as well as to reinforce legality. With the aid of the public a group of plunderers who had been supplying themselves for a long time at the Oshskiy Meat-Packing Combine was disclosed. These criminals had inflicted enormous harm on the state. But in order to reveal all the clever intrigues of this criminal case, the investigators--Militia Captain T. Akchurin and Lieutenant V. Burlutskiy, together with a whole group of BKhSS /Struggle against Theft of Socialist Property and Speculation/ of the oblast militia administration, had to work for more than one or even two months. All those who took part in this thievery were punished severely. More than 300,000 rubles worth of materials were taken from them on behalf of the state.

The ranks of the Oshskiy UVD /Administration of Internal Affairs/ have dozens of experienced persons who are devoted to the cause of the Chekists /Militia/. BkhSS Inspector Major R. Musardin has been working in the militia for more than 20 years. He is responsible for discovering hundreds of petty and major thefts, which he has handled with a high degree of professionalism; these include the exposure of a group of criminals who plundered an over-all total of more than 600,000 rubles at the Kolkhoz imeni Rakhmanadzhan in Oshskaya Oblast.

Many more names worthy of mention could be cited. An entire series of this republic's militia men have been awarded the titles "Best Inspector of Criminal Investigation," "Best Militia Investigator," and "Best BKhSS Inspector." Many have been entered in the Book and on the Board of Honor of the KiSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs; they have been awarded the following medals: "Outstanding Militia Man" and "For Outstanding Service to the Ministry of Internal Affairs." These include the precinct inspectors A. Shevchenko, K. Moynokov, the investigators R. Kachkanakov, G. Timofeyev, and others.

Not long ago a rally of young militia workers was held in Frunze. More than 300 staff members from the various services of the internal affairs organs came to this rally from different rayons and oblasts of the republic. Also among them were the following: the UVD senior inspector in Frunze, S. Ryspayev, the precinct inspector of the Oktyabr'skiy ROVD of Frunze, S. Aydarov, and the militia sergeant from the separate unit for protection of national economic facilities, L. Yustus. They came with good reputations as persons who know their business and are thoroughly devoted to it.

We have a special attitude toward the new generation of militia men. They comprise our replacements. Within 15 to 20 years they will form the backbone of this republic's workers in the field of internal affairs. To form their political world view, to educate their activities, to teach them how to work operationally, selflessly, and, as it says in the militia oath,--with good conscience and without fear--this is our top-priority task. And of no small importance here is the personal example of the older generation, commanders of the sub-divisions and services. A good reputation in the militia is enjoyed by the following mentors of the youth: Senior Sergeant N. Zubov, Militia Man of the Sulyuktinskiy GOVD /Municipal Division of Internal Affairs/, M.Begemkulov, and others.

The 26th CPSU Congress posed great problems for the Soviet militia men with regard to strengthening socialist legality as well as law and order. And we are doing everything to justify this high trust of the party and the people. Nevertheless, not everywhere in the republic has the proper law and order been instituted. Matters still do not stand well in our republic with regard to the prevention of crimes and violations of the law, although all the conditions exist for this purpose. Now in operation within the republic are more than 400 public points for maintaining law and order, about 1500 preventive councils in labor groups, and more than 4,000 voluntary people's guard groups, in which there are more than 90,000 people's volunteers. This is a large and active army of enthusiasts for maintaining law and order. Our public aides, however, are operating at half-strength, which is explained by the inertness and lack of know-how among the militia men with respect to guiding the common efforts into the necessary channel.

Nor are we taking full advantage of the possibilities presented by the law in the struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, phenomena which give rise to many types of crimes. Unfortunately, not a single rayon division or municipal administration of internal affairs in this republic can state that within its precinct there are no parasites or drunkards--potential criminals, as practical experience has shown.

Work is being poorly conducted with regard to preventing recidivist crimes. The way of life and behavior of parolees released ahead of time are, as a rule, poorly supervised. Sensing this lack of supervision, and unused to an independent, honest, and regular life, along with social labor, these people often commit repeat crimes.

The successful implementation of the plans outlined by the party for socio-economic development is inextricably linked with the further strengthening of legality and law and order, with the education of citizens in the spirit of a high level of discipline, a conservationist attitude toward socialist property, as well as an unwavering observance of the laws and rules of the socialist community. Herein a role of considerable importance belongs to the organs of internal affairs.

The party and the people expect from the militia men an intensification of the decisive, uncompromising struggle against the plundering of socialist property, all kinds of swindlers and speculators, all those who violate our system and interfere with the self-sacrificing labor of Soviet people. Every day, every hour life confronts the militia men with complex tasks which require a high degree of professionalism and standards, endurance, and determination. There is no doubt that this republic's militia men are coping with them and performing their duties with honor.

In the Kazakh SSR

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by A. Platayev, Kazakh SSR minister of internal affairs: "Serve the People Faithfully"]

/Text/ Today our country is marking Soviet Militia Day. Created right after the Great October Socialist Revolution by order of V. I. Lenin, it became from the very first days of its existence a fighting detachment for defending the people's interests. In all the stages of building the socialist society the militia has consistently implemented the Leninist testament on supporting the revolutionary system, ruthlessly combatting counter-revolutionary elements and hooligans; it has stood vigilantly on guard over the people's property.

The 26th CPSU Congress set forth the task of further strengthening law and order as well as socialist legality, the unflagging implementation of the Leninist principle of the inevitability of punishment, and the reliable protection of the interests of the state and society. It was noted at the congress that workers in the organs concerned with maintaining law and order should combine practical qualities with civic courage, incorruptability, and a sense of justice. "The Soviet people," declared Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "are correct in demanding that their work be effective to the maximum degree, that every crime be investigated in the proper manner, and the guilty persons bear the punishment which they deserve."

Under present-day conditions this task can be successfully carried out only by well-trained, morally stable workers. Therefore, the party and the Soviet organs, along with the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs are according top-priority attention to the selection and education of personnel for the Ministry of Internal Affairs system and, above all, for its most numerous detachment--the militia. At the direction of the party and Komsomol organs as well as labor groups, thousands of Communists and Komsomol members come into the militia. These are primarily young people with a good preparation in general education and possessing high moral and political qualities.

The militia is under the constant control of the masses. Its employees are included among labor groups, in rural assemblies, and sessions of the ispolkoms of Soviets of People's Deputies. All this constitutes traits of the genuine populism of our militia.

Many rayon and municipal divisions of internal affairs are fully staffed with qualified employees and have reliable reserves for supplementary use. For example, two-thirds of the personnel of the Division of Internal Affairs of the Chingirlauskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies of Uralsk Oblast consist of Communists, while almost all the remaining staff members are Komsomol members.

In carrying out the party's directives, the militia of Kazakhstan has everywhere intensified the struggle against crime and violations of the law. Moreover, it is making ever more extensive use of newer and more effective forms and methods of operation; it is also adopting the experience of the best units and the progressive components of the service. The struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, robbery, and plundering of socialist property and speculation is being stepped up.

The main thrust in the militia's activity remains the prevention of violations of law--the most humane and result-producing way to root out crime. Predominantly preventive measures are also employed to resolve such problems as supporting law and order in the cities and other populated points and preventing violations of law in public places. With this goal in mind the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Internal

Affairs organized a new type of service--the PPM /Mobile Militia Points/, which have become an effective means of maintaining public order and for preventing violations of law on the streets of cities and villages, and they have received widespread support by the population.

In accordance with the directive of the CP of Kazakhstan CC and the republic's Council of ministers, party and Soviet organs in the localities have rendered a great deal of aid in organizing this service. Today PPM's are operating in practically all the cities and many of the republic's rayon centers.

The PPM's are unique departments of the militia. They have allowed it to strengthen ties with the population and to make patrol-post assignments more mobile. There has also been a strengthening of the ties between the militia and the volunteer people's druzhiny /guard groups/; furthermore, it itself has begun to work more effectively and with higher standards. There has been stepped-up prevention of disorders on the streets since the mere appearance of the PPM's influences persons inclined to violations of the law.

There has been an increase in the mutual cooperation among the PPM teams, the volunteer people's guard groups, and the operational Komsomol detachments. They all perform a number of common functions, organically supplementing each other.

PPM's have also shown themselves to be of quite good use in rural localities. Here, with the help of the public, their teams expose parasites and vicious drunkards, as well as checking up on the status of fire safety. As an example in this regard, we can cite the PPM of the Bishkul'skiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs of the North Kazakhstanskaya Oblast (with its chief, Senior Militia Lieutenant B. Zhorov), which gives no leeway to law-breakers and which operates in close contact with the public.

With the introduction of the PPM's in the republic, not only has there been a reduction in the number of law violations committed on the streets, but there has been a noticeable intensification in the struggle against the most widespread anti-social phenomena--drunkenness and hooliganism. Their teams have been responsible for uncovering many hot leads to crimes: robberies, thefts, and fights.

Good service is also being rendered by the PPM's of Karaganda, Ural'sk, Dzhambul, Petropavlovsk, and other cities in this republic. We hope that, with the support of party and Soviet organs, this flexible and effective service will make its appearance in all cities and rayon centers.

The strength of the Soviet militia lies in its increasingly stronger ties with the people, in its close interaction with the public. It is carrying out preventive work jointly with the other formations of the working people in accordance with integrated, comprehensive plans.

Within the republic there are more than 11,000 councils for the prevention of law violations at enterprises, 2,700 public points for the maintenance of law and order, 18,000 volunteer guard groups, 2,500 operational Komsomol detachments, and a number of other self-help organizations of the working people. An active part in their work with regard to curtailing violations of law is played by staff members of the organs of internal affairs.

The militia is facilitating in all ways the implementation of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan, ensuring the preservation of the people's welfare, waging the struggle against malpractices in trade and everyday services. Its workers from the first to the last day of the present harvest supported law and order in the rural areas, implementing measures on fire safety in the fields, threshing-floors, and grain-receiving enterprises. The GAI /State Motor-Vehicle Inspection/ workers have covered thousands of kilometers of grain routes and side roads, as well as checking out numerous motor-vehicle pools which took part in the harvest.

Not a single fire was allowed in the fields or threshing-floors. More than 600 tons of grain were taken from the plunderers and hoarders and returned to the farms.

Also important is the fact that, due to the vigilance of the GAI workers, the number of motor-vehicle accidents on the roads was significantly decreased. And, of course, during the feverish harvest time in Kazakhstan's northern oblasts there were an enormous number of motor-vehicles and other equipment.

GAI workers Senior Militia Sergeant N. Barinov, Junior Militia Sergeants B.Zhanazhanov and B. Abuov from Turgayskaya Oblast, Militia Sergeants M. Vikhrenko and A. Sernyayev, Militia Master Sergeant I. Ponomarenko from Tselinogradskaya Oblast, as well as many others have earned our sincere gratitude for their self-sacrificing toil.

And here again a good word should be said about the PPM's, which, for the first time, took part in harvesting the crops. Thus, the team of the Shortandinskiy Rayon of Tselinogradskaya Oblast, headed up by Militia Lieutenant V. Yermakov, took two tons of wheat away from plunderers and returned them to the Sovkhoz imeni Seyfullin.

The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized the need for instituting order in trade and in the service sphere. We need to firmly close up all kinds of loop-holes and cracks for speculation, extortion, bribe-taking, etc. The struggle against this evil should be waged by the militia in close alliance with the organs of the public prosecutor, the people's control, the inspection offices, and public organizations. We must admit, however, that there are still many shortcomings in this matter. Relying on the public, militia men ought to wage a determined offensive against grabbers of every stripe.

Service in the militia is a responsible and honorable matter. Its workers must always be prepared to come to people's aid and, risking their own lives, perform their duty to the end. They carry children out of burning houses or boldly go forward to arrest armed criminals. At all times they are guardians of law and order at their posts.

Let me cite the following examples. A worker on the line point of the Dzhuslan Militia Station of Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast, Sergeant M. Koybagarov, scorning danger, saved a person from perishing. His heroic deed was marked by the Order of the Red Star.

Courage and valor were manifested by workers in the field of criminal investigation, Militia Captain A. Ismaylov and Inspector S. Oralbekov in arresting a particularly dangerous criminal. And certain armed criminals were pursued for a long time by inspectors of the road-patrol service of GAI of the Alma-Ata UVD, Militia Sergeants V. Aleksunin and V. Kaloshin; they entered into an equal fight with these criminals, arrested them, and disarmed them.

There are many such examples. And it is not by accident that last year more than 100 workers in the republic's organs of internal affairs were awarded orders and medals; more than 3,000 earned the medal entitled "For Irreproachable Service."

There are still quite a few shortcomings in the work of the republic's internal-affairs organs. They were pointed out by the 25th Congress of the CP of Kazakhstan. Constant demands for improving the work of the organs concerned with maintaining law and order have been presented by the CP of Kazakhstan CC and the republic's Council of Ministers, as well as personally by CPSU CC Politburo member and first secretary of the CP of Kazakhstan CC, D. A. Kunayev. And we are striving to constantly raise the level of our own work, to decisively avert all shortcomings.

The chief task of the Societ militia is to unconditionally carry out the decisions of the 26th party congress, to ensure effective law-keeping work for the purpose of successfully performing the economic and social tasks of the new five-year plan, the reliable protection of the legitimate interests of the state and the society, of each Soviet person. To faithfully serve the people--that is the vocation and the duty of the Soviet militia.

In the Tajik SSR

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by I. Kurbanov, Tajik SSR minister of internal affairs: "To Serve the People Is the Highest Duty"]

> [Text] /The Soviet militia is the same age as the Great October Revolution. Upon the initiative of V. I. Lenin the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs on 28 October (10 November) 1917 adopted a decree entitled "On the Workers' Militia." Taking part in organizing the first detachments of the guardians of the revolutionary system were the following outstanding leaders of the Leninist party: F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, M. I. Kalinin, M. V. Frunze, K. Ye. Voroshilov, the first people's commissar of internal affairs G. I. Petrovskiy, and many others./ [in boldface]

Sixty-four years ago the Soviet militia, created under enemy fire, overcoming hunger, cold, a shortage of arms, began in a self-sacrificing struggle to carry out the extremely complex and responsible tasks confronting it.

On 7 December 1924 the Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Tajik Autonomous Republic was created. We will always remember the hero of the Civil War, the first people's commissar, Abdullo Yarmukhamedov, the chief of the republican militia, and the active participant in the struggle against the Bashmak Movement in Turkestan, Frants Izhevskiy. Remaining forever in the annals of the Tajik militia will be the names of those who were the first to join its ranks: Malik Davlyatov, Sharif Ziyayev, Bobo Azimov, Gaib Kholov--in Garmskiy Rayon, Kutbiddin Nazhmetdinov

--in Khodzhentskiy Uyezd, Kasym Nasimov, Nabi Valiyev--in Kulyaba, and many others. These were genuine heroes, people who selflessly devoted themselves to the cause of the Revolution and to the Soviet regime.

Their cause is being continued in a worthy manner by the present-day veterans of service to law and order, militia colonels N. K. Yakh"yayev, M. Toshev, major general of internal service K. Kh. Khabidov, and many others. Along with the veterans, absorbing their experience and skills, members of the new and younger generation of the militia stand on guard over the law. At the call of their hearts and the vocation of their souls, the following outstanding militia men have joined the internal-affairs organs and are devoting their knowledge, skills, and experience to the struggle for socialist discipline and law and order: deputy chief for political-education work in the OVD of the Leninabad gorispolkom militia captain V. Maslyakov, precinct inspector of the OVD of the Frunze rayispolkom in Dushanbe militia captain I. Radzhabov,militia master sergeant Kh. Valiyev, militia senior sergeant S. Abdulov from the UVD of the Dushanbe gorispolkom and many others.

Over the last few years, thanks to the unwavering care of the party and the government, significant qualitative changes have taken place in the militia organs. Now the overwhelming majority of the staff members in the service of law and order have a higher or a secondary specialized education and a high degree of professional training. This is facilitated by the work of the Dushanbe Secondary Specialized School for Militia, whose graduates are serving in all organs and units of our republic's internal affairs. This year saw the creation of the Dushanbe Correspondence Division of the Tashkent Higher School of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs for training highly qualified specialists directly within the republic.

Our militia is flesh and blood of the people. Its ranks are constantly being replenished by the best members of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry. They come to work for the militia organs upon the recommendations of party and Komsomol organizations or at the direction of workers' groups.

The party and the government manifest a constant concern for the workers in the internal-affairs organs. During the course of the last few years the material security of the militia men has been improved, and the sizes of their pensions has been increased. There has also been a considerable strengthening of the material-technical base, and, most importantly, a closer link has begun to be established between the Soviet militia and the people, which sees in it a reliable guardian and protection of its own /i. e., the people's/ interests.

A program of comprehensive practical activity has been constituted for us by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 19th Congress of the CP of Tajikistan, and the decree of the CPSU CC, entitled "On Improving Work To Maintain Law and Order and To Step Up the Struggle against Violations of the Law." Guided by these documents, militia men will continue to improve their professional skills, as well as perfecting their activity for ensuring and protecting the interests of the state, the laws, honor, and property of the citizens.

In accordance with the decisions of the party and the government, the prevention of law violations in the republic has become the general thrust in the work of rooting out crime and its causes. In recent times significantly greater general-preventive and individual measures have been conducted within workers' groups.

Volunteer people's guard groups have long proved themselves to be trustworthy assistants to the militia. There are now about 3,000 of them in the republic. Almost 70,000 volunteer guardians of law and order help to preserve peace and tranquility for the citizens. Many guard groups have made a substantial contribution to strengthening law and order. I would particularly like to note the work of the volunteer guards of Leninabad, Chkalovsk, Kulyab, Nurek, Kurgan-Tyube, and Tursunzade.

The broad-based program which was put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress for upgrading the people's prosperity has confronted the internal-affairs organs with responsible tasks for ensuring the preservation and inviolability of the national property as well as the personal private property of the citizens. The ways to solve these problems must be sought in a comprehensive approach, improving the activities of the units for preventing and disclosing crimes, creating posts of people's control and volunteer people's guard groups for safeguarding socialist property.

Today the staff members of the internal-affairs organs, faithful to the glorious Leninist traditions and armed with the militant program of activity which was set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress, are resolving the principal problem--to vigilantly stand guard over the public law and order. And they will do this with inexhaustible energy, a high degree of awareness and responsibility, with creative ardor and initiative.

In the Turkmen SSR

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 2

/Article by R. Berdyyev, Turkmen SSR minister of internal affairs: "People of Civic Courage"/

/Text/ It has become a tradition to observe Soviet Militia Day right after the holiday marking the Great October Revolution. This present-day anniversary is illuminated by the light of the magnificent, creative plans which have been outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. They have summoned up among the Soviet people a new upsurge of political and labor activity, they have constituted an inspiring stimulus for further developing the socialist economy, and they have once again demonstrated the great unity between the party and the people.

In the Accountability Report of the CPSU CC to the 26th congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev awarded high marks to the organs of the Soviet militia. "The professional skills of the workers in these organs," he said, "should be combined with civic courage, incorruptability, and a sense of justice. Only such people can worthily carry out the obligations which have been imposed upon them." And the staff members of our republic's internal-affairs organs, like those of the entire country, are serving their difficult but meritorious tours of duty with honor.

Created during the first few days after the victory of the Great October Revolution on the initiative of V. I. Lenin, the Soviet militia has faithfully and devotedly served the working people, the cause of the Communist Party, and the lofty principles of socialist legality and humanism. At all stages of the Soviet state's history the force of the militia and its authority have always been conditioned by the guiding leadership of the party, as well as by the close and unbreakable links with the people.

During the years of the Civil War and the foreign intervention, and subsequently in the years when socialism was being peacefully built, the militia units were actively establishing and supporting the revolutionary system, guarding the material valuables which had become the national heritage as well as protecting the honor and property of the young Soviet state's citizens. And during the difficult period of the Great Patriotic War the staff members of the internal-affairs organs, together with the soldiers of the Soviet Army, heroically fought on the fronts against Hitler's predators for the freedom and independence of our Motherland.

Many of them were awarded orders and medals for their heroic deeds. It is with pride that we name our veterans--Heroes of the Soviet Union B. G. Sorokin, N. I. L'vov, A. P. Kapriyelov, P. M. Karyakin, T. Dzhumamuradov, and others, who even now are still in service and transmitting their abundant experience and skills to the younger generation of Soviet militia workers.

It can be said with assurance that the personnel of this republic's internal-affairs organs are successfully coping with all the problems confronting them. This assurance is caused by the consistent improvement in the personnel of the internal-affairs organs, representing today a fusion of the many years of experience on the part of the veterans with the energy and the enthusiasm of the younger workers.

Among the best workers one can cite the following: senior precinct inspector of the Leninskiy ROVD of the city of Ashkhabad, militia captain Ch. K. Nurmamedov, precinct inspectors of the Krasnovodskiy GOVD senior lieutenant K. Butantayev and the Murgabskiy ROVD senior lieutenant A. Dzhumayev, CUR inspector of the Bayram-Aliyskiy GOVD militia captain K. Bayramov, precinct inspector of the Proletarskiy ROVD junior lieutenant B. Khalmuradov, senior investigator of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs B. Taganov and many others.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government are constantly concerned not only about the staffs of militia workers but also about strengthening the leading services of the internal-affairs organs, improving their supplies of technical equipment, and expanding their scientific bases. Now firmly included within the operating system of the law-keeping organs are up-to-date methods of planning the prevention of law violations.

Our republic has consistently followed a course of further strengthening socialist legality and law and order. Important measures have been carried out with regard to perfecting legislation, improving the activities of the law-enforcement organs, and further developing activities on the part of the public.

A link with the public has always characterized the internal-affairs organs. At the present time it has become one of the important factors in the successful fight against crime and, above all, in preventing violations of law. The people's guard groups render great aid to the militia in the struggle against hooliganism, drunkenness, thefts of socialist and private property of citizens, other crimes, and administrative misdemeanors. Also operating within this republic are hundreds of public points for maintaining law and order, and there are more than 1500 preventive councils in production groups.

Some of the important tasks in the prevention service include the following: rendering assistance within the labor and everyday structure to persons returning from places of imprisonment, facilitating the active re-education of persons leading a parasitic way of life, disclosing and eliminating the causes which are conducive to the commission of crimes. All preventive measures have had a positive effect on the results of the fight against law violations: in a number of the republic's cities and rayons public law and order has been strengthened, a reduction in crime has been noted, and more crimes have been averted. There has been a strengthening of criminal responsibility for crimes against socialist and private property of citizens, and this has certainly had a positive influence on the status of the struggle against this type of crime. The struggle against a hobo-type way of life and begging is also being activated.

But in speaking about successes, we should in no way forget about the existing shortcomings and unsolved problems, and we are seeking out ways to improve our work. A great deal remains to be done by our militia to further activate the struggle against speculation, theft of socialist property, and hooliganistic phenomena. We must also step up our efforts in the fight against drunkenness.

The Soviet people are steadfastly implementing the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan, as well as strengthening the economic and defensive might of our Soviet Motherland. No small contribution to this enormously important work is likewise being made by the law-enforcement organs, including the internal-affairs organs.

In the Uzbek SSR

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 4

/Article by G. Davydov, Uzbek SSR first deputy minister of internal affairs: "Soldiers of Law and Order"/

/Text/ The Soviet militia has stood and is standing on guard over the public order, on guard over Soviet laws, the peaceful labor, rest and recreation, and safety of Soviet citizens, on the leading edge of the struggle against crime and violations of socialist legality.

The party and the government are actively and consistently solving the problems of developing the legal groundwork for legality and public order. Testimony to this is the decree of the CPSU CC entitled "On Improving Work with regard to Maintaining Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle against Violations of Law." It obligates the internal-affairs organs to specify ways for further improving the efficiency and the quality of the activities of all the units and services.

Particular demands are made on the preventive service which has been created within the internal-affairs organs. It is precisely this which constitutes the organizing unit for the course being carried out within our country of a broad-based social prevention of crime. The activity of this service is being built up under the leadership of the party and Soviet organizations, in close inter-action with the public, and based upon comprehensive plans.

Comprehensive plans for preventing violations of law are being worked out in every oblast, city, and rayon of the republic. They provide for joint measures by party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, as well as law-enforcement organs and the public, aimed at preventing crime. There is active cooperation among the public points for maintaining order and the councils for preventing crime which are located in labor groups. In Uzbekistan 1,850 public points for maintaining order have been created and are functioning successfully. The following strong points have become centers for preventive work: on Mt. Karakamysh in Tashkent, in the Takhtakuprik apartment committee in Namangan, the Termezskiy river port, in the micro-rayon of the meat-and-fat combine in the city of Fergana, on the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Izbaskanskiy Rayon, and many others. Every day tens of thousands of volunteer people's guards come out together with the militia men for the purpose of maintaining public order.

The joint activity of the militia and the public facilitates the reduction of crime in the republic and allows us to achieve a genuine improvement in the public order in many cities and rayons.

Soviet people have gotten used to seeing in the persons of the internal-affairs organ workers not only guardians of law and order, protecting them from criminal encroachments but also people of high standards of conduct, which are based on the principles of Soviet humanism and collectivism. And this is not by accident. From the moment of its creation on, our militia has been inculcated in the spirit of an attitude of respect for human beings. And it could not be otherwise in the first proletarian state, whose founder, V. I. Lenin, pointed out that the working people needed a militia which was truly of the people.

Courage, heroism, a high political awareness, manifested in the protection of the interests of the state and the people--such are the characteristic traits of the guardians of law and order.

/A motor-vehicle theft was reported to the on-duty unit of the Namangan City Department of Internal Affairs. The militia group was confronted with the task of arresting the criminals. Resourcefulness and boldness were exhibited by the group's commander, militia sergeant T. Sabirov, and militia private Sh. Muminov, who quickly discovered and arrested the criminal.

A high degree of professionalism and courage were also manifested by still another investigating, operational group which arrived at the site of a crime. This case was in Karakul: in a garage an unknown man inflicted several knife wounds on a woman and then hid.... Talks with witnesses cleared up the picture of what had happened to a certain extent: all indications led to the house of a certain Buran Davranov. Militia men A. Yakhshiev and Sh. Khaytov immediately went to the suspect's house. When Davranov caught sight of these militia men at the doorway, he threw a lighted match into the corridor, on which he had previously poured gasoline, and he hastened to flee. Fire spread over the militia men. And still they managed to arrest the criminal. He was brought to trial./ /in boldface/

Also working at full efficiency are the following: precinct inspector of the OVD of the Kokandskiy gorispolkom militia lieutenant Odilzhon Gafurov, chief of the passport desk of the Nishanskiy rayispolkom OVD senior militia lieutenant, Galina Korchagina, inspector of the GAI UVD of the Bukharskiy oblispolkom junior militia lieutenant Zarif Ashurov, senior inspector of the OBKhSS UVD of the Tashoblispolkom senior militia lieutenant Bakhodir Kholmatov and many others.

One of the most important tasks for the militia organs is ensuring the complete disclosure of crimes, implementing the principle of the inevitability of punishment. And the militia of Uzbekistan have achieved successes in this direction.

Many former law-breakers have become acclimated to a life of honest labor. Quite a few carefully obscured groups of plunderers of socialist property and bribe-takers have ceased to exist. During the course of several years our republic has maintained the lowest level of crime in the country.

A leading role in securing firm law and order belongs to the patrol-post service. We are extensively introducing the experience gained in this matter by the internal-affairs organs of other republics.

Militia men are striving to close tightly all loop-holes for speculation /black-marketeering/ and bribe-taking, as well as all channels for gaining income without working.

Individual kolkhoz members with a low level of awareness or persons who do not work anywhere seek out easy ways to enrich themselves; for example, they attempt to haul fruits and vegetables beyond the borders of this republic and there sell them at inflated prices. By such actions they bring shame upon our republic and its heroic laborers, who are now struggling to achieve a six-million /ton?/ harvest of "white gold" /cotton/. To cut short such elements is the duty not only of the workers in the internal-affairs organs but also of broad strata of the public.

According to the branches of their activities, the militia organs actively participate in the struggle for the new man; they are always to be found in the leading segment of ideological and educational work, requiring political maturity and high standards. Subordinated to this are all our work in recruiting, distributing, instructing, and inculcating personnel.

To faithfully serve the people is the highest duty of the militia. The workers of Uzbekistan's internal-affairs organs, inspired by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Congress of the CP of Uzbekistan, will continue to stand honorably and worthily on guard of law and order and legality, defending the interests of our socialist Motherland.

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REPUBLIC MINISTRIES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OBSERVE SOVIET MILITIA DAY

Zhabitskiy on Soviet Militia Day

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Belorussian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs G. Zhabitskiy: "Faithfulness to the Ideals of the October Revolution"]

[Text] On 10 November our country honors the workers of the Soviet militia. Its biography is an integral part of the heroic history of the Soviet state, its activities represent the practical accomplishment of the bidding of the great Lenin, who saw in the worker-peasant militia of a socialist state an expression of the real intellect and will, the strength and power of the vast majority of the people.

The Republic Minister of Internal Affairs G. N. Zhabitskiy talks about the daily routine of the Belorussian militia.

The birth of the Soviet militia is indissolubly connected with the history of our socialist homeland and the Great October Revolution, the 64th anniversary of which we have just celebrated with ceremonies and festivities.

From its very first steps our militia served as a faithful and reliable instrument of the Soviet regime, the Communist Party, and the working people in the struggle against crime and also against the counterrevolutionary sorties of the enemy. Hand in hand with the VChK [All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Sabotage (1917--1922)] and receiving support from the workers it overcame the sabotage committed by the kulaks and speculation and struggled against anarchy and gangsterism.

In the last few decades there have been several generations of militia-men, but selfless service to the people has always been and remains the chief trait of their work. We honor those veterans who have given up the best years of their lives in the service of the militia. The young militia-men are being taught by the older generation of soldiers of law and order a selfless attitude toward their work and a faithfulness to the oath they have taken and to their official duties.

In recent years a number of measures have been adopted for improving the work of the militia and strenthening its effectiveness and mobility of action under changing conditions. The patrol-sentry service has been reinforced considerably. In all the cities of the republic it has been organized according to a unified plan, in accordance with which the efforts of the militia and the voluntary people's patrols are combined in the preservation of public order. Subdivisions have been provided with additional technical equipment.

The selection and training of personnel, the improvement of political-educational work among the staff, and the further improvement of general as well as professional standards make up the primary condition that provides for an improvement in the operations of all the links. The primary party and komsomol organizations of the organs of internal affairs, which are in the forefront of the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 29th Congress of the KPB [Communist Party of Belorussia], have played an exceptionally important role in the resolution of these and other questions.

The numerous letters addressed to the ministry contain expressions of gratitude to the many workers of the militia who have exhibited professional competency and sensitivity to people in their difficult and sometimes dangerous work. The following are mentioned for their exemplary service in the following Rayon Departments of Internal Affairs: V. I. Isakovskiy from Polotskiy, M. A. Zaretskiy from Svetlogorskiy, P. M. Trukhanovich from Glusskiy, N. V. Konakorov and T. I. Koren' from Sovetskiy in the city of Minsk, M. I. Polko from Kamenetskiy, B. N. Faleychik from Baranovichskiy, A. M. Karebo from Sovetskiy in the city of Gomel', N. V. Sokolovskiy from Voronovskiy, and militia-men A. N. V'yun from the Brestskiy Oblispolkom UVD [Administration of Internal Affairs], N. N. Akinchits from the Gomel'skiy Oblispolkom UVD, M. V. Logovoy from the Vitebskiy Oblispolkom UVD, and many others.

The work of the sentries of law and order is highly valued by the people. More than 600 of our employees have been elected as deputies of local Soviets, the photographs of 72 employees have been hung on oblast, city, and rayon boards of honor. Hundreds of workers have been awarded with orders and medals for the selfless performance of their official obligations.

Such a powerful means of incentive as the socialist competition which was promoted under the slogan "Work with efficiency and quality" serves the purpose of creating a strong professional nucleus of personnel and implementing all opportunities for improving the work with which we have been entrusted. As a living creation of the masses this patriotic movement, based on a high degree of awareness and initiative, has produced significant results in the organs and subdivisions of internal affairs in the republic.

We have a right to be proud of the successes achieved by the staff in the organs and subdivisions of the Vitebskiy Oblispolkom UVD, which for the third time has won the Red Banner of the BSSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs], which was awarded in perpetuity on the eve of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

The organs of internal affairs are faced with responsible and complex tasks. The militia preserves public order, the economic basis of our system -- socialist property, wages a struggle against violations of the law, and guards the rights and interests of citizens.

In the current year the organs of the republic militia have worked long and hard on implementing the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the 29th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia, and the demands of the 2 August 1979 resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On improving work in the protection of law and order and strengthening the struggle against crime". The best results were achieved by the Brestskiy, Pruzhanskiy, Baranovichskiy, Zheleznodorozhnyy, and Tsentral'nyy in the city of Gomel', Svetlogorskiy, Checherskiy, Bykhovskiy, Logoyskiy, Smolevichskiy, and Stolbtsovskiy ROVD's [Rayon Departments of Internal Affairs], and many others. Without a doubt, much credit in this belongs to department heads N. S. Volchk, M. I. Kindruk, S. P. Kravchenko, V. T. Lukomskiy, V. F. Frolenkov, A. F. Tsurkan, A. S. Manchenko, V. T. Prokhortsev, A. A. Usov, F. Ye. Glushakov, and V. F. Gaychuk, who were able to unite and mobilize their staffs for the successful accomplishment of the tasks before them.

With all the humaneness of Soviet society and our laws the struggle against violations of the law should be decisive and uncompromising. The main emphasis in this struggle, as was noted in the decisions of the party and legislative acts, is prevention.

The BSSR MVD is accomplishing this task under the leadership and with the constant assistance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the republic Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers in cooperation with law enforcement organs and the public.

A competition for high standards and exemplary public order in the cities, population points, and microregions has been extensively developed in the republic. More than 21,700 population points, 1,285 village and settlement councils, the collectives of more than 3,500 enterprises and construction sites, and 1,700 kolkhozes and sovkhozes are participating in this competition. Public points for the protection of order represent an organized form of joint action between the organs of the MVD and the labor collectives. Activists in the public points in the Prinemanskiy microregion in the city of Grodno, in the villages of Yayechkovichi in Ivanovskiy Rayon and Yanovichi in Vitebskiy Rayon, the Voronino Sovkhoz in Bykhovskiy Rayon, and public point No 6 in Zheleznodorozhnyy Rayon in the city of Gomel' have achieved good results in preventive work. These forms of preventive work are contributing much to individual educational work and to the verification of the safety of socialist property. All this makes its possible to prevent criminal acts in time.

For more than 20 years already the voluntary people's patrols have stood vigilantly together with the militia in the protection of public order. In connection with the new measures aimed at the improvement of their operations the area of the application of their acitivities is being expanded considerably. In the republic there are approximately 9,000 DND [Voluntary People's Patrols], which include more than 400,000 public helpers who participate in the prevention of violations of the law and in the preservation of public order. The work of the voluntary people's patrols in the Kalinovka Sovkhoz in Lyubanskiy Rayon, the Brest Milk Combine, the village of Gatovo in Minskiy Rayon, the Minsk Plant imeni Vavilov, the Minsk Production Association imeni V. I. Lenin, the Baranovichi Silo Combine, and number of others is deserving of a good word.

In the republic there are many effective methods of educating citizens in the spirit of the strict observance of Soviet laws and standards of a socialist society. More than 5,000 crime prevention councils have been formed in the collectives of the enterprises, organizations, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. Working in close contact with public points for the protection of order, with trade union and komsomol organizations, and with the organs of internal affairs they are having a positive effect on those who violate public order.

However, public activism is not yet sufficient everywhere. In individual cities and rayons the work of voluntary people's patrols and of public points for the protection of order has not been properly organized. Only together can we achieve a situation in which respect for law and order will become the personal conviction of each Soviet citizen.

In noting Soviet Militia Day we do not forget for a moment that there are still unresolved questions in the work of the organs and subdivisions of internal affairs in the republic and that we owe a great debt to the workers.

The employees of the Belorussian militia, inspired by the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, will continue to faithfully serve the people and steadfastly guard the achievements of the Great October Revolution.

Bradulov on Soviet Militia Day

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Moldavian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs H. Bradulov: "[Faithfulness to Duty"]

[Text] From the first days of the victory of the Great October Revolution the worker-peasant militia accomplished responsible tasks in the defense of the achievements of the revolution and struggled against hooligans, thieves, and all those who were remnants of the old world. Today's generation of soldiers of law and order are religiously preserving and augmenting the glorious traditions of faithful service to the party and the people.

Along with concern for the comprehensive development of the economy, science, and culture in our country daily attention is being given to the protection of the rights and interests of Soviet citizens and their human dignity. In recent years the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a number of important resolutions and legislative acts aimed at educating citizens in the spirit of conscious, state, and labor discipline, perfecting administrative and criminal legislation, the passport system, and the protection of socialist property, improving crime prevention, and providing for a safe traffic system.

"In strengthening the socialist legal system and law and order," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, "the organs of justice, the courts, offices of the public prosecutor, and the Soviet militia have a great responsibility. The professional knowledge of the workers in the these organs must be combined with civic courage, integrity, and fairness. Only such people can honorably carry out the serious obligations with which they are entrusted. The Soviet people have a right to demand that their work is maximumly effective in order that each criminal act will be properly investigated and the guilty parties will receive the punishment they deserve. In this respect the organs protecting law and order will be given the full support of the party and, without a doubt, the support of the public."

Such is the program instruction of the party, which places many obligations on the workers of the organs of internal affairs. The basic directions of their work is today determined on the basis of these strict requirements.

In life there is always a place for acts of heroism. This axiom holds especially true in the service to protect public order. Russian Andrey Bazhenov, Ukrainian Fedor Fedorenko, Moldavians Konstantin Kozhokar' and Nikolay Vornichesku, and other employees of the Moldavian militia have accomplished heroic deeds even in times of peace. In carrying out their official duty they gave up their lives in the name of the good fortune and well-being of the living. Their names are recorded on a memorial plaque in the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The average weekday of the militia-man is rigorous and filled with tension. Even though the social roots of crime in our country were liquidated a long time ago, hooligans, parasites, and those who misappropriate socialist property have not yet been eliminated. The workers of the militia are adopting all kinds of measures to create an atmosphere of intolerance around such parasitic elements.

Under the direction of the party and Soviet organs of the republic the structure of the organs of the militia is being improved and the basis for the scientific organization of labor and administration, the professional specialization of employees, and an overall approach to the accomplishment of tasks for ensuring an exemplary public order are being introduced.

The personnel staff has also changed considerably. The best people have come to us on the recommendation of party, komsomol, and trade union organizations, the collectives of enterprises and construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. Now approximately 80 percent of the officers in the organs of internal affairs have specialized higher and secondary qualifications. The rank and file militia-men, as a rule, have a general secondary education. The overwhelming majority of employees is made up of Communists and members of the komsomol.

With the help of progressive workers and those who have distinguished themselves in service and veterans of the Moldavian militia the younger generation is quickly and confidently achieving successes in their work.

Senior Militia Sergeant A. Levitskiy is waging an active struggle against crime and violations of public order. In this year alone, after having exhibited courage and resourcefulness, he prevented and exposed many crimes, detained dangerous criminals, and was given recognition as the best militia-man of the patrol-sentry service of the capital city.

Militia lieutenant-colonels P. Shubin and N. Dimitrashko, militia captains R. Shikhlyarov and A. Yarovskiy, Sergeant-Major V. Volovey, and many others who are giving all their efforts and energy to a difficult but honorable and necessary service to the people are enjoying the respect of the public.

The workers of the Criminal Investigation Department are found on the front line of the struggle against crime. The employees of BKhSS [Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation] are accomplishing important tasks in the protection of socialist property. The State Motor Vehicle Inspection is working hard to ensure the safety of motor vehicle and pedestrian traffic. The divisional inspectors of the militia are real plenipotentiaries of the Soviet regime. Our investigators are engaged in a constant battle for man, the triumph of law, and justice.

It is impossible to even enumerate the numerous activities of the organs of internal affairs. It is important, however, to note that this work is connected with providing a peaceful and safe life for the Soviet people -- the builders of a communist society.

Thanks to the growing professional standards of our workers and to the improvement of the operational and technical equipment of the militia, which has at its disposal the best equipment and the latest achievements of chemistry, physics, biology, and medicine, the militia now has all the opportunities for exposing any crime.

One of the basic directions of the struggle against crime is prevention and the elimination of the reasons and conditions that encourage crime. The system of social prevention includes the commissions of the Soviets of People's Deputies on questions concerning the legal system and law and order, on juvenile affairs, and a number of other issues. The councils of crime prevention in enterprises and public points for the preservation of order in housing areas are playing an important role.

The best results are being achieved there where crime prevention in residential areas or units is combined with general educational work in the labor collectives. Today there are approximately 500 public points for the preservation of order and more than 1,500 councils of crime prevention in the republic. They are making a big contribution to the reinforcement of public order in the microregions. This work has been especially successful in Kishinev, Bendery, Tiraspol', and Rybnitskiy, Lazovskiy, and Ryshkanskiy rayons.

We value highly the contribution of more than 140,000 members of the voluntary people's patrols, who have been reliable in the organization of the labor and peace of citizens. According to last year's results the winner in the republic competition was the headquarters of the voluntary people's patrols in Rezinskiy Rayon (Chief Bezruchko), which was awarded the Red Banner of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and a monetary prize. The headquarters of voluntary people's patrols in Orgeyevskiy, Faleshtskiy, and number of other rayons are doing a good job.

The aggressive struggle against drunkenness is an important integral part of crime prevention. In order to strengthen this struggle, closer contacts are being established between the militia and the labor collectives and organs of the public health service. A differentiated approach to people who abuse alcohol has been worked out. Voluntary treatment in alcoholism clinics in enterprises is becoming more prevalent. Those who intentionally avoid such treatment are sent to a medical-labor dispensary.

Concrete measures for strengthening labor discipline are being worked out and adopted in many enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, in which workers' meetings, village assemblies, and comrades' courts play an important role. Thanks to the healthy moral climate the labor and public activism of collective members is steadfastly increasing here. It is difficult for loafers, bad workman, and those who miss work to evade the comrades' courts.

Now that the party is adopting measures to augment the economy and to form a food-producing program for the purpose of further improving the well-being of the Soviet people, it is imperative for everyone to strengthen the struggle against the misappropriation of socialist property, squandering, bad management, corruption, and speculation and to be merciless toward those who do not want to work honestly and build their own well-being at the expense of income not derived from labor.

The recently adopted additional legislative acts for strengthening the struggle against gross violations of regulations pertaining to trade and public services were accepted by the workers with satisfaction.

It is gratifying that public participation in the struggle to strengthen socialist order is becoming ever more prevalent. The creative workers of literature and the arts, cultural and educational institutions, the theater, music, television, and radio are making an important contribution to this important cause.

In noting this professional holiday the employees of the Moldavian militia are evaluating the results of their work from the point of view of self-criticism and are concentrating their attention on unresolved questions. They will exhibit more initiative, an adherance to principles, persistence, and irreconcilability in the struggle against any violations of Soviet law and order in order to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia.

Aslanov Observes Soviet Militia Day

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Azerbaijan SSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs and Militia Colonel T. Aslanov: "Guarding Law and Order"]

[Text] The Soviet militia can trace its geneology to the third day after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. On 10 November 1917 an historic statute "On a workers' militia" was adopted on the initiative of Vladimir Il'yich Lenin, and for 64 years already the Soviet militia has steadfastly and selflessly served its socialist homeland, the people, and the cause of the Communist Party.

The history of our militia is inseparable from the history of the Soviet regime and is indissolubly connected with the name of Lenin, who considered the questions of providing a revolutionary legal system and law and order as an integral part of the teachings on a proletarian state. Given birth by the October Revolution the worker-peasant militia became the first armed vanguard of workers to rise up in defense of revolutionary law and order.

The fighters in the Leninist Guard -- F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, M. I. Kalinin, M. V. Frunze, K. Ye. Voroshilov, G. I. Petrovskiy, and others -- promoted the establishment of the militia and the creation of its glorious traditions.

In the first years of the Soviet regime yesterday's workers and peasants, soldiers and sailors, struggled against crime, political gangsterism, and kulak revolts. During the years of industrialization and collectivization the militia helped the people on the labor front, stopped the machinations of the profiteers of the New Economic Policy, thieves, and speculators, and exposed criminals of all colors. It was rightly considered the friend of homeless children.

During the bleak years of the Great Patriotic War the employees of the militia together with all the Soviet people courageously and steadfastly fought on the fronts and in partisan detachments and vigilantly protected socialist law and order in the interior.

The Azerbaijan militia, which was created on the day after the establishment of Soviet authority in our republic, is one of the fighting detachments of the Soviet militia. A statute on the militia of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic was worked out and approved in the first few days of Soviet authority while the instructions concerning the militia-man were formulated somewhat later. Thus was the beginning of the militia of the republic, which was headed by the prominant revolutionary Gamid Sultanov, who was appointed the people's commissar of internal affairs. The Central Committee of the AKP(b) [Azerbaijan Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)] in considering the role of the militia in the struggle to consolidate the young Soviet regime enlisted the faithful sons of the Azerbaijan people, who were boundlessly devoted to the cause of the revolution, into the organs for the protection of public order. In the 1920's and 1930's, Aziz Nazarov, Mamed Amin Shekinskiy, Makhmud Godzhayev, Gusi Gadzhiyev, Ibragim Abilov, and many others who directed the work of the militia in the republic, played an important role in strengthening law and order and in the struggle against gangsterism, speculation, and other criminal acts.

The heroic deeds of our employees during the Great Patriotic War are inscribed in gold letters in the history of the Azerbaijan militia. While routing the aggressors 797 militiamen, sergeants and officers, selflessly fought on the fronts. Among them were Shirin Aliyev and Lavrentiy Dubovitskiy from Baku, Dzhavad Mamedov from Zhdanov, Melik Azizov, and Grigoriy Avshalumov from Kuba, Gadzhibaba Mustafayev from Kyurdamir, Ismail Ismaylov from Kazakh, and hundreds of thousands of others.

The war came to an end, and new replacements who had been tempered by the front joined the organs of the militia. In utilizing their battle experience they skillfully waged a struggle against crime while passing on their experience to younger members of the militia.

The workdays of the contemporary guardians of public order are filled with heroism and selflessness. They vigilantly carry out their duty while protecting the peace of the Soviet people. Employees of the organs of internal affairs speak with pride about holders of the Order of the Red Star Sergeant-Major E. Kuliyev, Senior Lieutenant O. Badalov, M. Khalilov, Senior Sergeant V. Aliyev, and many others who have won the great respect of the workers with their devotion to the cause, courage, and fearlessness in the struggle against criminals. The love and trust of the people, their daily support, and the constant concern of the party and the government inspire the members of the militia in their difficult and responsible service. They are well aware of the importance of the task entrusted to them by the motherland and they have vindicated the trust of the people.

The soldiers of law and order have made their own contribution to the successes achieved by the agricultural workers of the republic in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. People in the uniform of the militia are reliably protecting public order, they have guaranteed the uninterrupted flow of transportation, and have struggled against those who misappropriate agricultural products. They have done everything within their power for the successful fulfillment of the economic plans.

The workdays of the militia represent a daily, collective effort requiring a vast amount of endurance and persistence, good professional training, and ideological tempering. The republic MVD, its organs and subdivisions, are constantly experiencing the effective assistance, the daily leadership, and the demanding attitude of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee toward its practical work. As a convincing confirmation of this there is the resolution of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee "On the work of party, Soviet, and public health service organs in Narimanovskiy Rayon on the implementation of the 2 August 1979 resolution of the CPSU Central Committee 'On improving work in the protection of law and order and strengthening the struggle against violations of the law'". Every employee of the republic organs of internal affairs has perceived this important document as a concrete and long-term program of their work in the activization of the struggle against crime, in raising the standards of work, and in comprehensively strengthening the socialist legal system.

The Communist Party exhibits considerable concern for the inculcation of ideological convictions and high standards in workers of the organs of internal affairs. The party organizations in depending on the ahievements of pedagogy and psychology are educating the soldiers of law and order in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, a high degree of vigilance, and a strict observance of the requirements of the oath and regulations. All the forms of political, moral, and esthetic education are aimed at the formation of a communist philosophy among the members of the militia.

Serious attention is being given to improving the composition of the personnel. At the present time almost all the officers in the republic organs of internal affairs have a higher and secondary specialized education. The proportion of specialists with higher qualifications -- jurists, teachers, and engineers -- grows with each year. The Leninist principle of replenishing the militia with the best people from labor collectives and komosomol and trade union organizations is being consistently carried out.

Recently the republic MVD and its local services and organs of internal affairs have increased their attention to the questions of raising the level of professional competency and strengthening cooperation with the public.

We have already long ago become accustomed to the fact that in the streets and public places in villages and cities people with the red bands designating members of the voluntary people's patrols are maintaining public order together with the militia. There are more than 66,000 of them in our republic. The DND [Voluntary People's Patrols] of the Severnaya GRES, the NGDU [Gas and Oil Extraction Administration] imeni 26 Bakinskiye Komissary, the marble plant, the Ship Repair Plant imeni Parizhkaya Kommuna, and the Karadagskiy Cement Plant have shown themselves to good advantage.

The komsomol detachments, comrades' courts, and temporary workers are actively assisting the members of the militia. Approximately 3,000 councils of crime prevention are functioning in the labor collectives of enterprises and institutions. There are 525 public points for the protection of order operating successfully in local residential areas. They have become an important link in the prevention of crime. Good results have been achieved by our voluntary assistants from public points for the protection of order No 41 in Nizaminskiy, 83 in Karadagskiy, 13 in Oktyabr'skiy, 92 in Azizbekovskiy, 61 in Ordzhonikidzevskiy rayons in Baku, 156 in the city of Ali-Bayramly, 202 and 204 in Yevlakh, 160 in Astara, 347 in Khachmas, and others.

In recent years significant changes have taken place in the work of the militia itself: preventive work, the patrol-sentry service, and the operations of on-duty subdivisions are being improved. Socialist competition has been extensively developed in all city and rayon organs and subdivisions of internal affairs. It has become an effective means of improving the operational-service activities of each collective.

Among exemplary workers in the militia it is possible to cite divisional inspectors Militia Captain K. Amirov from the Ordzhonikidzevskiy ROVD [Rayon Department of Internal Affairs], Militia Captain S. Akhverdiyev from the Yevlakhskiy ROVD, inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Department Militia Captain G. Dalukhanov, Senior Lieutenant M. Abduragimov, Militia Captain S. Mamedov, who is the chief of juvenile affairs for the UVD [Administration of Internal Affairs] in the city of Baku, Major G. Babayev, who is an investigator in the Neftechalinskiy ROVD, militia-man A. Muradov from the Akhsuinskiy ROVD, Captain Sh. Kurbanov, who is an inspector in the BKhSS in the Sabirabadskiy ROVD, and many others.

Under the direction of the party and in close contact with the public the personnel of the organs of internal affairs in our republic are making every effort to implement the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and by this are making their own contribution to the cause of building communism.

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BALTIC REPUBLICS OBSERVE MILITIA DAY

Public Role Emphasized

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Latvian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs M. Drozd: "Support From The Public"]

[Text] Consistent measures are being taken in our country for further strengthening the socialist legal system and law and order. Important measures are being carried out for perfecting legislation, improving the work of law enforcement organs, and developing the activism of the public.

In talking about law enforcement organs at the 26th Congress of the CPSU L. I. Brezhnev emphasized: "The Soviet people have a right to demand that the work of the organs will be maximumly effective and that each criminal act will be properly investigated and the guilty parties will receive the punishment they deserve".

The decisions of the party congress and the instructions of L. I. Brezhnev are being carried out. In summing up some of the results on this holiday in accordance with tradition, we can say that much has already been accomplished in the months that have gone by since the congress.

This year we succeeded in reducing crime on the whole. The number of violent crimes was reduced appreciably, and in the second half of the year the same can be said for the reduction of juvenile crime. The creation of special patrol-sentry subdivisions of the militia in a number of cities has had a positive effect on the state of law and order in public places, streets, and parks. The number of highway-transport incidents has been reduced, particularly those which have had serious consequences.

An overall plan for the prevention of crime has been worked out and is being successfully executed in the republic. In addition to law enforcement organs, party, Soviet, trade union, komsomol, and economic organizations are participating in the execution of this plan. The plan provides for a system of practical measures aimed at the prevention of crime, educational measures, and corresponding punishment for crimes committed.

In the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan the best results were achieved by the divisions of internal affairs in Liyepayskiy, Balvskiy, Preyl'skiy, and Tukumskiy rayispolkoms and the Oktyabr'skiy Rayispolkom in Riga.

Many workers have made a worthy contribution in honor of Soviet Militia Day. Among them I will name divisional inspectors Ya. Shpel', S. Safronov, and A. Melngarsh. It is difficult to overestimate their contribution to the prevention of crime and to the development of public activism. It is the divisional inspectors in particular who are the organizers of preventive measures in residential areas -- in the cities and rural villages.

Some of the best workers in the Criminal Investigation Department, such as P. Naglis, I. Kheynatskiy, B. Buynenko, E. Spila, L. Banenkov, A. Puyat, and many others, have rendered considerable service to the work of exposing crime.

Workers in the service of BKhSS [Combatting the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation] are contributing much to the prevention and exposure of crimes against socialist property. One of these veterans of this service, youth instructor R. Yust, also an energetic young worker by the name of V. Tsyganov, and many others deserve high praise for their work.

Yanina Tsavro and Liliana Vanaga have had good results in their work in a difficult section -- the investigation of minors. They know how to make contacts with juveniles, to exert an influence on their parents, to maintain close ties with the schools, and to make use of a wide circle of activists.

Among the workers of GAI [State Automobile Inspection] and the highway patrol I would like to mention M. Lasmanis, V. Chaplinskiy, T. Lamberate, and A. Polyakov, who together with their assistants -- public motor vehicle inspectors and members of voluntary people's patrols -- are doing much to provide for the safety of highway traffic.

Service in the militia is not easy work, sometimes accompanied by danger and requiring the maximum output of one's physical and mental efforts. And it should be noted that the absolute majority of workers in the organs of internal affairs are a model of discipline, conscientiousness, principles, modesty, and high standards in the performance of their work.

Qualified replacements enter the republic organs of internal affairs each year. Young people who have completed service in the Armed Forces, graduates of the law faculty of the Latvian State University and the Riga Specialized Secondary School of the Militia in the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and graduates of other educational institutions are sent to us by the labor collectives and the komsomol. Each one of them must be given special attention, help must be given to them in mastering their work and acquiring practical skills, and they should be supported in an atmosphere of friendship if everything does not go well at first.

The power of the militia lies in the comprehensive preparation and high professional standards of its personnel. We now have at our disposal numerous detachments of specialized investigative personnel and veteran instructors for youth. Several organizational measures have been carried out for strengthening the key services of the OVD [Department of Internal Affairs] where a stable nucleus of qualified specialists has now been formed. Work is being accomplished on the development of patrol-sentry and guard services. All this creates the necessary conditions for the more successful accomplishment of the tasks involved in the struggle against crime and for the scaling of new heights in the reinforcement of public order.

Throughout its whole history the Soviet militia has always enjoyed the support of the people. And today we count on the effective assistance of the public, their awareness, and the public activism of all citizens. Indeed, all honest people are directly interested in an exemplary state of law and order.

Many crimes would not happen if it were not, let us say, for the carelessness of apartment managers or the owners of motor vehicles, who create certain conditions for theft and crime. And why should it just be members of the militia or voluntary people's patrols who must stop acts of hooliganism in means of public transportation even in those cases when there are many young, healthy men among the passengers? The militia is conducting a struggle for the strict observance of the regulations concerning the sale of alcoholic beverages, but individual citizens are completely indifferent to the fact that unscrupulous sales personnel violate these regulations by selling alcoholic beverages to minors, for example. It is in just such everyday situations that the public activism of citizens is put to the test.

Our main support comes from public organizations which together with the militia are waging a struggle for exemplary law and order. A network of public points for the protection of law and order has been developed in our republic. These points represent a great contribution to the organization and coordination of efforts directed at the prevention of criminal acts and to providing interaction with the organs of the militia. Public points No 7 in Oktyabr'skiy Rayon, No 2 in Kirovskiy Rayon in Riga, the public point in the Popskiy Sel'sovet [Village Council] in Ventsilsskiy Rayon, and a number of other public points, for example, are working with initiative.

However, several public points exist on paper only, do not carry out any functions, not even have the necessary facilities. To a significant degree, the parties at fault are the ispolkoms of the local Soviets, which are obligated to direct the activities of the public points for the protection of law and order.

The work of voluntary people's patrols has recently improved. This is, above all, the result of their well-defined leadership on the part of DND [Voluntary People's Patrol] headquarters and the councils of public points as well as the result of daily support given to the members of voluntary people's patrols by party organizations and the administration of the majority of enterprises and farms.

The organs of internal affairs, particularly, divisional inspectors and the directors of subdivisions of the patrol-sentry service, should make every effort to strengthen the ties with the public and employ various means of interaction with the DND, komsomol detachments, and activists in public points.

We count on the assistance of the public in the struggle against drunkenness, which has a considerable effect on the state of crime, in the struggle against hooliganism and parasitism, and in the exposure of speculators, who create an artificial deficit of goods. Incidents of bad management and a negligent attitude toward the safe keeping of products, fuel and lubricants, and equipment must be made known to the broad public.

We understand precisely that we still have much to do in order to accomplish the requirements of the party with respect to improving the effectiveness of preventive measures in the struggle against crime and strengthening law and order. In strictly observing socialist laws the republic organs of internal affairs are making every effort to accomplish the new goals outlined by the 26th Congress of the CPSU under the leadership of the party organizations and with the support of the public.

Lithuanian Militia Praised

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by M. Prochukhanov, first deputy minister of internal affairs of the Lithuanian SSR: "People With An Obligation"]

[Text] The Soviet people are celebrating the holiday devoted to the many thousand member detachment of the sentries of law and order -- the workers of the militia. Created by the revolution and having come from the people, the militia throughout its whole history has always worked with the people and carried out their will. Cherished by the party, the militia of faith and truth serves communist ideals, steadfastly defends the achievements of the October Revolution, and stands its watch on the forefront of the struggle for the further improvement of the cultural, moral, and spiritual life of the members of our society.

The Soviet militia has been entrusted with the task of guarding the interests of workers, protecting them from all kinds of infringements on human dignity, and helping those who have gone astray to return to the true path and become useful to the Fatherland and the people. Within the system of law enforcement organs the militia plays a special and, if you will, most complex role. Indeed, in addition to all this, the militia has been called upon to assist in strengthening a healthy, moral, and psychological climate in the most important social links of Soviet society -- in the labor collective and the family, in the association of citizens in residential areas, and in public recreational facilities.

Only people who are profoundly aware of their official and moral duty and who have high moral-political and strong qualities are capable of dealing with such a complexity of professional obligations. The party and the komsomol send people of a similar make-up for work in the organs of internal affairs and it is in this very spirit that the personnel in the militia are educated. Integrity and communist convictions, patriotism and internationalism, collectivism, and an uncompromising attitude toward anything that hinders the progress of socialist society -- make up the traits characteristic to our personnel.

Those who join the ranks of the Soviet militia from the labor collectives carry out their watch in the protection of public order with honor. Such people are A. Damauskas, who was sent from the El'fa Plant and is acting as on-duty assistant to the chief of the Soviet ROVD [Rayon Department of Internal Affairs] in the city of Vilnius, V. Lyubets, who is a former worker in a radio measurements instrument plant and is presently the deputy section chief of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Vilnius Gorispolkom UVD [Administration of Internal Affairs], A. Navitskas, who was formerly an agricultural worker and is presently an employee of the Alitus City ROVD, and many others.

At the 26th Congress of the CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that the professional knowledge of workers in law enforcement organs should be combined with social courage, integrity, and justice. The make-up of a Soviet militia-man is unthinkable without such traits as discipline and initiative, decisiveness and resourcefulness, endurance and self-control, courage and selflessness. A readiness to accomplish heroic deeds, that is, to exhibit one's best human and professional qualities under difficult circumstances -- is the crown of dignity for a militiaman.

It is just such qualities that were exhibited by Yonas Gazhyunas, senior lieutenant of the militia and divisional inspector of the Tel'shyayskiy ROVD, who entered into a skirmish with three armed criminals. Though wounded, he did not hesitate and detained one of them, and later -- the remaining. In a similar situation Senior Lieutenant Osval'das Straukas from Plunge, who was also wounded by bandits, did not hesitate or retreat. With the help of several citizens he organized the pursuit and arrest of the group of criminals, who attempted to escape in an automobile.

The names of our comrades who have given their lives for the life and peace of others will remain in the eternal memory of the people. It is not without emotion that we recall Militia Major Yuozas Paltanavichyus and Captain of Internal Service Lyudas Neshukaytis, who gave up their lives in time of peace in the defense of state interests and the rights of citizens.

The short, laconic entries in the archives, "Died in the performance of official duties", for the younger generation of militia-men serve as pages from the textbook of courage, determination, and boundless devotion to their duty and revolutionary traditions.

The organs of internal affairs are contributing much to the struggle against encroachments on socialist property and the personal property of citizens and to the education of people in the spirit of a sacred respect for public property and intolerance toward such remnants of the past as speculation, cheating, abuse of official position, drunkenness, and lack of discipline. Such employees as N. Osenenko and I. Vitkauskas from Vilnius, R. Shnyukshta from Klaypeda, Yu. Narkyavichus from Vilkavishkis, and others have distinguished themselves in their work within the system of the BKhSS [Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation].

Any kind of order begins with preventive measures. Preventive educational work with respect to the law remains at the heart of all the work carried out by the militia. Here such qualities in the militia-man as honesty, high standards, politeness, and consideration are especially valuable. Along with a high level of professional qualifications they are a prerequisite for the exemplary execution of official duties by militia-men. And this in turn evokes a sense of gratitude among the people, creates around the militia an atmoshpere of trust and public support, provides discipline for citizens, and educates them in the spirit of a respectful attitude toward the law and guardians of the legal system.

The gratitude of citizens whom the militia-men have helped in a difficult moment is perceived as the highest award for their work. Expressions of gratitude to Chief of the Soviet ROVD S. Burokas for his sensitivity toward people were written in a letter from R. Lelyaykis, a resident of Vilnius. Comrade Khimkova from Druskininkay writes about the warmth and concern of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia Yu. Yurchyukonis. V. Veresov, a war invalid from Vologda, expresses profound gratitude to M. Petrovskiy and V. Shul'tsas, employees of the Criminal Investigation Department, in the capital city of the republic. There are many such letters, and they cannot help but evoke a sense of legitimate pride in the noble and necessary militia and in our soldiers of law and order.

Members of the militia carry out their endless watch day and night. These people of a special make-up and nature, soldiers of an invisible front, who have sworn allegiance to the law and law and order, are acting as legal representatives of state authority in the name of and on behalf of the people. And from all their heart the people congratulate the knights of public order on their professional holiday. And along with them the country honors the army of voluntary people's patrols and public activists who are standing side by side with the militia guarding law and order and the socialist legal system.

Minister of Internal Affairs Interview

Tallinn MOLODEZH' ESTONII in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Interview with Estonian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs M. O. Tibar by M. Levin, date and place not specified]

[Text] As with anything, if a conscientious attitude is adopted, "This service is both honorable and difficult". These are the words that are sung in the popular introductory music to the very popular television series entitled "Znatokakh" A series about employees of the Criminal Investigation Department. But in this song -- remember -- they sing about the fact that this work differs from all others: "Again, we must go into an invisible battle". And, indeed, the employees of the organs of internal affairs, whether in uniform or "in civies", armed with a pistol or a magnifying glass, are waging a constant battle for order on the streets and highways, for the observance of laws and social norms, and in general -- for the protection of each one of us. For our mutual respect and for our peace. Regardless of duties or rank the job for all members of the Soviet militia is not easy. However, this is why their official duty is high and honored and is equal to their civic duty. It is no accident that the shoulder straps of the militia-men bear a gold emblem with the State Seal of the USSR: the militia-man is a man of the state.

On the eve of Soviet Militia Day MOLODEZH' ESTONII turned to M. O. Tibar, minister of internal affairs of the Estonian SSR and major-general of the internal service, with a request to answer a few questions.

[Question] Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy was one of the original leaders of the Soviet militia. In your opinion, Marko Oskarovich, in what form do the traditions laid down by Dzerzhinskiy manifest themselves today?

[Answer] In a faithfulness to the duty before society. In an understanding of the tasks with which we are faced and in a devotion to the ideals of our state. The concrete work of the Soviet militia is precise, its results are far from being seen immediately. And if our employees do not lose heart, overcome professional difficulties and hardships with determination, it is because we recall the bidding of Dzerzhinskiy: our national militia-men should have a cool head, a warm heart, and clean hands.

[Question] A capacious formula! But to conform to it is probably not easy... What methods do you see for increasing the authority of the organs of internal affairs?

[Answer] The careful preservation of the honor of the uniform. And by this we mean effective measures and an adherance to principles and correct behavior on the part of each employee. And, naturally, the more extensive and stronger our ties with the public, the greater the authority of militia, on the whole. Let us cite an obvious example. There was a time in Tallinn when the greatest number of traffic violations was committed by the taxi fleet. With the help of workers of the GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspection] service and public inspectors and with the help of the press and a system of measures adopted within the taxi fleet itself not only have violations been reduced to a minimum, but the taxi drivers themselves have begun to set the tone on the streets of our city. Thus making regulations known and a skillful application of our sanctions have contributed to an increase in the authority of the militia. For our own part we are conducting an ardent struggle to increase an adherance to principles and to ensure that there is strict conformity with our principles in the actions of each employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. I will not say that everything has already been accomplished in this respect and that we have eliminated all violations, but improvements cannot be denied.

[Question] To talk about the militia -- means to talk about its personnel. In the first few years of the Soviet regime the personnel in the Soviet militia were basically replenished from the komsomol...

[Answer] And today also. In this is yet another tradition laid down by Feliks Edmundovich. The educational level of employees has become very high. Youth make up almost half of the employees in some rayon departments of internal affairs. On the whole, our employees have a special or higher education or are studying in a higher educational institution. Why am I talking about this? Because the level of education frequently determines the professional level and attitude toward one's job. They come to us on the direction of party and komsomol organs after having passed an interview by preliminary selection commissions in the raykoms (divisional inspectors are even interviewed in the rayispolkoms). We are striving to keep to a minimum the number of people coming into the militia by chance. That is why so much attention is given to political-educational work. Indeed, each employee reresents the law and, subsequently, he himself must irreproachably conform to it.

[Question] To tell the truth, as a rule, we remember the militia only when we find ourselves in a difficult situation or become witnesses to a violation of the law.

Or when the militia stops our own violations of the law. And few find that pleasant... In a word, your work is difficult! Is that not a pity?

[Answer] No crime is committed without witnesses, certain facts depend on them. Everyone understands this, however, the militia has a difficult time in securing witnesses. And, indeed, an atmosphere of indifference toward illegal acts frequently becomes a prerequisite for crime.

[Question] I remember, Ostap Bender dispersed a crowd of curious bystanders after having pulled out a notebook: "Witnesses, write down your names!"

[Answer] Exactly. In order not to submit and to resist indifference, we constantly strive to expand the ranks of public activists. And the result is that a few years ago we received 100--120 alarms and calls daily, but now we receive up to 300, I repeat, daily. Convincing, yes? And gratifying. Indeed, the fact that people turn to us attests to the growth in their trust. This also means our authority has increased. Incidentally, there is yet another sign of the times: the tolerant attitude toward drunkenness is slowly but surely disappearing. And in this we depend on the public. There is less formalism at meetings of the councils for the prevention of alcoholism in enterprises and residential management committees. In the last few years the number of members of the voluntary people's patrols has doubled in the capital city of the republic, for example, and throughout Estonia tens of thousands of people are participating in the work of the DND [Voluntary People's Patrol], which is a whole army! And now with justification we believe that young people should be accepted into the voluntary people's patrols not just on the basis of their desire, but on the basis of having earned this honor through exemplary work in komsomol detachments, whose assistance we value highly.

You mentioned that we are, on the whole, remembered only during difficult moments? No, that is not a pity. Indeed, are physicians thought of in any other way? What is important is that we render aid in time there where we are needed. The militia is technically well equipped, however, without the activism of all our citizens, without their appreciation, the prevention of crime would be difficult.

[Question] Marko Oskarovich, violations of the law are far from being eliminated, as is known. Juveniles are of special concern. What are the chief reasons here? And what is the first thing the public can do with respect to this matter?

[Answer] Much more thought should be given to the better organization of leisure time for youth. We still have very few study groups and play areas within the housing units, there should be a cafe for youth, all kinds of children's clubs, centers, and parks in every city. And I would like to point out to parents that a child is educated much better in the home than outside of it. When a juvenile ends up under investivation by the section on juvenile affairs, it is frequently too late. The purpose is not to correct, but to prevent the "entry" into a life of crime. When a boy between the ages of 11 and 14 steals an automobile on a dark night, I always want to ask not why he has stolen the automobile, but why he is on the streets at all at that time of the night. There is the suspicion that at home all is not well with the parents. Here I think members of the komsomol should exert an influence -- in connection with evening programs and, above all, in connection with the organization of free time for children of school age. And the militia will always assist them in this matter.

[Question] We began with Dzerzhinskiy's "formula', which describes the professional qualities of an employee of the militia. Let us try to find a "formula" which describes the work of employees of the internal service.

[Answer] Such a "formula" has already been found: "My militia protects me"! This could not be said any better. Indeed, our main task consists of ensuring that each resident of the republic (and of the country) feels that he has someone on whom he can depend. This is our goal, and this is why we exist.

[Question] I would like to thank you for this conversation and to congratulate all the workers of the militia on their national holiday and wish them new successes.

[Answer] Thank you. We will continue to do our job.

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TAJIK INCOMES STEADILY INCREASE

Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajiki 22 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by A. Boymatov, candidate in economics, director of the "Tajikistan VNIIK" branch of the USSR Ministry of Trade: "Care of the Populace"]

[Text] During the years of Soviet rule, the face of Tajikistan has changed beyond recognition. It has been transformed from a backward province of imperial Russia into a modern republic with a highly advanced industry and agriculture and a constantly rising standard of living.

Year by year the Communist Party and the Soviet government are steadily working out plans aimed at raising the living standards of the populace. The people's socialist state concerns itself constantly with the workers' wellbeing and the improvement and development of education, science and culture. Favorable conditions for personal development at work and recreation have been provided on a regular all-round basis. There is a steady rise in the population's income and in their consumption of material and spiritual benefits. Each member of the socialist society is guaranteed an equitable share of social security. The rise in the standard of living is directly linked to the national income. At present more than three-quarters of the national income is used directly for popular consumption.

The real income of the populace during the last three five-year plans has almost doubled. The reasons for this steady increase are, first, that the prices of basic consumer goods and services and apartment rents have remained unchanged. For instance, retail prices for the majority of foodstuffs and non-foodstuff items have not increased during the past quarter-century, and in fact by comparison with the amount of goods stockpiled, have decreased. Moreover, for the past fifty years apartment rents have not risen, and remain the lowest in the world. Secondly, the wages of workers in industry, services and kolkhozes--the basic source of any rise in living standards--are rapidly increasing.

While in 1965 the average monthly wage for a worker or services employee was R 96, in 1980 this was up to R 143.2, an increase of R 47.2. During the same period the wages of kolkhoz workers have increased 1.8 times, bringing them quite close to the level of pay for urban and services workers.

The rise in material wellbeing is inseparable from the satisfaction of demand for highclass goods and services. This point of the Party's program is reflected in the rapid development of production and retail distribution of goods produced by the people. Tajikistan, as a highly-developed republic of the Soviet East, now manufactures the requisite quantity of products to satisfy the demands of the populace, and even more in the case of a whole range of goods.

During the last five-year plan alone, production of consumer goods increased by more than 1.4 times, and retail sales turnover by 37 percent. Every year, each inhabitant of the republic is sold 580 rubles' worth of various foodstuffs and manufactured articles, representing an 18 percent increase over the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Foodstuffs distribution has greatly improved and demand for manufactures such as textiles, knitwear, stockings, socks and shoes is being more satisfactorily met. The business of supplying the populace of the republic with everyday necessities is improving.

Community consumer funds are playing a considerable part in raising the standard of living. The amount spent on specialized and advanced education, medical services, public assistance, pensions, scholarships, annual leave, expenses for pre-school institutions and a range of other grants and subsidies that the people of Tajikistan get from community funds passed the 1.1 billion ruble mark in 1980; this comprises 281 rubles per head of the population.

A large amount of the state budget is spent on public education. At present one-third of the population of the republic is receiving free tuition at a school, college or technical college. Seldom do we consider how much this costs the state. For example, in the course of one year the cost to the state for a student in a general secondary school is more than R164; for one in a special secondary school, R 620; and for a student in a college, R 920. All students at technical and vocational training centers are given stipends and provided free with food and clothing. Free medical services for the whole population of the republic constitute an enormous benefit. Thanks to the constant concern of the Party and government, our republic possesses large and versatile polyclinic dispensaries, which provide both towns and villages with top-grade essential services. At present the government spends about R 50 per year for each inhabitant of the republic on health care and more than eight rubles per day for each patient in hospital.

It should be noted that so far as concerns indexes of health care development, the republic has surpassed not only the neighboring Near and Middle Eastern countries but even the advanced capitalist countries of western Europe.

In our country children are treated with great care, and their pre-school education is spent in kindergartens and day care centers. Presently over 110,000 children are being looked after at any one time in the republic's day care centers. Over 380,000 children enjoy vacations every year at summer camps. The cost of caring for one child at a day care center amounts to more than R 450 per year, 80 percent of which is met from state funds.

For the 11th Five-Year Plan, a greater increase is projected in the material and cultural living standards of the people. The 75.3 percent of the national income devoted to consumer use will be raised to 77.3. It is planned to set aside R 16 billion for centralized projects to increase wages and also pensions and subsidies. The minimum monthly wage is to be raised 13-16 percent, to

R 190-195. Kolkhoz workers' incomes from communal agriculture will be raised 20-22 percent. Community consumer funds will comprise R 138 billion, an increase of 20 percent over 1980.

In the present five-year plan many projects are underway to upgrade state allowances for large families. Thus during 1981-83 the granting of paid leave for care of a child up to the age of 1 year has been implemented in part, and it is planned to give an allowance in a lump sum at the birth of the child and to increase the monthly allowance for single mothers. In the 11th Five-Year Plan an improvement is also projected in the living standards of veterans of labor and of the Great Patriotic War. The minimum pension rate will also be raised. The government is to allocate an extra R 6 billion for improving social services.

Among the projects aimed at raising the living standards of workers, special importance is attached to adequately meeting the demand for a variety of goods and services. With this in view, during the 11th Five-Year Plan it is intended to expand production of manufactures, and to increase the range and improve the quality of those products most in demand. By 1985, foodstuffs production will have increased 23-26 percent and light manufactured articles 18-20 percent over 1980; while production of household goods and appliances will have increased by a factor of 1.4.

The volume of retail sales turnover at state outlets and cooperatives in the republic is increasing 36.7 percent, and the volume of consumer services by 50 percent.

The successful implementation of the broad social and economic program initiated by the Communist Party and Soviet Government will ensure a great advance in the material and cultural living standards of the people and a long life for Soviet man.

9876
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CHUVASH EXPERIENCE SHOWS NEED FOR LOCAL CONTROL OF AGRICULTURE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by A. Yezhelev, special correspondent of IZVESTIYA, Chuvash ASSR, "The Land Needs One Master -- Eleven 'Proms' in One Rayon"]

[Text] Tsivil'sk -- an ancient town on the banks of the Volga -- is the center of the large agricultural region of Chuvashiya. The local farmers are famous for the good yields of grains and potatoes, and have much experience in growing hops. Indeed, the republic is the largest producer of this technical crop in the Russian Federation. And in livestock raising the workers of Tsivil'sk villages have also had great success.

And one more feature: the 16 sovkhozes situated on the territory of Tsivil'sk Rayon are directly subordinate to 11 various organizations and departments (prom). Is it easy to administer such a complex? The following republic associations have farms here: "Chuvashkhmeleprom", "Chuvashsemprom", "Chuvashsvinoprom", "Chuvashplodoovoshchkhoz", "Chuvashptitseprom". Also with farms are the breeding trust "Rosplemob"yedineniya", the All-union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin section for the non-chernozem zone of the RSFSR, the sovhoz-tekhnikum of the Main Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR, and the Chuvash Zonal Scientific Research Hops Cultivation Station. There is not a single sovkhoz or kolkhoz directly subordinate to the agricultural administration of Tsivil'sk Rayon. The administration does exist, although it is true that the salaries of the chief and the specialists are somewhat lower than usual, but they have no real authority to manage...

"It is an advisory organ," the first secretary of the Tsivil'sk Party Raykom, Maksim Ivanovich Korotkov, says of it. "All that remains for the specialists to do is give advice, which no one is obligated to follow, and to compile reports. At the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU Leonid Il'yich Brezhnev emphasized: "An important place in developing the food supply program must be devoted to such major problems as perfecting the economic mechanism and management systems -- management of agriculture and the agricultural industrial complex as a whole. And, of course, management at the local level... We must comprehensively strengthen the rayon echelon of management."

At present it is frequently like this: the rayon officials can only consider the farms which are being normally serviced, but they are helpless to assist those in difficulty.

"For example", continues Maksim Ivanovich, "at one time a poultry complex with a capacity of 230,000 laying hens was built at the "Dinamo" sovkhoz. It was a necessary project, but we understood that once such a complex was built that housing for workers would be necessary also. And what happened? During the entire 10th Five-year Plan we requested "Ptitseprom" to allocate the means to construct two 18-apartment buildings. They were included in the plan only last year. As a result, time was lost, and the sovkhoz is in a most difficult situation with regard to personnel. At four hops raising sovkhozes no housing at all is being built, although we requested it long ago..."

The directors of trusts and associations also do not manifest the necessary concern when sovkhozes do not fulfill their plans for production and sale of crops other than those in which they specialize. Lip service is paid to the fact that all branches should operate efficiently, but in fact one struggles with pork, another with hops, while production of "non-primary" crops -- grain, potatoes, milk, wheat -- is in the position of an outcast which "overburdens" the plan in "prom" farms. For example, at the hops raising sovkhozes (of which there are five in the rayon) the very lowest yields of grain are received from year to year -- five to six quintals less than the rayon average. Their yields of tilled crops are noticeably lower. But indeed thousands of hectares of such crops are under cultivation. Could it be that the fields of the hops growing sovkhozes are distinguished by their low natural fertility? No, in their soil characteristics they are not a bit poorer than the rest. There is a different reason.

First of all the difference in yield is explained by the fact that all organic fertilizers are used up by the hops cultivation; there are not enough organics left for the other crops. The rayon has long posed to "Chuvashkhmeleprom" the question: compensate for the shortage of organics at least by increasing deliveries of mineral fertilizers. But the association invariably cites its limited resources, and promises to once more appeal to "Roskhmel'". But what do grain, potatoes, milk and meat mean to an office which manages hops production? Thus none of them has solved the question of fertilizer.

Because of the low yield most of the crops of these very hops growing sovkhozes incur not inconsiderable losses. And the rayon plan is not fulfilled.

Tsivil'sk Rayon is not far from Cheboksary, but directors and specialists of associations and trusts, according to Maksim Ivanovich, are not frequent visitors here. "We do not see them on the farms," he said. And when they do pass by they are home in Cheboksary by nightfall. During such trips, of course, no serious questions are studied, and no problems are resolved. Superficiality is the unavoidable style of management for a distance. They are cut off from the land! How many people have been taken from the villages and resettled in Cheboksary -- indeed hundreds of them in all the "prom" offices... Hundreds of specialists tied down by paper! Just try now to find a specialist on a sovkhoz...

Korotkov began to enumerate: there are no chief agronomists on the "Rassvet", "Pamyati Ul'yanova" or "Pravda" sovkhozes; no chief livestock specialists at the "Bronevik", the "Soyuz" or the "Kommunar"; and no machine operation engineers or economists on several other farms. "Our personnel the breed Cheboksary asphalt Would you like to know how many of them are there at present..."

I was interested in knowing. And it was not difficult to become convinced that the administrative staffs there are in fact inflated. All the associations now have all the services: agronomic, animal husbandry, engineering, economics, construction, accounting-audit, and management. Every "prom" has scores of specialists, but the specialized activities of the branch are handled by only a few people. For example, out of the 24 employees of "Chuvashskotoprom" only three are veterinary specialists. The remainder, in essence, duplicate the work of corresponding sections and services of the Ministry of Agriculture of the autonomous republic.

Fifteen years ago a total of only 86 people worked at the ministry. Remember: 86. Today on the staffs of only six of the leading "proms" there are more than 190 people, whose monthly total salaries are 29,630 rubles plus a temporary duty travel fund of many thousand rubles (association workers travel to farms for temporary duty work)... A large four-story building built in a new rayon of Cheboksary especially for the "proms" is already crowded. And the Ministry of Agriculture? Why it, naturally, has not been reduced in personnel -- on the contrary, it now has 114 employees.

Thus it is seen that the management apparatus for agriculture in the republic has increased from 86 to 304 staff members. But that is not all. For a full picture we must add to this the management personnel of the "Chuvashkombikorm", "Chuvashsel'energo", "Chuvashsel'khozkhimii", and "Chuvashsel'khoztekhnika ", of the republic inter-kolkhoz administration for capital construction, of several land reclamation organizations, and of the laboratories of Scientific Organization of Labor, created to solve problems of rational organization of labor.

My interlocutors in Cheboksary and in the rayons of the republic did not attempt to derogate the significance of the "proms". Of course, the associations have played their role in accelerating the process of specialization and of confirming progressive principles of management. But unfortunately, this has not happened without cost. With regard to the expediency of a particular form of organizational structure, it is necessary to evaluate it in terms of the final results.

Semen Valer'yanovich Valer'yanov who has for fourteen years -- since the day of its establishment -- headed the "Vurnarskiy" sovkhoz related to us in detail how much the "Chuvashskotoprom" association has done to strengthen and develop this farm. "I do not see," he said, "any inconvenience in the fact that the headquarters is located in Cheboksary. It is true that I must travel there not less than once a week. But so what? I have a vehicle, the road is good, and 100 versts is no distance. Of course, many questions which we decide at the association would be decided locally in our rayon if we were not subordinate to the association. But it is not so terrible to travel there frequently -- work proceeds normally in my absence".

Propaganda and the dissemination of advanced experience in feeding cattle are considered by the director to be the most valuable facet of the activity of

"Chuvashskotoprom". To study this experience S. Valer'yanov traveled to the best "prom" farms in many oblasts -- Orenburg, Novosibirsk, Kursk -- in other words "he covered half of Russia"... "Chuvashskotoprom" regularly conducts seminars to study the experience of the most progressive members. These are attended not only by directors but also by specialists from the sovkhozes. "What did the study of advanced experience do for you? How do you use it?"

"We try not to lag behind the advanced ones. Our sovkhoz is far from the worst in the association..."

"And what is the best that you saw in your travels, for example, this year?"

"I went to 'Yadrinskiy'. The average daily overweight there? It is good -- 700 grams and even up to 800... The distance? About 135 kilometers."

"How far is it, Semen Valer'yanovich, to the 'Samolet' kolkhoz, which is in your own rayon? About ten kilometers... Did you not go there for experience? Indeed, in your specialized sovkhoz in eight months of this year the average daily overweight of cattle was 271 grams, while in 'Samolet' it was 897, a little more than in 'Yadrinskiy' ".

"Maybe that was the result of terminal fattening at 'Samolet', while we use general fattening -- the whole herd." The director attentively noted the presence at our discussion of the first secretary of the party raykom, Vasiliy Ignat'yevich Romanov, as if seeking support from that experienced manager, Honored Agronomist of the RSFSR, behind whom is an enormous amount of experience in work directly at the rural level. But how was he to console the director, knowing well the "pluses" and "minuses" of all farms of the rayon!

"Come," I suggested, "compare some more general results. The 'Samolet' kolkhoz completed the tenth five-year plan with a surplus; your sovkhoz suffered a loss of 856,000 rubles. Included was a loss of 325,000 rubles in fattening cattle."

We did not look for such bad examples among the farms subordinate to the association. To pick out one in Vurnarskiy Rayon would be impossible; all the sovkhozes belonging to the specialized association had losses according to the results of the five-year plan. The average daily overweight at the "Chuvashsvinoprom" sovkhozes "Kolos" and "Mir" was nearly twice as low as those of the interkolkhoz swine-raising complex. In overweight of cattle 16 farms were ahead of the livestock association sovkhoz "Vurnarskiy".

The chief of the agricultural administration of Urmarsk Rayispolkom, Georgiy Ivanovich Chernov, was himself the former director of one of the "prom" sovkhozes, and as he expressed it "grew tired of going to the management in Cheboksary because of thousands of pieces of brick". This meant he did not like traveling 100 or so kilometers for just any insignificant reason. As head of the administration which was responsible for agriculture in the entire rayon, he saw in even greater measure the contradiction and absurdity of what is sometimes called the "dual subordination" of specialized sovkhozes. Here there are ten such sovkhozes (and four kolkhozes). "Dual subordination," continued Chernov, "amounts to a situation in which the 'proms' issue instructions and collect reports, while everyday matters and needs of the farms are practically handled by rayon organizations. And frequently they lead to misunderstanding or contrary actions to those of the 'prom'."

"Take a simple example," relates Chernov. "On a livestock association sovkhoz spring sowing is in progress. I see a field of excellent barley. Consider, I say, conserving all the grain from this field for seed. You need it, and you can help out your neighbors a little -- their barley did not ripen well. But mow it at the right time and let it lie in swaths. It seemed to be agreed. The agronomist concurred, as did the director. But a couple of days later I went there again, and what did I find? The barley was already threshed and the hay was shocked. Back at the sovkhoz I asked what had happened. Excuse us, they explained, an order came down to us to immediately cut all the barley and deliver the grain. So we did so, maybe for fodder." And they remained without certified seed.

What happens? We assist the sovkhozes, at least to the extent of our capability -- and then things like this. We can control, advise, recommend, but require -- excuse us, they say, but we have our own superiors...

Chernov, as well as Korotkov, in no way doubts that specialization is one of the most important prerequisites for efficient conduct of agricultural production. But this does not mean that it is mandatory that governmental superstructures in the form of associations and trusts must arise in oblast and autonomous republic centers, and that several "proms" must stand above the farms of a single rayon. Such a dispersal of authority in management impedes, and very substantially, the process of interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration, the complex socio-economic development of the rayon.

I requested the chief of the "Chuvashskotoprom", Mikhail Ivanovich Zhirnov, to make an appraisal of this situation.

Mikhail Ivanovich has headed the association for only a year, having moved here from Shumerli, where for a long time he was a livestock specialist of the rayon agricultural administration. Of his present job he said: "It is difficult to effectively manage an association whose farms are scattered throughout 14 rayons."

"Chuvashskotoprom" did much over a period of 15 years in connection with establishing a production base. It placed vitamin-grass meal units in almost all sovkhozes; built combined fodder shops, many hay trenches, and devices for active ventilation of hay; and constructed new livestock barns. But in spite of this, the necessary fodder base was not established, and the sovkhozes were not able to feed out the number of head of livestock that their farms would accommodate. In the best years the farms were provided with only 58-60 percent of the required feed. The average daily overweight of livestock on the specialized sovkhozes of "Skotoprom" did not exceed the average indexes of the other farms. Not a single farm fulfilled the five-year plan. Not a one made a profit. The losses of the association according to results of the five-year plan were 11 million rubles.

Thus, two situations were precisely highlighted in my many discussions in Chuvashiya: the management of agriculture has been weakened in the rayons; and on the other hand, the associations have not insured efficient development of production by the sovkhozes subordinate to them.

"Management must be business-like, specific, operational -- who can object to this?" asks the minister of agriculture of the Chuvash ASSR, V. A. Dubinin. "The rayon was always responsible for meat, grain, milk and potatoes. At that level all questions of efficiency of operation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes were decided; there the fate of the harvest was determined, but what is the rayon today? A certain number of farms divided up according to departmental subordination among various 'proms'; and here and there, not everywhere, kolkhozes, for which the rayon administrations do not have enough specialists to carry out normal work. And even then their staffs are transferred to those same 'proms'. There are many managers, but a true master -- no.

Yes, here is really something to ponder..."

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1221

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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U.S. ACCUSED OF EXPORTING COUNTERREVOLUTIONS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 5 Jan 82 pp 1-4

[Article by Spartak Beglov, Novosti political analyst: "The Worse for All, the Better for Washington"]

[Text] After Chile and Afghanistan there came Poland's turn. Washington subjected that country to unprecedented pressure in order to eliminate the social order which it finds objectionable by provoking chaos and fratricidal civil war. Nicaragua has now found herself in a very similar situation. Somewhat earlier this was the case with Angola, Mozambique and Iran, not to mention Cuba which is continuously threatened by American intervention.

Eight years ago in Chile the United States polished its method of massive destabilization of governments with the simultaneous use of external and internal (found within the country in question) levers. At that time the US reactionaries were so skilful in manipulating the trade union of Chilean truck drivers that the country's economy was in a complete mess in the course of several weeks. The Allende-led Popular Unity Government failed to take emergency measures in time. As a result, the reactionary and terrorist junta of Pinochet captured power without much effort and has since been engaged in the Washington-approved orgy of violence.

But a corresponding scenario proved to be a flop in Poland. Lessons of history do have their effect. Hence, Washington's truly hysterical reaction to the imposition of martial law by the government of Jaruzelski. Scapegoating the Soviet Union for the failure of the US scenario of "blood bath" in Poland, the White

House has betrayed yet another sinister feature of its global policies--its readiness to sacrifice the interests of the highest order--international cooperation, detente, disarmament and lasting peace--to blind emotions.

Poland is not Chile, however. To begin with, the CIA's sway in Chile a decade ago was facilitated by that country's location on the outskirts of a far-away continent. Meanwhile, Poland is a nerve centre of world politics. It is located on a social, political and military border dividing the two alliances and the two opposite social systems. Interlacing in Poland are vessels which are feeding the young organism of detente, trade and other exchanges, something, on which the destiny of peace and the economic future of Europe increasingly depend.

Having failed to make Poland a second Chile, the US has embarked on an all-out effort to tear this tissue asunder by sanctions. In so doing, Washington pays no attention to the fact that it may hit at the most vulnerable and sensitive centres in the political and economic structure of its own partners in the process.

Washington's provocation in Poland has crowned, as it were, the year-long record of the US Administration's foreign policies. This record is notable for the US failure to contribute to the solution of even one global problem. The US did not help in any way either to lessen nuclear war danger, or solve the problems of developing nations, or weaken destabilizing factors in the Western economy, or find a way out of the Middle East blind alley, or to show a more realistic approach to changes in Central America, or to achieve a settlement in the South of Africa, or establish normal relations with the socialist world.

Conversely, the Administration was trying to pour oil on the flames of each and every dangerous and complicated situation. In other words, it acted in line with the principle "the worse, the better," that is the worse for the rest of the world, the better for the United States.

The past year can well go down in the history of world relations as a year of the export of "crises made in the US," a year of the export of a "limited" nuclear war doctrine in Europe, a year of the export of the doctrine of countering "international terrorism," i.e. national-liberation movements, to El Salvador, as well as to the North and South of Africa.

This was also a year of the export of counterrevolution to Nicaragua, Poland, Afghanistan and Cuba. Besides, it was a year when the US exported its economic crisis to Western Europe (in part, by its stubborn stake on high interest rate from dollar credits) and to the developing nations, for that matter (its refusal to enter into global talks on trade, power engineering and other problems, reaffirmed in Cancun, bears this out). It was also a year of record shipments of US arms to Pakistan, as well as countries in Eastern Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. By so doing the US wanted to create crisis situations around India, Ethiopia, South Yemen and other countries. It was a year of US imperiously brazen behaviour in the Middle East. Suffice it to mention its attack on Libyan aircraft or Israel's impunity in Lebanon, the Syrian Golan Heights and in case of Iraq.

This was the general background against which Washington started using the situation in Poland and around it for fanning passions in one of the most strategically important centres of world politics.

European countries are bound to realize that this is not just another "whim" of their overseas partner. Washington is carrying out a large-scale operation. Its aim is to export in Europe artificially generated tensions and to raise political temperature there to the burning point so as to burn down the main supports of detente and mutually beneficial East-West ties and exchanges in the flames of this crisis, "made in the US."

Washington's unruly encroachments on the structure of detente and international exchanges reflect the Reagan team's specific mentality. It won't be enough just to say that the arms race is their favourite invention (the golden rain of profits reaped by the California military and industrial complex fell on the soil on which they grew), or that militant anti-Communism is their main inspirer. They are obsessed with the desire to snub Washington's partner-rivals in the attempt to bring back the golden age of US capital's complete sway on the world market. They are compelling Japan to unreasonably boost her military spending with the sole purpose of weakening that country's competitiveness. They are going all out to push Western Europe back into the bunkers and barracks of the Cold War so as to deprive it of the opportunity to make independent decisions on security and economic matters.

On top of all that, the Reagan team are craving for alibi for the inevitable and already discernible failure in domestic affairs.

Not knowing how to create, these political "hawks" are capable of destroying anything with amazing irresponsibility. They know nothing about the price, effort and severe lessons behind the Europeans' gain of detente. By a single belligerent phrase or a single signature under the act of "sanctions" the Reagan team are ready to deprive Europeans of dozens of thousands of future jobs, to deny Europe's power industry of "second wind" and to block anything which does not fit in into Reagan's rigid line towards confrontation.

"The worse for all, the better for Washington." Only people of yesterday can reason in this way, people who are making yesterday's speeches and showing inexcusable irresponsibility before the future.

(APN, January 4. In full.)

CSO: 1812/48

CRITIQUE OF REAGAN'S POLICIES, IDEOLOGICAL OUTLOOK

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 15 Jan 82 pp 1-4

[Article by Spartak Beglov, Novosti Press Agency columnist: "A Year of the Reagan Administration" A 'Scenario' and Reality"]

[Text] James Reston, the patriarch of American analysts, wrote in one of his latest surveys of the present U.S. Administration's activities that Ronald Reagan had a "scenario," rather than a world policy. Clearly, Mr. Reston meant the inclination of the present American Administration to give a simplistic division of the world into "policemen and criminals" and act accordingly by "punishing" some members of the international community and "encouraging" others.

The "scenario" in line with which the American President acts is based on the film scripts of the early 50s when Ronald Reagan was completing his Hollywood career. It was a time when the cold war was at its peak, making the decisive influence on the mentality of many American politicians. The international crisis of those years stemmed from the fact that America's bosses who had made fabulous capital on World War Two wanted to tailor the world to their liking, which entered into a sharp conflict with the processes of change that had become imminent already. It was then that Washington changed over to a policy of strength and of intimidating peoples with the A-bomb, and to other methods of "rolling back socialism." In those years all American politicians had to swear allegiance to "the ideals of free enterprise" and the precepts of primitive anti-communism. The harsh lessons of history, however, made many of them subsequently change the US foreign policy strategy by making it more realistic. This was true, in particular, of Presidents John Kennedy and Richard Nixon.

Having emerged on the main political scene in the late 70s, Ronald Reagan began speaking and acting as if the decades full of notable events and change had not passed since the cold war. This was also largely due to the efforts of his political tutors whose aggrandizement had been connected with the cold war, bellicose anti-communism and the philosophy of America's "world leadership" and who had been waiting for their new hour of triumph.

Small wonder many episodes from Reagan's scenario are just a repetition of the past which has once proved to be untenable. It is worth recalling Reagan's aim of making "a great leap forward" in the arms race in a bid to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union, accentuating the readiness of the United States to act in the spirit of the concept that a nuclear war is permissible and fightable; the lifting of all restrictions from the elements of the "free market" and its expansion outside of the United States; the active use of all the levers of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, especially socialist nations, with a view to creating maximally favourable conditions for those forces which are obsessed with the idea of restoring capitalism, and the allout encouragement of reactionary and dictatorial regimes which display readiness to be the armour-bearers for Washington in pursuance of its global strategy or its "deputy sheriffs" in the struggle against the national liberation movement.

The economic part of Reagan's scenario, so-called Reaganomics, has also entered a blind alley. The elements let loose by the Administration have only aggravated the ailment of the American economy. This is manifested by the current slump of production, the highest rate of unemployment in the last five years and recurring outbursts of panic at New York's Stock Exchange. Reagan's failure to provide the first proof of the correctness of his economic course by balancing out the Federal budget is particularly vivid: the budgetary deficit will grow by no less than 50 per cent.

Outside the United States, in line with the principle "ruin your neighbour," Washington has made West European countries reduce the influx of means into their economies and has forced them into a tighter embrace of the economic crisis, having raised the interest charge on the dollar operations. At the "north-south" summit in Cancun President Reagan made it clear to the developing countries that instead of talks on global economic problems, the United States was only interested in measures opening up fresh opportunities for the incursion of multinational monopolies into these countries.

Addressing the Foreign Affairs Council in San Francisco on New Year's eve, Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that the fundamental objective of his foreign policy was the ensurance of a favourable international atmosphere for American "aims and ideals." Judging by U.S. moves in Central America, the Middle East and southern Africa, the White House Administration has pointed its gun at precisely those peoples which are waging struggle for their rights and for the restoration of justice that has been trampled underfoot. In his speech at the Council Mr.Haig expressed the blatant hope that in Poland the economic chaos and the spread of hunger would eventually lead to the failure of the measures taken by the Polish Military Council of National Salvation. Such are the true "aims and ideals" of the American Administration with respect to Poland and other socialist countries.

The failure of the Polish part of Reagan's script has led to an outburst of irritation and impulsive actions aimed at "punishing" Poland and the USSR at that. Washington is forcing its partners to unwillingly approve of its actions, though the latter cannot but realise that Poland is just a pretext to drive them into the bunkers of the cold war and, therefore, make them act in line with the American scenario of global confrontation.

This is also realised by other countries. The Indian newspaper National Herald writes, for instance: "Clearly, it's time for the American President to stop attempts to tailor the world according to his wishes. He would do better to consult his allies before taking any actions instead of browbeating them into an agreement with him."

The part of the Reagan scenario which provides for nuclear blackmail and which, among other things, dooms West Europeans to the role of victims in a "limited" nuclear war has entered into a no less obvious conflict with reality. This is eloquently borne out by the unprecedented scope of a powerful anti-war movement whose participants say a resolute "No" to these plans. The reaction of President Reagan to this movement is quite natural for a person whose tutors are people with a mentality formed during the cold war of the 50s. He said that like in the 50s that movement was inspired and financed by the organisations of the worldwide communist front. The alarmed Europeans justly classify this statement as an insult which demonstrates the entire measure of the new Administration's disregard for the problem of the survival of Europe and civilisation as a whole.

During his election campaign Ronald Reagan said, in the spirit of his nuclear mania, that the Soviet Union was behind all the world developments. Prof. George Kennan, one of the architects of cold war diplomacy, who critically reviewed many things thirty years later, almost every day appeals to the White House to stop looking at the world through the prism of a militarised policy, blind anti-Sovietism and obsession with the atomic arms race. There are no indications, he says, of the USSR hatching aggressive plans with respect to the United States. He stresses that he believes in the sincere intention of the Soviet Union to prevent nuclear war.

The experience of the past shows that the attempts to intimidate the USSR and speak to it in a language of power are futile. The Soviet Union conducts a consistent policy aimed at curbing the race in nuclear armaments and resolving all urgent problems through honest negotiations. This policy is the true alternative to Mr. Reagan's scenario. It has been supported by the United

Nations in a series of resolutions adopted at its current session.

Washington's consent to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe has been classified in the world as an indication that the sproutings of the interest in a dialogue have appeared on American soil. If these sproutings are not destroyed by a political icy cold in Washington and if Washington displays goodwill and assumes a constructive stand, world politics will have a chance to avoid a second cold war.

(APN, Jan.11. In full.)

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U.S., PRC RAISE TENSIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 14 Jan 82 pp 1-3

[Article by Stanislav Modenov: "Who is Raising Tensions"]

[Text] The South-Eastern tip of the giant Asian mainland has been one of this planet's "flash-points" for years. Washington's Vietnam venture and Peking's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam would seem to have long been things of the past. Yet the tension in the region is still persisting. It is being whipped up by China and the United States. All progress towards stabilising the situation in South-East Asia is contrary to their supremacy-seeking ambitions.

There are some reasons behind this line of Washington. American monopolies have been out to get that very rich market of raw materials and food as well as outlet for their own manufactured goods. Suffice it to note that the United States is meeting 90 per cent of its demand for natural rubber and 72 per cent of its demand for tin through supplies from this region. What attracts the Pentagon is the extremely advantageous strategic position of this region lying at a junction of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Peking, in turn, is known to have always claimed to pursue "special interests" and to be entitled to "special rights" in South-East Asia. China has territorial claims practically to all the countries of the region, having designated them as "lost Chinese territories" on its maps. Peking hegemonists are calling even the South China Sea an "inland sea of the PRC".

Both Washington and Peking dream of bringing the whole of South-East Asia under their control. They are exercising unending pressure on the ASEAN nations - Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines in the hope of pushing them into a confrontation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. To cover up their own unseemly acts, the US and China have been circulating a story of their own fabrication about a threat from Vietnam. They are using this as an excuse to urge the ASEAN countries to commit themselves to an arms build-up.

By using a set of various pressure tactics, ranging from outright flattery to direct intimidation - the Washington administration and the Peking leadership have succeeded in drawing the ruling circles of some ASEAN states into their dangerous game. Their collaboration with Peking and Washington can hardly be reconciled with the ASEAN's officially declared objective of making South-East Asia a zone of peace and stability.

The Peking and Washington secret services have turned the Thailand-Kampuchea border into a frontier of an "undeclared war." Secret bases to train and arm Pol Pot's thugs have been set up in Thailand with its government's connivance. Bands of mercenaries are systematically trying to cross into the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Peking and Washington are still stubbornly trading on a non-existent "Kampuchean problem." They have never desisted from their attempts at setting up a "united" front of Kampuchean counter-revolution headed by such despicable American and Chinese puppets as Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan.

Chinese planes intrude into Vietnam's air space almost every day, while Chinese warships just as incessantly invade its territorial waters. China continues to hold the illegally seized slices of Vietnamese soil in the hope of turning them into a bridgehead for further aggression. Unending armed inroads and threats "to teach a new lesson" compel the sister nations to divert considerable resources to strengthening their defence capability and upgrading their armed forces.

The Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao peoples, engaged as they are in constructive work, have a vital stake in peace and good relations with their neighbours. The very nature of people's rule established in these countries precludes them from showing any hostility, and their foreign policy is a policy of peace and security in the region. Their constructive initiatives offer conclusive evidence of the interest the nations of Indochina have in creating a good-neighbour climate.

Back in July 1980, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea called on the ASEAN nations to conclude treaties of non-aggression and peaceful coexistence. That was followed somewhat later by a number of other constructive initiatives which were carried forward in the memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Laos distributed at the UN in September 1981. It proposed, in particular, setting up a standing body to arrange for a dialogue and consultations between two groups of nations - those of Indochina and the ASEAN.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have always been at one with those three heroic nations of Indochina, whether in the hard times of war ordeal or now that they are working for a healthier climate in South-East Asia, while upholding their own independence and sovereignty. The latest indication has been the consultative working meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Cuba, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in Vientiane on December 18-19, 1981. Its participants, having reaffirmed their full support for the efforts of the three Indochina countries towards establishing peace and stability, stressed that the nations of the region must themselves reach agreement on all regional problems. It was declared that all issues concerning Kampuchea could be settled only by the Kampuchean people and their legitimate representative - the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

(Sovetskaya Rossia. January 14. Abridged.)

USSR HELPS AFRICAN COUNTRIES DEVELOP NATURAL RESOURCES

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 19 Jan 82 pp 1-4

[Article by Yu. Doletov: "African Oil"]

[Text] Africa is the third largest oil producer in the non-socialist part of the world. Geologists have found much oil in Algeria, Angola, Gabon, Egypt, Zaire, Libya, Nigeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, and Tunisia. Oil has also been discovered in Guinea, Ghana, the Republic of Benin, Ivory Coast, Chad, Cameroun, Sudan, and other African countries. In 1979 alone the number of operating oil wells in Africa increased by 210.

Geologists are looking for oil in the off-shore zones and (hinterland areas of 31 African countries. Oil discoveries are reported every month. These discoveries show that Africa accounts for over ten per cent of the proven oil resources of the developed capitalist and developing countries -- nearly 7,000 million tons. The term proven resources covers the amount of oil which can be extracted by the methods now in use, provided that its production will be non-deficient at today's prices.

The organisation of oil production in Africa proceeded in a situation characterised by the African countries' strong economic and political dependence on the imperialist states. Thus, Algeria was a colony of France, Nigeria, a colony of Britain, and Libya, a formally independent nation, was a raw materials appendage to the world capitalist economy. That was why the foreign monopolies usurped the right to develop oil resources and build infrastructure to suit their selfish interests.

In the early independence years of the emergent states, the Western companies, knowing that the African countries lacked experience and personnel, concealed oil exploration data and tried to monopolise the transportation, processing and marketing of oil. Because of the plunderous concession agreements the monopolies imposed upon African countries, they received an insignificant proportion of incomes from their oil. On the average, their treasuries received some 74 cents from the eleven dollars which made the average price of a barrel (159 litres) in the 1960s.

Apart from that, the Western monopolies hindered in every way African countries' efforts to use natural resources to promote their national interests. In many cases, oil extraction gives rise to associated industries -- oil processing, gas, mineral fertilizers, etc. With few exceptions, Western monopolies did nothing in Africa to promote the development of these industries, alleging that oil extraction was the sole sphere of their operations.

After achieving political independence African countries entered another difficult period in their development -- the drive for economic independence. At this stage the main aim of the African countries to get rid as soon as possible from the domination of foreign capital which has become firmly enrooted in the continent. A major step towards this goal is the struggle of African countries for the right to use their natural resources, oil included, in national interests. Algeria was the first African country to start a successful struggle against the oil monopolies. The Algerian government nationalised most of the property of the foreign oil companies and transferred it to the state corporation SONATRAC. Under the law on oil, adopted on April 12,1972, foreign firms may be invited to the development of oil in Algeria and may function there only as junior partners.

Africa uses up to 60 mln tons of oil products a year. Over half of this amount comes from elsewhere, particularly, to countries which have no oil fields of their own. The sale of oil and oil products is controlled by Western companies there. These companies react to price rises by oil exporting countries by immediately increasing the prices of their products. As a result, African countries which import oil and oil products suffer big losses and show great concern over the growth of prices.

Some emergent states became OPEC members (Algeria, Libya, Nigeria and Gabon). This is important for promoting their independent oil policies.

The actions of African countries towards ousting foreign capital encounter frenzied resistance on the part of Western monopolies which do not want to reconcile themselves with the changes taking place on the continent. In reply to the nationalisation of a subsidiary of British Petroleum by the Libyan government, the oil cartel immediately blocked the sale of Libyan oil from its concessions in the country on external markets. At present, having launched an unprecedented campaign against Libya, Washington has recalled 1,500 American experts, who worked on contract at the oilfields, from that country. The United States has announced plans for discontinuing Libyan oil purchases.

In Nigeria, the Western corporations have reduced the number of derricks for prospecting for oil deposits from 27 to 16.

The governments of African countries are aware that complete liberation from foreign dependence can be achieved only by training their own cadres of oil-industry workers, by developing their own oil-extraction, oil-refining and petrochemical industries, and by building up their own fleet of tankers. In short, through the mastering of the entire oil-industry cycle--from sinking wells to the construction of filling stations.

The striving of young states to place their natural resources at the service of the national interests meets with the Soviet Union's understanding and support. The USSR has rendered large-scale assistance to Algeria in setting up the state sector in the oil industry by supplying SONATRACH with equipment for drilling oil wells. A group of Soviet experts has taken part in specifying Libya's oil reserves.

In Nigeria, Soviet experts, jointly with the local oil-industry workers, are busy erecting new drilling rigs. In 1980, the 800-kilometre Warri-Ikorodu-Ilorin oil pipeline built in that country with Soviet assistance was put in operation.

Much attention is given to the training of cadres of their own specialists in the newly-independent countries. For example, the USSR has assisted Algeria in setting up an institute and a specialised secondary school, and to Nigeria in establishing an institute. These institutions have already trained many specialists for the oil and gas industries in those countries.

Africa is emerging as a major centre of oil production. This process takes place in the period of important political, economic and social transformations in the independent African countries. The initial achievements on this road instill hope in them that their oil and other mineral resources will be used in the interests of national development.

(Pravda, January 18. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812/48

WEST'S ECONOMIC CRISIS DESCRIBED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 14 Jan 82 pp 1-6

[Article by S. Menshikov, doctor of science (economics): "Capitalist Economy: Crisis Continues"]

[Text] A year ago the Western business press was full of optimistic forecasts. Nearly all bourgeois economists alleged that the bulk of the recession which started in some countries in 1979 was already behind. They consoled themselves by saying that the current recession was less profound and protracted than the 1973-1975 crisis.

However, as the world entered 1982 it became clear that the evaluations of the current state of the capitalist economy are not optimistic and that short-term forecasts are not cheerful. In 1981, as preliminary data show, the national product and industrial output of the developed capitalist countries grew by less than a per cent. General stagnation has been persisting for the second year now.

General indices cover up dramatic events in the main bastions of capitalism. After a fall in 1980, production in the United States grew, but it failed to regain the pre-crisis level and a fall resumed in the summer of 1981. It is believed that the recession will continue for at least another half a year. Whereas earlier the public was promised a growth of four per cent or more, today Administration officials limit themselves to more modest two or even one per cent.

In the past two years in Britain industrial output has gone down by 12 per cent. Although the British officials allege that the worst is behind and that the economy has passed the low crisis point, industrial production remains on a lower level than in 1973. Britain has not lived through such a long period of stagnation since the Great Depression.

In West Germany the indicator of real economic growth stands below zero too. Like in the United States, in West Germany production fell in two waves. For the current year economists promise only a cosmetic growth of only 0.5 per cent.

In Italy and France, industrial output has fallen by about four per cent. A cut in production was registered in Belgium and other countries as well. Growth rates have also fallen in Japan, although it has managed to avoid a recession thanks to overseas commercial expansionism.

The stagnation of such a long duration is something new in the capitalist economy of the past few decades. This time the recession is not very profound. However, the signs of a cyclic revival and a boom are absent. The worst hit are consumer durables, housing and associated industries, which, contrary to the expectations of economists, do not show any signs of emerging from the crisis.

The growth of production is continued to be hindered by inflation which has reduced the real incomes of the working people in many countries. Besides, in 1981 stagnation revealed a number of new features. Bank rates reached an unprecedented high of 15-20 per cent and adversely affected consumer credit and the financial position of industrial corporations. Thus, in the United States the ratio of the liabilities of industrial firms to net worth has reached an all-time high since the war. Interest payments on credits claim a sizable proportion of the industrial profits. Industrialists fear that a new recession can generate a tide of bankruptcies of big companies. That is why the investment programmes are being regularly reduced and the volume of incomplete construction is growing. In Britain massive bankruptcies are a feature of the day.

Another new element of stagflation is the negative effect of the budgetary deficits which have reached record levels in all major capitalist countries. At one time Keynesians regarded budgetary deficits as a cure-all from crises. Today the deficits are considered a disaster because they put the state before the insoluble dilemma of either patching up the holes in the treasury by issuing new paper and credit money and thus promoting inflation, or of limiting the growth of the stock of money in circulation and of making credit dearer, which hiders production and provokes a new recession. Last but not least, economic instability is growing due to dramatic jumps in exchange rates.

Today even bourgeois experts fear that the dragged-out stagnation can turn into another profound crisis. The noted US economist Lester Thurow wrote recently that something more formidable that a moderate recession was imminent and that the economy was threatened with a repetition of the 1974-1975 catastrophe. The almost eight years which have passed since the beginning of the 1973-1975 crisis are a period long enough for the formation of the prerequisites for a new cyclic recession. It is premature to speak about the specific fear features of such a crisis, but the growing contradictions of capitalist reproduction show that this drama is not excluded.

The protracted downturn exacerbated the trade and economic war among major capitalist nations, hindering attempts at concerted action to cure their economic malaise. Western Europe and the United States took more rigid protectionist steps against the penetration of Japanese monopolies. The US government demanded that Japan reduce its custom duties on imported goods from America, so as to cut the latter's enormous trade deficit with its Far Eastern partner. Premier of Japan Zenko Suzuki refused.

The working masses of the capitalist countries were the worst hit by the drawn-out crisis. Even stagnant production, let alone curtailments, inevitably leads to the growth of the army of unemployed. To check the rise in unemployment, it is necessary that output should grow at least accompanied by higher labour productivity. But in reality this does not occur. By the end of the year the number of fully unemployed (according to official data) reached 9.5 million in the USA; in Britain 3 million, in Italy and France 2 million each, in the Federal Republic of Germany 1.7 million and in Japan 1.2 million. Over the past year total unemployment in the six capitalist states went up by almost 25 per cent. The number of unemployed is now 50 per cent higher than in 1975, that is, at the height of the deep economic crisis, and continues to grow.

Despite the fall in world market prices on fuel and raw materials and the attempts by official propaganda to play down the growth in the cost of living, retail prices in the capitalist countries continued to rise with a terrifying force. Inflation in the United States in the past year constituted over 10 per cent, in Britain it reached 12 per cent, in France 14 per cent and in Italy exceeded 20 per cent.

The past year was a turning point in the dynamics of real wages. Whereas in previous years wages at times grew faster than inflation, now the rise in prices in Western Europe everywhere outruns that of nominal pay rates. As for the United States, working people's real incomes (in absolute terms) have been dwindling there for several years now.

Not content with the operation of the economic mechanism of capitalist accumulation, the monopolies and bourgeois states carried on a direct onslaught on the gains and rights of the working people. The US administration put forward and got an economic program through Congress that envisages cuts in allocations for social needs. At the same time, it "solicitously" reduced the taxes on wealthy families and big business. Even officials have had to concede that this program pursues the aim of redistributing income in favour of the rich. Meanwhile the Conservative government in Britain announced its intention to prune various social programs still further and slash grants to the system of education and nationalised industry.

Even in the FRG, where the Social Democrats head the government coalition, a group of experts was commissioned to work out a program under which the taxes on profits must be cut while the growth of wages must lag behind that of prices for several years.

Only in France the government of left forces has been insisting on reforms aimed at the development of the economy and the alleviation of the lot of the working people. But its program of reforms, including the nationalisation of a number of monopolies, meets with strong opposition from rightwing political forces.

The resentment of the masses against the continuing crisis and the reactionary policy of ruling circles shows itself ever more openly even in countries where very conservative elements stand at the head of the trade union movement. Thus, in September 1981 in the USA the leadership of the AFL-CIO was forced to sanction a mass protest demonstration against the anti-people line of the new administration.

The times are gone when the military-industrial complex could befool the masses with its talk about the beneficial role of the arms race. Now millions correctly perceive the excessive military expenditures and the related budget deficits as one of the main causes of stagnant production, inflation, unemployment and attempts to take away social gains from the working people. This additionally spurs them to act in the ranks of the antiwar movement.

Western arms spending has reached unprecedented dimensions. Under the pressure of the military-industrial complex, most of the spheres of economic activity of leading capitalist states have been reoriented accordingly. Arms production has become a permanent and heavy burden for the Western economy, aggravating its crisis phenomena.

In spite of the attempts to conceal the huge profits of the monopolies fattening on the arms race even at the height of the economic recession, the facts of this enrichment are becoming known to the public. Thus, for example, while the after-tax profits of all US corporations on the average fell as compared with 1980, those of the corporations producing MX missiles, Pershings-2, the B-1 bomber, cruise missiles and other weapons of mass destruction again increased.

The lingering crisis in the bastions of capitalism also hit painfully the developing countries. Production slump led to a fall in the demand for oil and raw materials, bringing down the export earnings of many newly independent states. Some of them tried to expand their sales of food and manufactured goods. But these efforts too ran into protectionist custom barriers and the limited effective demand in developed capitalist nations. As a result, the export of manufactured goods from the developing countries is at a standstill, while the world prices of sugar, coffee, cocoa beans and other foodstuffs fell sharply as compared wiht 1980.

The continuing crisis of the capitalist economy eloquently attests to the sharpening of internal contradictions of the system based on the exploitation of man by man, as well as to its inability to solve the urgent problems facing mankind.

(*Pravda*, Jan. 14. In full.)

CSO: 1812/48

TURKMENS DENOUNCE 'RADIO LIBERTY' EDITOR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 30 September 1981 pp 3-4 carries a 3,400-word article by Seyitnyyaz Ataev, writer and chairman of the Ashkhabad section of the Soviet War Veterans' Committee, denouncing Myrat Tachmyrat, chief editor of the Turkmen program of Radio Liberty, for working in the American interest. The article is biographical.

CSO: 1834/1025

KAZAKH HISTORICAL CONNECTIONS WITH EGYPT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 18 December 1981 carries on page 13, under the regular rubric "Journey Into the Past," an 800-word article by Ghalyn Akmedov entitled "Kifjaq in Egypt." Akmedov's article is concerned with a recent work by the Egyptian Amin al-Khali devoted to the Mamluq dynasty of Egypt (founded 1260) that stresses the importance of a Kifjaq, i.e. Turkic-speaking element among them and of the connections maintained by the Egyptian Mamluqs with the Kazakh steppe. As a consequence a Turkic culture of sorts, including many Turkic literary and cultural figures, flourished in Egypt. Akmedov, noting Amin al-Khali's frequent references to still existing archival materials relating to the Mamluqs, calls for closer study of this Egyptian Turkic culture by Kazakh scholars both in its own terms and in terms of the light that it will shed upon the history of the Kazakhs themselves. The time has come, the author concludes, to look beyond the limited and all but exhausted Kazakh resources in studying the Kazakh past.

9857
CSO: 1832/1083

KAZAKH STRESSES ISLAMIC CULTURAL TIES WITH MIDDLE EAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 187-194 a 3,700-word article by Rakhmanqul Berdibaev on Kazakhstan's historical connections with the Islamic culture of the Middle East and present relations with the Syrian Arab Republic. Cultural relations between the peoples of Kazakhstan and Central Asia and the peoples of the Arabic world go back to ancient times. This closeness in relations was reflected in the use of the Arabic script by the Kazakhs in schools and for literature and for whom knowledge of this script signified learning and culture. Moroever, with the Arabic script came Arabic literature (e.g. "The Thousand and One Nights"), literary forms and conventions while Kazakh writers of the past came to identify with the culture of the Islamic world of the Middle East, some even living most of their lives there and making major contributions to a common Islamic culture.

The author attacks those who deny the importance of the Arabic script for the Kazakhs and of the Kazakh literature written in it and stresses the importance of the many technical and nontechnical loan words in Kazakh from Arabic. A people need not necessarily have, he says, its own script to be literate while the borrowing of words from other languages is an important and desirable linguistic phenomenon. After all, he continues, has not the Russian language itself borrowed from the Turkic peoples just as they have borrowed from the Islamic world. Moreover, Berdibaev goes on, the past connections of Kazakhstan with the Arabs through the Arabic script and Islamic culture are of the utmost importance in terms of present Soviet policy and interest in the Middle East.

Parts two and three of the article deal with the author's own visit to Syria as part of a friendship delegation and the present position of Syria within the Arabic world. The author stresses there the role of the Western Powers as breakers of Arabic unity in contrast to the role of the Soviet Union and its peoples who maintain solidarity and friendship with the Arabic world.

9857
CSO: 1832/1081

NEW NEED TO COMBAT CHRISTIAN SECTARIANS DESCRIBED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Jan 82 p 2

[Review by R. Yarotskiy, candidate of philosophical sciences, of book "Khristianskoye Sektantstvo i Problemy Ateisticheskoy Raboty" [Christian Sectarianism and Problems of Atheism Work] by E. G. Filimonov, Politizdat Ukrainy, Kiev, 1981]

[Text] The propagandists of scientific atheism have long awaited a book such as this. It seems to me that religious believers will find it useful to read also. The evolution of Christian sectarianism under conditions of socialism, the characteristics of the manifestation of the crisis in sectarian associations, questions of overcoming sectarian religiousness, and summarizing the experience of party and public organizations with indoctrination work among sectarian believers — these and other important problems are treated in the book "Christian Sectarianism and Problems of Atheism Work."

The book employs rich historical and concrete sociological material. The author focuses attention on disclosing the causes and consequences of Christian sectarianism and the characteristics of its manifestation under conditions of a developed socialist society.

As the author notes, the crisis of religious sectarianism, which stems from general socioeconomic, social-cultural, and ideological factors, has its own distinctive characteristics in socialist conditions. The degree and depth of the process of secularization (that is, emancipation from religion) of the consciousness, psychology, behavior, and way of life of sectarians is determined largely by the character of the faith, the historical traditions and activism of sectarian communities, and other factors. This process occurs in different ways among the Baptists, 7th Day Adventists, "Pyatidesyatniki" [translation unknown; literally "members of the 50"], Jehovah's Witnesses, and other sects.

All these things give the evolution of sectarianism a complex and contradictory character. Thus, the sects of Orthodox origin (Christ believers, various schools of Molokane, Dukhobory, Subbotniki, Iyegovisty-Il'intsy, and others) have essentially died out or are in their final stage of disappearance. But Protestant sects (imported into our country from the West during prerevolutionary times or during World War II) have to some degree adapted to the conditions of socialism and have shown more flexibility in the survival process.

Therefore, as the monograph under review shows, we cannot represent the evolution of religious sectarianism in socialist society as a smooth, declining curve. Temporary upsurges of religious sectarianism during particular periods and growth in the number of associations and members are possible. In this connection the author draws important conclusions while tracing the process of secularization of the consciousness and behavior of believers as an indicator of the spiritual crisis of Christian sectarianism. He essentially reveals the new type of contemporary sectarian believer.

Social and scientific-technical progress, growth in education and culture, and the development of the mass information media could not fail to affect the consciousness of sectarians, especially the new generations of believers who have grown up in socialist conditions, studied in Soviet schools, and now work at socialist enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other institutions. At the present time, there is emerging among the Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists, and Jehovah's Witnesses a type of believer with a new attitude toward scientific, technical, and cultural achievements, one that conflicts with traditional sectarian norms and wishes and with the cult of sectarian isolation from the world around. Of course, the modernism and adaptation cause, on the one hand, a crisis in the traditional sectarian complex, organizational schisms, and ideological ferment in the communities; on the other hand, they make atheism work with this group of believers more difficult. It requires thorough preparation by atheism cadres.

The book has an important section which analyzes the causes and forms of manifestation of the crisis of sectarianism that is occurring within religious organizations. It finds expression above all in a constriction of the channels through which sectarian religions reproduce themselves, in a decrease in the absolute and relative number of believers and the disintegration of associations (chiefly rural ones), in a qualitative change in the social-demographic structure of the composition of sectarian communes, and in significant departures of cult workers.

The chief source from which sectarian organizations have been replenished still remains the religious family, which the sectarian ideology has begun to view as the "church at home." The leaders of the Christian sects devote great attention to the religious indoctrination of children from religious families, using various means of moral and organizational pressure to pursue far-reaching goals: insuring the future of religion.

But neither the growing activity of the leaders of sectarian communities nor the efforts of certain religious parents to indoctrinate their children in the religious spirit can preserve for the religious family the function of reproducing sectarian communities on their former level.

Particular attention is devoted to the problem of the religious family, children, and the school. This is the area of ideological indoctrination work whose effectiveness has the most direct impact on deepening the crisis of sectarianism and shaping the new type of human being.

The author devotes a special section of the book to analyzing the social and ideological essence of religious extremism in sectarianism. Revealing this phenomenon primarily as an endeavor by cult workers and the leaders of sectarian organizations to surmount the crisis of religion by means of extreme actions leading to violation of Soviet laws, the author discloses the close relationship between the intensification of extremist actions and the intensification of ideological struggle in the current phase. Imperialist propagandist centers are providing moral and material support to religious extremists and incite them to illegal actions.

The reader has an opportunity to learn that religious extremism is a specific holdover from petty bourgeois individualistic psychology and ideology clothed in religious forms. It is not accidental, therefore, that many of the religious extremists are persons with shady pasts, unprincipled people who are dissatisfied with the Soviet way of life, have been in trouble with the agencies of Soviet power for long periods of time, and use their religion to cover up antisocial views and actions.

Many believers are beginning to realize that their extremist-minded leaders have little concern for the interests of the religious communities. This leads to splits and differentiation in the ranks of the extremist sectarian groups. A significant number of believers who formerly followed the extremists blindly are breaking with them and returning to the path of observing Soviet laws.

The tendency for rural sectarian communities to decline and wither away and the adaptation of sectarianism to urbanized conditions are viewed in the context of the objective social-demographic processes of our day.

Under conditions of the socialist city, the author concludes, the evolution of sectarian religion is determined by two opposite tendencies: the intensive process of secularization characteristic of the socialist city, and efforts to step up the activity of sectarian organizations to use traditional channels — the religious family, the community, and the small group — to lessen the influence of secularizing factors, overcome the crisis, and insure that sectarian religion continues on the new basis.

This makes the recommendations proposed by the author for overcoming religious sectarianism especially significant. Summarizing the experience of atheistic indoctrination accumulated in party organizations of the republic and different parts of the country, the author substantiates the need for a comprehensive approach to ideological indoctrination and atheism work among sectarians and raising the level of party guidance in this important sector of ideological activity.

11,176
CSO: 1800/215

REGIONAL

COMMON ROOTS, UNITY AFFIRMED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by N. Kotlyar, doctor of historical sciences: "From a Single Root"]

[Excerpts] Twelve centuries ago a large and mighty state arose on the vast spaces of Eastern Europe, known to the world as Rus' or the Russian Land. The center of this state became Kiev, whose 1,500th anniversary we will soon celebrate. Karl Marx ranked Rus' alongside the Byzantine Empire and the Kingdom of the Francs.

Kievan Rus'. When we turn to this majestic stage in our history, we see before us the ancient Russian people in all their majesty. Drawing ever closer together, they created their language, their material and spiritual culture and their own statehood. They increasingly developed a common economic life together with their common language, territory, culture, consciousness and psychology.

Kievan Rus' could measure its strength against haughty Byzantium. Diplomats from Kiev were received with honor in the palaces of Rome, Paris, London and Krakow. The royal families throughout Europe dreamed of making marriages with the house of Yaroslav.

"It was from this, from Kievan Rus', that the three fraternal peoples take their origins. The history of the ancient Russian state," wrote outstanding historian Academician B. D. Grekov, "is the history of a state which gave the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Great Russia an opportunity to mature and grow. This is the reason for the enormous importance of this period in the life of our country."

The political unity of the Kievan state began to break down in the 1130's. It entered the period of feudal fragmentation.

Soviet science rejects the erroneous view typical of representatives of bourgeois, in particular bourgeois-nationalist , historiography that this period was a time of regression and breakdown of all ties among the Eastern Slavic lands. Study of the numerous sources, documents and artifacts leads to the conclusion that the ancient Russian state was not a unified state only from the 9th Century to the first third of the 12th century, but also that it remained such during the period of feudal fragmentation, when merging processes continued to grow and were only stopped with force by the invasion of Batyr's armies.

Even during the conditions of appanage ["udel"] Russia, which led to the formation of feudal estates and principalities and to marked political isolation of them, other processes continued and went into force: a deepening division of labor and development of economic-cultural ties. These processes promoted consolidation of the country and supported the general yearning of the masses of people for unification of the separate lands into a centralized state. Thus, while the principalities and estates of 12th Century Russia had a certain independence, this did not preclude a number of elements of statewide unity and a yearning by progressive people for unity. This interaction of, at first glance, contradictory processes was the dialectic of social and state development of Ancient Rus' in the age of feudal fragmentation. Developed feudalism brought a different form of state, the federated state, which was appropriate to the level of productive forces achieved at that time and the economic growth of formerly backward frontiers of the Russian land.

In evaluating the political and ideological trends and currents of Russian life of that time, the statement that the struggle among the different principalities for their own particular plan to consolidate Rus' did not produce stable results and generally promoted further feudal fragmentation does not change anything. We emphasize another, more important circumstance: In the second half of the 13th Century and the early 14th Century, despite the fact that Rus' was politically dependent on the Golden Horde of the Khans, the unifying centers of Northeastern, Southwestern and Western Rus' continued to exist and gradually gathered strength.

The territories of the Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples took shape in the 13th-16th centuries. The territorial basis for formation of the Ukrainian nation was the lands of Kiev, Pereyaslavl', Chernigov-Siverskiy, Volyn', Galitsa and Podol'ye, as well as Bukovina and the Transcarpathian region. The ethnic nucleus of the future Ukrainian people formed in the Middle Dnepr region, at Kiev, and settlement of the other South Russian lands centered around it. It was not accidental that the name "Ukraina" [the Ukraine] was given to the middle Dnepr region earlier than to other parts of Southern Rus'. In time (in the 17th Century) this became the name for the ethnic territory of the Ukrainian people. The Ukrainian nation took shape at the same time as the Russian and Belorussian and had ties and mutual influences with them.

The Russian nation formed in the lands of Rustov-Suzdal', Murom-Ryzan', Novgorod and Pskov. Rostov-Suzdal' was the main center of its formation. But the formation of the Great Russian nation had a distinctive feature in that the subsequent political and ethnic processes of the 14th-15th centuries were led not by the old feudal centers of Novgorod, Pskov, Ryazan' or Rostov, but rather by the city of Moscow, which had originated in the 12th Century. Its favorable location on the frontier of the ancient territories of two mighty tribal alliances (the Vyatiches and the Kriviches) and its swift economic development promoted the rise of Moscow.

The Belorussian nation formed in the lands of Polotsk, Minsk, Turov-Pinsk, and partially Smolensk, Volyn', and the Upper Dnepr region.

The formation of groups of lands and principalities that subsequently grew into the territories of the East Slavic peoples by no means weakened the ties among these groups. Just as during the time of the early feudal monarchy of Vladimir and Yaroslav, all the Russian lands were united by common economic, social and cultural processes.

The unification movements which engulfed the second half of the 12th and the 13th centuries continued to spread and grow stronger in later centuries. The result of these movements by all the people was the reunification of the Ukraine with Russia in 1654, when the fraternal peoples who had been forcefully disassociated by foreign aggressors were reunited.

Looking back through the centuries today, we study the role and significance of Kievan Rus' in the formation of historical progress of the three fraternal peoples, the Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian with a special feeling.

We are proud today of our new historical community that arose under the banner of Great October and is called the Soviet people. This community, an indissoluble alliance of all the classes, social groups, nations, and nationalities of a developed socialist society, is demonstrating its great strength of unity and purposefulness. At the 26th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, emphasized: "In May 1982 we will celebrate a portentous date, the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev. Celebration of this event will unquestionably add another memorable page to the chronicle of the great friendship among the Russian, Belorussian and Ukrainian peoples and all the fraternal peoples of our country and will provide new impetus to work on patriotic and international indoctrination."

The glorious party of communists is leading the peoples of our country down the road of friendship and brotherhood. There never has been and never will be a force in the world that can shake our Leninist friendship, which has been cemented by joint labor and struggle.

11,176
CSO: 1800/214

MUSLIM OBSERVANCES IN TURKMENISTAN ATTACKED

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 10 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by T. Ylyasova, candidate of philological sciences: "We Must Put An End To Religious Vestiges"]

[Text] Educating a new man is one of the important measures in the transition to communism. This question was given special attention at the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Secretary-General of the CC CPSU said:

"Much work stands before us in perfecting the socialist way of life and in rooting out and destroying those things which impede bringing a new man to perfection. This in itself is one of the component parts which is inseparable from party policy; as for the goal of this policy, it is the happiness and fortune of the Soviet peoples."

One of the fundamental things impeding bringing a new man to perfection is religious vestiges, because the new man must be free of religion in the full sense of the word. For this reason, in our country and in our republic serious propaganda is being conducted against religious vestiges and negative customs and traditions. Certainly the growth of science and technology is playing a large role in this question. The invention of all types of machinery, the growth of the role of the natural sciences and chemistry, the mastery of the expanses of outer space have attracted man's attention to the power of science. Thus, the number of religious believers is being sharply reduced.

Despite atheistic propaganda, there are still men among us entwined in the web of religion and shortsightedly practicing harmful traditions and celebrating religious holidays. Among the holidays that are being celebrated is the "feast of sacrifice" [Kurban Bayram]. There are many independent reasons for its celebration. In our opinion those celebrating the sacrifice are, fundamentally, unthinking young people. Such youths and girls generally are not thinking of the basic religious content of the sacrifice, but are interested in adorning themselves, putting on expensive clothes and going from party to party for 3 days without working. They give no thought to the fact that they are pointlessly wasting valuable time. They do not consider that there is no making up for lost time. At such times adults must sit down, talk to them and give them advice. But there are those adults among us who have been unable to break out of the spider web of religion and appreicate that the young are celebrating the religious holiday. This being the case, they are keeping some religious views.

Originally, said Karl Marx, "fear established religion." In earlier times in some tribes, men fearing natural phenomena sacrificed their children or even their great men as religious offerings. Later, it became acceptable to sacrifice animals instead. When the ancient Arabs traveled to Mecca, prior to the establishing of Islam, they killed a cow as a religious offering. Later, representatives of Islam made it obligatory to make a sacrifice at a certain time.

Even today, some people adhere to this religious vestige and make a religious offering by sacrificing an animal. It is known that making a sacrifice is especially widely practiced in Ashkhabad, especially on the outskirts. Why this takes place is the question. It results from the fact that atheistic education is weak among the population. Where atheistic education is conducted weakly, the celebration of religious traditions is practised.

A large group of women, do not work in factories or shops, are occupied with housework. As a result, they do not pay enough attention to cultural growth and religious influences are powerful among them. They influence each other and celebrate every kind of tradition. They are disturbing more than their own families when they make sacrifices; they also meet children of the enterprise and neighbors' children at the playground. The fathers and mothers of the children playing at the playground give no thought to the possibility that these children are being destroyed. As a result, possibilities for every kind of misfortune emerge.

School teachers are doing significant work by exposing the rules of religion. They must hold talks on this topic with children and parents, set up lectures on atheism, win over the participation of students and parents and have the students themselves make talks on the subject of atheism. It would be helpful for the class leader to call a joint meeting of students and parents and talk about the harm of religious holidays and about the view of our party and government on religion. Such discussions should not be alarming to teachers and parents. In fact, the school and family must play a major role in educating the young in the spirit of atheism. Thus, school and family must work together.

Teachers of chemistry, nature, history and literature, especially, can do a lot of work in this question. Literature teachers can give talks on the contents of works of past authors and poets which expose religious tradition, which deal with the content and growth of religious reaction, and can instill enthusiasm among the children to read such works. As for chemistry and nature teachers, they must turn religious omens into a lie by doing many kinds of experiments which expose religion. In order that the work done by teachers be effective, they must be well armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

To educate the new man, a cultured man in the full meaning of the word, one of the most important duties of the day is strengthening atheistic education among the youth.

CSO: 1834/12

TURKMEN ATHEISM LECTURES DESCRIBED

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 16 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by B. Durdybaev, teacher at the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute: "We Are Giving The Young A Scientific-Atheistic Education"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress stated the necessity to strengthen ideological and political education and especially to conduct this work well among some young. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Secretary-General of the CC CPSU said in his report at the Congress: "It is no secret that the knowledge and awareness among some young people is connected with political naivete and a lack of sufficient responsibility as far as professional preparation is concerned.... In other words, educational work must be strengthened."

One must perfect teaching and educating students according to the decrees of the 26th CPSU Congress. It is necessary to conduct all educational work seriously among the students. As in other VUZes, in forming the scientific-materialistic world-view among future specialists the course "The Fundamentals of Scientific Atheism" is taught and thoroughly studied, along with the history of the USSR, Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy and scientific communism. These make it possible to instill faith in these ideas and implacability towards bourgeois ideology and religion.

The professors and teachers collective of the institute are conducting related work in perfecting their ideational-theoretical levels and raising professional competence. Special attention is given to raising the quality of lectures. These questions are decided on at department meetings and councils of the social sciences department. Methodical assistance is worked out. In order to help students studying "The Fundamentals of Scientific Atheism", the methodical assistance consists of using local materials. There is also a program section for the young atheists' school within the methodical assistance prepared for those studying in the sociology department. Teachers in our department also participate in this work.

At the scientific-theoretical conference of some of the professors and teachers of the institute and the students, data relevant to the decrees of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Congress of the Turkmen CP on the obligations of the scientific-atheistic education for young people and on the use of local materials were heard. At the conference those studying at the young atheists' school under the sociology faculty spoke. Second course students A. Kirillina, Ya. Kerimov, Y. Toplyev,

A. Nurmammedov and O. Ayberenova reported on the educational importance of the honorable traditions of Soviet students, the criticism of religion in Turkmen-Soviet literature, and the position of students in the struggle against harmful vestiges of the past. The recommendation was made to read these reports in auditoriums and to construction crews in the production training period.

A large group of students are studying at the 2-year school of young atheists under the sociology department. Here they are taking a special course in scientific atheism and in mastering the fundamentals of lecturing. These skills are organically connected to the study process. The school of young atheists cooperates closely with the profsoyuz and komsomol organizations of the VUZ.

Everyone studying at this school picks a topic on which to speak at a mass lecture. After the students have made a number of speeches in front of the workers, they receive an evaluation based on theory. Those receiving a high grade for skill are given a second degree called "lecturer-atheist."

Young people receiving this diploma, after leaving the institute, are able to use it by talking with people unable to break away from harmful vestiges of the past and in establishing various measures against harmful religious traditions.

By making use of materials from the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22nd Turkmen CP Congress, and by struggling to make a contribution to improving ideological, political, educational work and atheistic propaganda, our teaching component is trying especially to improve their own work. The teachers manifest much concern to make the content of ideological work especially up-to-date; as for it forms, they do not avoid confrontation with serious themes--the so-called 'related difficult questions'--and they make these forms worthy of the current demands and desires of Soviet youth. The growth in propaganda measures taken by the class enemy and his increased efforts to influence the mentality of the Soviet people by implanting religious views, in particular, is borne in mind.

This work is implemented both in the study process and in the students' free time. In conducting atheistic work among the students, special lectures, talks, question and answer evenings on the atheistic theme, talks on the institute radio network, photo montages, wall newspapers and the widely circulated INZHENER magazine are used.

Giving an atheistic education to youth is a multi-faceted process demanding a creative approach to the work from teachers and exchanges of experience in the practice of scientific atheism. The teachers are always concerned about forming a scientific-materialistic, atheistic world-view in the student youth, in teaching a communist perception of labor, and in raising their social-political and work efficiency. We consider this work our honorable duty and are trying to do this duty most effectively and with the highest quality.

CSO: 1834/11

TURKMENS STRENGTHEN LAWS AGAINST THEFT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 18 September 1981 p 3 carries a 1,000-word article by R. Berdiev, TuSSR minister of internal affairs, describing changes in the TuSSR Criminal Code pertaining to the theft of private and state property. The changes are in Articles 90, 91, 155, 156 and 157.

CSO: 1834/1026

TURKMEN CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION LAGS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 30 September 1981 p 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the lagging production of consumer goods. It states that "In the last 8 months only 93.5 percent of the quota has been met" and adds that the "TuSSR Construction Ministry views the production of products for daily life as of secondary importance. Hence...they only fulfilled ...their quota by 50.7 percent." Because the Ministry of Local Industry is not automated, it is slow. The Forestry Ministry suffers from the same problem. Also, "little attention is given to broadening the assortment of goods available to the population."

CSO: 1834/1023

TURKMEN CATEGORIES MUSLIMS BY DEGREES OF BELIEF

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 25 September 1981 p 2 carries a 1,200-word article by N. Kulyev, doctor of philosophical sciences, entitled "On the Interrelationship of Some Religious and Nationalistic Vestiges," in which he says that "in imperialism's ideological diversions against socialism one cannot forget its attempt to stimulate national antagonism and religious thought. Bourgeois ideologists try to show religious traditions as a national characteristic and national feelings and customs as religion," He categorizes religious believers by dividing them into four categories: 1) active believers; 2) doubters who are unwilling to admit their doubt; 3) disbelievers who participate in religious ceremonies; 4) atheists who practice religion for other reasons. About the latter he states that "there are enough of such people among the clergy." He also points out that "religious believers and nonbelievers are equal before the law."

CSO: 1834/1024

KAZAKH NATIONAL GAMES EXPRESS NATIONAL CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1981, carries on pages 19-20 a 1,700-word article by E. Saghyndyqov, published under the regular rubric "Readers Share Their Thoughts" and entitled "The Educational Significance of National Games." National games are a widespread form of education and are a means of imparting desired characteristics and forming moral habits. Among the Kazakhs such games are closely associated with past Kazakh heroes and leaders and express traditional cultural patterns and values. The author, who quotes numerous Soviet pedagogs to support his views, calls for more research into the pedagogical significance of the games from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint and increased effort to use them in Kazakh educational programs.

9857
CSO: 1832/1084

KAZAKH OBLAST SOVIETS STRIVE TO MEET CONSUMER, CULTURAL NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 38-45 a 3,300-word article by Q. Zhumabekov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, on what his and other local soviets of the oblast are doing to improve consumer and cultural services in their jurisdictions. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that raising the living standards of the Soviet people is a major goal of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Achieving this goal is, in turn, connected with meeting the cultural and domestic services needs of the people as fully as possible. Thus the party congress planned improvements in all areas of consumer and cultural services, including consumer goods supply, housing, cultural and recreational facilities.

This is a logical goal since an individual's creativity and productivity on the job is related to how well his domestic needs are met. Increased productivity and improved work quality, in turn, make possible more free time, more free time means a better rounded, more capable individual. Local soviets of people's deputies have major roles in these areas, with consumer good production a particularly key area. The author then examines the work of oblast and local soviets in Dzhezkasganskaya Oblast with respect to consumer and cultural services, noting the major achievements in an oblast that is but 8 years old. Problem areas are construction bottlenecks, food supply and food services, communications and transportation and difficulties in training cultural workers.

9857
CSO: 1832/1082

KAZAKH MONUMENTS PRESERVATION SOCIETY STRIVES TO SAVE CULTURAL HERITAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 195-201 a 4,700-word article by Anvar Alimzhanov, chairman of the Central Council of the KaSSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, on past achievements and current work of his society published under the regular rubric "Art and Science." He notes that we live in times when man's survival is at stake due to the threat of nuclear war. Just as writers, historians and artists have always devoted attention to recalling the past heroism and cultural traditions of their peoples in times of crisis, the work of the KaSSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments forms part of this effort, especially in view of L. I. Brezhnev's call for special attention to history and cultural legacies in his report to the 26th Party Congress. The society's work was favorably evaluated at the 15th Kazakh CP Congress; the KaSSR Council of Ministers undertook various resolutions on improving and strengthening the society's work in order to enhance the connection between the past and present and to promote friendship and national pride.

The author reviews current activities of his society in archaeology: the opening and expansion of museums and museum collections; the discovery or preservation of architectural monuments; the propagandization of the past, particularly in schools; cooperation with other, similar organizations, and maintaining archives. Alimzhanov complains of a lack of resources adequate to the enormity of the society's tasks, particularly in terms of the collection, study and storage of archaeological artifacts. He also decries a lack of attention in Russian schools in Kazakhstan to the Kazakh past, Kazakh cultural heritage and Kazakh language and notes that although special textbooks exist for use in the Russian schools for instruction in these areas, they are seldom used. He warns against a worship of technocracy that produces poorly rounded individuals that are "robots" rather than constructive citizens. In this context Alimzhanov seems to suggest that constitutional guarantees to national minorities are not being met in the USSR.

He also laments the general disrespect for past monuments--the "pot hunting" and conscious destruction. The oblasts with a majority Russian population are singled out for castigation in this regard. The author is also concerned about the collection of Kazakh manuscripts and similar local documentary materials by national Soviet (i.e. Russian) organizations when, he suggests, this might be done more properly by his society (thereby keeping Kazakh historical materials in Kazakhstan).

Alimzhanov also notes that the legacy of the past may be expressed in environmental terms. He stresses the cultural importance of the Aral Sea and doubts that the Siberian Rivers Project alone will save it. The author ends by condemning Chinese "cartographic" expansionism (i.e. efforts by Chinese archaeologists and their Western allies such as William Watson to show a Chinese cultural dominance in Turkestan and Siberia in ancient times), stressing the indigenous character of south Siberian and Turkestanian culture and calling for more resources to further the preservational and propagandistic efforts of his society, especially in connection with current interest in the 250th anniversary of the Voluntary Incorporation of the Kazakhs with Russia.

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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1222

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SOCIOLOGISTS CRITICIZE SHORTCOMINGS OF 'ZNANIYE' LECTURES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12, 13 Nov 81

[Two-part article by N. Mekhontsev and N. Mikhaylov: "The Reputation of the Public Lecture"; "The Lecture and the Audience"]

[12 Nov 81 p 2]

> "[Text] More than 70,000 lectures are given in our country every day. What pressing problems of lecture propaganda are found in such vast activity? This is the subject of discussion by N. Mekhontsev and N. Mikhaylov in this column today. Their statements and assessments are based on sociological studies made in Chelyabinskaya Oblast in 1970 and 1980. About 10,000 workers and employees expressed their opinions about the lectures.

What Do the Statistics Fail To Show?

The lecture had been announced in the rayon newspaper and on local radio. It was attended, in a hall of the Palace of Culture figured for 800 persons, by 15 persons. "Who needs a lecture?" the director of the palace sighed. "Every family today subscribes to three newspapers. Everyone has radio and television. You cannot get any attention with a lecture."

In our matched studies 10 years apart we were primarily interested in the question: how has people's attitude toward lectures changed? And how correct is the view that "you cannot get any attention with lectures today" and that the reputation and popularity of public lectures is gradually declining?

The official statistical reports used by workers of the "Znaniye" society, by contrast, appear optimistic: more lectures are being given, and the number in attendance is steadily growing. Just compare the figures. In 1970 213,000 public political lectures were given in Chelyabinskaya Oblast, while in 1980 more than 354,000 were given; in 1970 11 million persons attended them, but in 1980 it was 17 million.

But are these figures sufficent to judge the actual popularity of the lectures and the real growth of their reputation in the eyes of the audience, No, they are not. For example, let us take the indicator of the number of persons attending lectures during a year. In reality, it records not the number of people, but the number of arrivals at lectures. That is, the same person attending 10 lectures in a year is counted 10 times and the report shows that 10 people attended lectures. But in fact there was one. You will agree that the picture is distorted. The large total audience figure may represent a fairly small group of curious listeners who attend lectures regularly. What about the rest?

The number of lectures given is another very arbitrary indicator. No matter how much we talk today about quality, scientific level, and the effectiveness of lecture propaganda, to be frank the number of lectures given is still the main criterion to evaluate the work of organizations of the "Znaniye" society. Higher-ranking bodies consider a decline in this indicator as undesirable, and in fact intolerable, and if it occurs there will immediately be a menacing question: how could it be that you gave fewer lectures, on atheism for example, than last year? This is terrible! There must be more. How many more? Nobody knows that.

What is the answer? There is just one answer, to make a careful and universal study of the needs and interests of the audience and construct lecture propagandists so that it meets their real needs and interests. Should it just meet them? No, that is not all. Imagine a listener who is avidly interested only in lectures on sexology and brushes aside all other suggestions. The organizer of lecture propaganda should not blindly follow the tastes and wishes of the listener. He must shape the people's needs. But to shape these needs, he must know the people. Let us see how the wants and needs of the listeners are being met, choosing lectures on social and political subjects for analysis.

"Demand" and "Supply"

Let us briefly step away from the problems of lecture quality and what the listeners like and do not like in the lectures. Let us think about quantitative indicators. Many more social-political lectures were given than in 1970. There were marked increases in the number of lectures on the international situation (almost nine percent), the history of the CPSU (13 percent), the state and the law (eight percent), and moral-ethical and pedagogical topics (seven percent). Is this growth adequate to satisfy the interests of the audience? Or, is "supply" possibly outrunning "demand"? The most persuasive, although of course also subjective, answer to these questions can be obtained by matching these figures against the opinions of liteners as to whether "too many or too few" of these lectures are being given.

This is what we did, but the question was asked in a slightly different form: "On what subjects would you like to hear more lectures?" Analysis of the responses testifies without qualification that despite the increased number of such lectures, the audience's needs are far from being met for all of the topics without exception. Moreover, dissatisfaction with the number of lectures given has risen markedly since 1970. Whereas 10 years ago just 8.6 percent of the listeners thought that there were too few lectures on literature and art, for example, today 18 percent of those surveyed mentioned a "scarcity" of these lectures. One out of five listeners complain of a shortage of lectures on moral-ethical topics (in 1970 it was one out of 10), while one out of three say there are not enough lectures on timely issues of CPSU foreign and domestic policy (in 1970 it was just 12 percent).

So we see that lecture propaganda has not reached its top limit yet. And it hardly seems that it ever will, because there is a pattern operating here that is paradoxical at first glance: the more lectures given, the more people want to hear them. In reality there is nothing paradoxical in this at all: it is a characteristic of cultural-spiritual needs that they can never be fully satisfied.

Comparison of the results of the studies in 1970 and 1980 convinces us that the lecture is becoming a more widespread and customary form of cultural activity for most people. It is sufficient to compare these figures: 20 years ago more than 20 percent of the workers at enterprises we surveyed did not attend lectures, and today it is just 10 percent. Today every other worker and employee attends lectures at least once every two months, whereas before the frequency of attendance was typically every four months. The changes have been particularly great with respect to rural audiences. In the early 1970's lecture propaganda in the rural rayons of the oblast was a "sore point" in the Chelyabinsk "Znaniye" society organization. A study by sociologists at that time revealed an alarming situation: 70 percent of the rural inhabitants were unable to attend lectures regularly simply because so few were given. Today 27 percent of the rural inhabitants surveyed complained of this.

So, things are fine? No, not at all. The employees of the Chelyabinsk "Znaniye" society organization and the party committees of the enterprises surveyed are upset by these figures obtained during the study: one out of 10 does not attend lectures at all, and a significant share of the workers and employees attend lectures only once or twice a year.

In practically all labor collectives women with children and young workers recently arrived on the job were among those most "consistently absent." The reasons are simply understandable. If a lecture is given after the working day the alternatives are family concerns, study, sports, and simple rest. It is clear that only an established, stable interest in learning will compel a person to postpone all domestic affairs and go to a lecture at the Palace of Culture. Moreover, the person still does not know how interesting the lecture will be. It is natural that the choice (and the leisure time of a contemporary person must be this, a choice of what to do) by no means always favors the lecture. It is a different matter when lectures are given right in the labor collective, before and immediately after work or during the lunch break.

The opinion of listeners was almost unanimous that that would be better. But it became clear later that a lecture during the lunch break (the most common form of organization for lecture propaganda) still does not guarantee 100 percent attendance. We must wonder why. After all, it would seem that a person has no other choice. Needless to say, no one has the right to force people to listen to a lecture during the lunch break. This is a completely voluntary matter. For example, part of the lunch break can be used to listen to a lecture, or to play a game of dominoes. It can be, but should it be? After all, you can play dominoes any day, but lectures are not that frequent. You need very substantial "grounds" not to go to the red corner with everyone else. Some of the listeners find such grounds.

"Fatigue on the job" and "family circumstances" are among the long-familiar reasons given for failure to attend lectures. What is bad, though, is that many organizers of lecture propaganda hasten to classify them as "objective" reasons, as if to say these things do not depend on us. Is this true? A differentiated approach to listeners, which is required by contemporary organization of ideological work, presupposes careful consideration of the specific characteristics of all categories of working people: the conditions of their jobs, everyday life, and leisure time. Whereas it is possible to organize a lecture at the end of the working day in a shop at a metallurgical plant, this is hardly reasonable in a collective of women at a spinning-weaving factory where many of the workers are in a hurry to get their children from daycare centers and nursery schools.

In the Flow of Information

There is one more "objective" factor that certain lecture organizers love to refer to: the competition of the mass information media.

No, we do not claim that lectures are the most important and popular source of information for our contemporaries. Our study showed that, just as 10 years ago, lectures stand in fourth place in the ranks of information and propaganda media, trailing (and quite significantly) the press, radio, and television. This is not at all unexpected, of course, and it certainly is not "degrading" to the lecture.

In the first place, even if attendance at lectures is done regularly, it is an occasional event (specialists consider 10 lectures a year a good figure), whereas the press, radio, and television accompany us every day.

In the second place, the "information explosion" about which so much is written and said today has naturally led to a redistribution of free time. In the early 1970's, for example, many rayons in the mining regions of the Urals were not in the zone of "consistent reception" for television broadcast. Thanks to artificial communications satellites, the construction of relay stations, and other steps, today there is scarcely a single populated point in the Southern Urals that does not have television. Has this had an effect on people's leisure time, on the activities they choose during free time? Of course, it has.

Finally, the social-political information communicated by radio and television has a number of unquestionable advantages over a lecture in an auditorium. It is up-to-the-minute, vivid, and emotional. It comes into our homes and is offered to us at a convenient time. It is authoritative, with major scientists, leading journalists, and state figures appearing before the television audience.

What about lectures? Do they have any advantages over the mass information media? Yes, they do. We are convinced of this, specifically, by analysis of a projected ("game") situation created by sociologists. During the study persons were asked to answer this question: "If you were given the choice of hearing the same lecture on the radio, on television, or in an auditorium, which would you choose?" The "live" lecture scored a convincing victory; 75.7 percent of those surveyed "voted" for it.

Here are the reasons behind the "vote": a lecture in an auditorium is easier to listen to and is presented in a more lively, intelligible manner — 29.5 percent; you can ask the lecturer questions — 40.9 percent; it is more interesting to listen to a lecture as part of a group — 18.8 percent; after the lecture you can exchange opinions with your comrades — 25.2 percent; and, the talk is more frank at an open lecture than in the media — 14.8 percent. As you see, the reasons need no special comment. The most important one is the need for interaction. This need can be fully met only where the audience and the lecturer are in direct contact and it is this which attracts people to the lecture. It is not just a matter of feedback where the listeners can ask questions and engage the lecturer in discussion. Another type of interaction is equally important. This is the exchange of opinion which, whether organized or spontaneous, always takes place in the audience.

It is silly and artificial to juxtapose the mass information media to the public lecture. The press, radio, and television, of course, report primarily raw information on the events of public life. Unlike them the lecturer's job is not so much to communicate new information as it is to help the audience correctly interpret new phenomena, including those reports which are delivered every day by the technical mass media. The lecture cannot and should not copy the "Latest News" or the "Time" program, just as it cannot claim the currency of the "Today in the World" television broadcast each evening. The social-political lecture is above all a scientific analysis of key facts and events, expanded commentary on them, and purposeful, emotionally sharpened interpretation.

Thus, there is no reason to think that under contemporary conditions the lecture is gradually losing its stature. Whether we should be thinking of new forms for giving the lecture and different, more flexible opportunities for organizing lectures is a different matter.

[13 Nov 81 p 2]

Our Strict Connoisseurs and Judges

In the course of our study we asked listeners to evaluate the lectures and compared the results with evaluations recorded in 1970, 10 years ago. Needless to say, we were clearly aware of the full subjectivity of listener opinion.

We learned that 6.7 percent of the listeners are not satisfied by the quality of lectures given. This seems like a small figure, but still it was higher than 10 years ago, when just 4.6 percent of those surveyed expressed dissatisfaction. Moreover, the number of "good" evaluations declined sharply. Whereas in the early 1970's more than 59 percent of the workers at enterprises surveyed evaluated the lectures they heard as "good," in 1980 it was less than 40 percent. This is a drop of almost 20 percent, and that is a great deal!

What is the reason? Are lectures being given more poorly now? But here is one more curious fact. In the oblast center almost one out of 10 persons surveyed gave lectures they had heard a low evaluation, while in the rural areas it was one out of 50. But we would expect just the opposite. The oblast center, as the point where higher educational institutions, institution of literature and the arts, scientific research institutes, and the like are concentrated, has the most highly qualified group of lecturers. Perhaps the point is not that the quality of lectures has declined, but rather that the level of interest and demands by listeners for the quality of lectures is steadily rising? It is easy to explain why these demands would be higher for an inhabitant of the oblast center than for a rural inhabitant: city dwellers have a higher level of education and a broader choice with respect to lesiure time. If you like, they are more "spoiled" with meaningful information than rural inhabitants.

And it is perfectly obvious, of course, that lectures have not become worse. On the contrary, during the 1970's the qualitative composition of the lecture group improved significantly in Chelyabinskaya Oblast, as it did everywhere, the scientific methods councils of the "Znaniye" society became more active, and the organizational forms of lecture propaganda were refined. But the changes in those who attend lectures today were even more striking; they expect much more from the lecture than 10 years ago. And this is understandable.

The Path to a System of Knowledge

What is behind the evaluations of listeners? What do they expect from lectures and how are these expectations being met? When speaking of the role and significance of lectures, students of lecture propaganda very correctly point to the many different goals of a lecture appearance. Among them are ideological indoctrination, agitation, organization, counterpropaganda, and others. But this is when we look at the lecture through the eyes of the organizer and the lecturer. What if we look through the eyes of the listener?

A person usually goes to the lecture to learn something new and the learning motive is the principal one. For most listeners education, learning new things, is the obvious and self-apparent reason to go to a lecture. Needless to say, there are also other reasons, but they are not so widespread. For example, only four percent of the listeners attend lectures because they need to do so to perform their basic work. For some listeners attending social-political lectures help them in their own propaganda activity. But let us repeat that the direct learning interest predominates. More than 80 percent of the total audience surveyed mentioned this. This is no accident. Lecture propaganda is increasingly being integrated into the so-called continuous education system being formed today.

In itself the idea of continuous education is not so new. "As long as a person lives," A. V. Lunacharskiy noted long ago, "he is also learning."

So why is the idea of continuous education undergoing a second birth today? The point is that the scientific-technical revolution, the complex social problems of the contemporary world, the growing volume of new information, and other factors have made it both objectively and subjectively essential for a person to constantly replenish his knowledge. In other words, the objective need for continuous education which did exist earlier is now felt by more and more people as a pressing personal need. This need cannot be satisfied by educational institutions alone. This is the source of the growing popularity of people's universities, Lenin universities of knowledge, lecture series, and the like. Our study showed, in particular, that one out of three listeners today is no longer satisfied by occasional one-time lectures, but rather prefers to attend a series of lectures in a certain field of knowledge.

In the eyes of the audience the lecture hall is increasingly becoming a kind of educational institution, an aid in their self-education. It is important to note here that the growing desire of people to master "extracurricular" knowledge is usually disinterested. It is not dictated by the utilitarian requirements of vocational improvement, promotion at work, and the like. We will take the risk of suggesting that by no means is everyone fully aware of this trend today. But the future belongs to it. We are convinced that the lecture of the future, of the 1980's and 1990's that is, will be less and less a one-time "information activity" and will come increasingly close to its college analog, that is, providing a systematic form for organizing the learning of educational material.

We will illustrate this thought with a situation that seems to us very symptomatic and deserving of reflection. The sociologists of the Ural University made a study of students in the evening division of the history department, majoring in art history. It turned out that many of them (and they are people from very diverse occupations) are not even thinking of being professional art experts in the future. They are entirely satisfied with their present specializations, growth prospects, earnings, and the like. In other words, they do not need a diploma as such. Then why are they in school? They are there only to satisfy their interest in art better, to receive reliable knowledge on the theory of the history of culture. Could series of public lectures on art organized by the "Znaniye" society today satisfy this interest to the same degree (we emphasize, to the same degree!). This is something to think about, isn't it?

The Main Effect

The fact that learning goals predominate among persons attending lectures certainly does not mean that the educational aspect of the lecture should be considered as the principal and self-sufficing one.

The party lecturer does not simply educate the audience, but also deliberately shapes the position of the audience and influences the development of their labor and political activism. As our study shows, this is exactly the kind of lecture that listeners vote for. Innocuous, politically stale lectures evoke a solid protest from a worker audience. Here is how the listeners responded when we asked them to identify especially intolerable shortcomings in lectures:

- "departure" of the lecture from critical issues (almost 37 percent of the total number surveyed);

- lecture material not closely related to actual life (more than 22 percent);

- dry, monotonous, indifferent presentation of the material (more than 21 percent);

- politically stale, out-of-date material (more than 13 percent).

Need we comment? Our audience is extremely supportive of the person on the podium. They will forgive many things such as an improper accent, poor diction, forgetfulness, and even certain mistakes in presentation of the facts. But they will never forgive indifference, false objectivity, and pseudoscientific abstraction in presentation of the lecture material. It is noteworthy that the quality indicated by listeners as most valued in a lecture was "timeliness of the subject." And while 10 years ago only 11.6 percent of those surveyed put it in first place, in the 1980 study more than 40 percent did.

In this connection we would like to observe that one out of four lectures given today in labor collectives in Chelyabinskaya Oblast is devoted to dissemination of progressive know-how and labor initiatives. Here is just one example. A movement has developed at enterprises of the oblast to conserve ferrous and nonferrous metals. All organizations of the "Znaniye" society, from the oblast organization to the primary organizations, have modified their plans for lecture propaganda with this in mind, refined the subject matter of lectures, opened new departments in people's universities, and organized lecture series and practical conferences.

"The Truth, Only the Truth, and Nothing but the Truth"

In comparing the public lecture with lectures on the radio or television, listeners noted one rather important advantage of the lecture in an auditorium. It is usually sharper, more "unfettered"; as the listeners observed, "People speak more openly and say more." This is something to think about.

What lecturer is unfamiliar with the old, but reliable method of getting the audience's attention: "And now," the lecturer says in a conspiratorial tone, "I would like to share something with you that does not always get into the press, but which I can tell you in this auditorium." We can be sure that what the lecturer says in confidence to "this audience" will be remembered for a long time. We have recalled this oratorical device, which is by no means the best one but still occurs frequently, to emphasize that people come to a public lecture expecting that they can get a direct, truthful answer to any question, that the lecturer will not start "rounding off the corners," "sidestepping," covering up shortcomings, and withdrawing. It is not accidental that the listeners put "evasion of critical issues by the lecturer" first among the most intolerable shortcomings in lectures. During our investigation we suggested that our subjects write down their suggestions for improving lectures, assuming that the topic of "critical issues" would certainly be heard. But the reality exceeded our expectations. Literally one out of three demanded: "answer questions more convincingly"" "speak more frankly about the objective situation in the country and abroad," "do not bypass the existing shortcomings and contradictions of socialism," and "put greater trust in the audience."

Are there grounds for these demands? A survey of 10,000 persons showed that there are. Judge for yourself. More than 42 percent of those surveyed believe that many lecturers sidestep (a more convenient word is "overlook") so-called "critical" issues, and almost 44 percent of the listeners said that lecturers do not give convincing answers to questions asked from the audience.

Why does this occur? There are essentially three reasons for poor answers to listeners' questions. The lecturer does not know how to answer the question and, not wanting to lose authority, avoids answering; it seems to the lecturer that the listener's question does not deserve attention ("why answer that, even a child understands it"); the lecturer hesitates to answer the question directly and truthfully because he believes that may diminish the propaganda effect of the lecture.

Let us discuss the so-called "critical issues." The endeavor to sidestep them not only fails to save the propaganda impact of the talk, as some lecturers believe, it has the opposite effect. It completely destroys it. If only this "figure of silence" discredited just the lecturer! But the consequences are much worse. The lecturer is not a private person. If the lecturer avoids critical problems and talks his way out with generalities and memorized formulas, he betrays the hopes of the people who came to hear him.

It sometimes happens that the lecturer is inadequately informed about the problems of life in the country, oblast, city, rayon, and production collective. Therefore, he does not always anticipate questions that may be asked and has trouble answering them. For several years now the Chelyabinsk "Znaniye" society organization has, with the help of the lecture group of the oblast CPSU committee, conducted an analysis of audience questions. If a question concerns local problems, it is sent to the appropriate organizations, to divisions of the executive committees of the Soviets of Peoples Deputies, and so on. The answers flow together at the boards of directors of city and rayon organizations of the "Znaniye" society and are analyzed in methods sections. After this they are reported at seminars for lecturers. At these same seminars lecturers are given information on complex sociopolitical and economic problems.

These are just a few observations made in the course of a concrete sociological study of lecture propaganda in labor collectives of Chelyabinskaya Oblast. They do not, of course, claim to be universal, and our advice cannot be a "perscription for all actual cases." Nonetheless, we hope that our conclusions and statements will not be without some use to the organizers of lecture propaganda.

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ORENBURG OBKOM SECRETARY ON IMPROVED WORK WITH LETTERS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jan 82 p 2

[Interview with S. A. Chekasin, secretary of the Orenburg Obkom CPSU, by G. Goryachenkov; date and place not specified]

> [Text] Recently the editors received a letter from the communists A. Berezkov, V. Pavlyuchko, and V. Klimantov who are workers at the motor vehicle base of the Orenburg City Health Department. Its authors describe how an unhealthy situation developed at the enterprise. After surrounding himself with lackeys and sycophants, the chief of the motor vehicle base Zolot'ko literally demolished the work of the enterprise in a brief period of time. The communists turned to the party obkom for help. . . . "Our morale climate has improved," the motor vehicle workers write. "Many people wanted to quit before, but now they have decided to stay. The new leadership is basing itself on the party bureau in its work." Orenburg people write to the editors about different things: they ask for advice, they themselves give it, they wish to know about the domestic and foreign policies of the party and state, and they criticize shortcomings. Our correspondent met with the secretary of the Orenburg obkom CPSU comrade S. A. Chekasin and asked him to comment on the mail which the editors are receiving from Orenburgskaya Oblast.

Answer: The letters which have come into SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and with which I have been able to become acquainted reflect, in my view, a general tendency in today's mail. In comparison with, for example, last year, there have been appreciable changes in its content. There are now a larger number of practical proposals and criticism has a more constructive character.

Another difference of the present mail from last year's is a decrease in the number of letters connected with personal requests and complaints. . . .

We are happy for such letters, for, on the one hand, they characterize a growth in the political activeness of people and their sincere civic concern about affairs of state and of society as a whole. On the other hand, for us party workers letters are a valuable flow of information about the state of affairs in the localities and about the needs and hopes of the workers of town and country.

A decrease in the number of personal complaints is also natural. It is a result of definite successes in realizing the social and economic program for the development of the Southern Urals. It is also testimony to the fact that the oblast's party, government, and economic agencies are improving, as is demanded by the Central Committee, the work with workers' letters.

A year ago when preparations were being made for the plenum of the obkom at which there was a special discussion of this question we noted that in the work with letters there was less formalism and that the letters were in fact becoming strong living threads connecting the party committees and the population. At that time we calculated that in two years the oblast's party committees had discussed 360 questions raised in the letters of citizens or in oral addresses. On the basis of letters decisions were taken, for example, on improving the party direction of public health and social security agencies and on the work of the Orenburg party gorkom to further develop the material and technical base of trade and of domestic services. In brief, the letters served as a basis for the examination of fundamentally important questions.

Nevertheless, I am far from the opinion that everything which is possible and everything which is necessary has been done in the organization of work with letters. It also happens that some comrades are publicly unstinting in their gratitude for good advice and suggestions, and they willingly provide assurances and promises. But, in fact, they disregard advice, and they regard help to people as a favor. . . . Such facts were brought to light at the plenum of the obkom and were subjected to strict censure. Punishment was meted out to those who deserved it, and those who needed it were corrected. But the most important thing is that a complex of measures was outlined whose realization will to a definite degree guarantee a punctual and business-like and, what it especially important, a conscientious and unbiased examination of letters and oral declarations.

Now all of the letters which come into the obkom are analyzed every month by the topics and problems raised in them. This permits us to have a clear view of what exactly at any given moment is of concern to people in a specific rayon or at a specific enterprise. A study is made of all of the answers which are given by party committees to the authors of the statements and complaints which these committees have been charged with examining. In my opinion, the rule that all of the mail is read by obkom secretaries which has been instituted in the oblast committee has proven to be very useful. Recently, for example, a certification was received from the Pervomayskiy Raykom of the party: the complaints against the director of the so-and-so sovkhoz have been checked out, and the director has been informed of them. From the reply it could be felt that there had been no careful check, while the complaints, it must be said, were very serious and, if valid, then "informing" is only a ground for new complaints and clearly of no benefit to our common work. After all, a lack of principle is not the best ally in increasing exactingness and responsibility toward one's work. I have telephoned the first secretary of the raykom and ordered him to personally look into the complaints more attentively. Incidentally, in accordance with a decision by the bureau of the party obkom, all repeat letters are considered personally by the heads of organizations.

Of course, the oblast's party committees see their chief task not only in having officials react to complaints punctually and correctly, but also in eliminating the causes which give rise to the complaints.

Question: The mail from Orenburg shows that there is one especially painful "sore point"; the supply of housing. What is being done, Stepan Alekseyevich, in order to reduce the complaints about this to a minimum?

Answer: It has happened that in housing construction Orenburg has lagged behind the centers of neighboring oblasts. This lagging has given rise to much criticism and to many requests and demands which it was frequently simply not possible to satisfy. It was frequently necessary to refuse help also for the residents of other cities.

Today the situation has changed sharply. In two five-year plans, for example, in Orenburg alone 2,825,000 square meters of housing has been built, and in the other cities, settlements, and villages of the oblast housing with a total area of 800,000-850,000 square meters is being built every year. Today no one asks any longer: Give me some kind of housing. Today it is a matter of well-appointed apartments. Two years ago the bureau of the party obkom set the appropriate organizations a task: to rapidly provide housing for all people who were in acute need of it. And today I am able to say that quite a bit has been done. For example, of the 5,000 families which have been living in temporary houses built in connection with the construction of a gas complex, 272 families remain to be resettled in comfortable homes.

Question: There are still letters in which people complain about an incorrect approach to the distribution of housing.

Answer: I have to say that complaints of that kind are understandable, but not always justified. There are people who think that their personal inconveniences are the greatest, that their sadnesses are the deepest, and that their reasons are the most convincing. And they do not always know the true situation and the genuine cares of others. And the fact that an apartment has been given not to him, but to his neighbor, is regarded as an injustice. Housing is distributed in our oblast in accordance with the generally accepted regulations and the law. Strict control by party and trade union bodies has been established over this. Nevertheless, we give especial attention to letters in which attention is called to cases of abuses in the distribution of housing. If they are confirmed, we mete out strict punishments to the guilty parties. Thus, for example, an instructor from the Orenburg rayispolkom who obtained an apartment through deceit was removed from his job and expelled from the party. For having "moved forward" the line for an apartment for his wife's sister the chairman of the Akbulakskiy rayispolkom Manannikov was also removed from his job. He was also punished strictly along party lines. Cruel? Yes! But we could not act otherwise, we did not have the right. Because such actions cause not simply a lengthening of someone's line; they cause enormous damage to morale and they inflict damage upon the authority of party and government organizations.

Question: An appeal for help and support to the obkom and to central agencies is often caused solely by the fact that the authors of the letters receive unjustified rejections at, so to speak, home. Complaints of this kind come to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA also from Orenburgskaya Oblast. . . .

Answer: I have already spoken about the complex of measures to improve work with letters. They have been working quite effectively, but it is true that some leaders who have been entrused with this important work sector do not always have a deep awareness of the responsibility which has been placed upon them and do not always justify the confidence in their sensitivity, concern, solicitude, and sense of justice which is shown by a person who has appealed for advice and help precisely to them. In evaluating such workers we proceed from the idea that the maturity of cadres is determined to a large extent precisely by how they approach the examination of workers' letters and how objective and principled their reactions are to signals and declarations. And if a person, the more so a leader, does not show this maturity, then, of course, we cannot entrust him with the leadership of a sector. We have to show an especially intolerant attitude toward cases of the squelching of criticism and of prejudice.

I will cite two more examples. The former worker at the Novotroitsa Ferroconcrete Products Plant Kireyeva made a request that she be assigned a pension on privileged terms. Neither the director nor the chairman of the plant trade union committee wanted to help the woman. Eleven months went by on petitioning. Finally, the city social security office assigned her a pension, but not from the day of the submission of the application, but from the day of the presentation of documents. Naturally, new complaints arose: to the city social security office, to the oblast social security office, and to the gorispolkom. And all to no avail: Kireyeva's letters got into the hands of her tormentors. And they, having become "insulted" by the pensioner, deprived her of a privileged pension. The indifference and irresponsibility of the officials was properly evaluated. The party gorkom gave strict punishment to the plant director Kuznetsov, the manager of the social security section of the gorispolkom Nikitina, and the deputy chairman of the gorispolkom Blinov. And the bureau of the party obkom announced a reprimand to the chief of the oblast social security department Timashev.

Comrade Gazimullin, a worker at an "Orenburggazprom" trade and procurement base and a member of a people's control group, opposed the abuses, mismanagement, and rudeness of individual workers and fought for a strengthening of labor discipline. But he did not receive support from the leaders and the public organizations of the base. Worse than that, they began to intimidate him. Having despaired, Gazimullin wrote a declaration on leaving his job. His "request" was hastily met.

On a charge from the obkom, this question was examined by the bureau of the Orenburg gorkom. Justice, of course, triumphed. The former chief of the base Tret'yakov, who at the time Gazimullin's letter was being verified had received a promotion--he began to work as the chief of the trade department--was for his inattentive attitude toward letters and rude suppression of criticism expelled from the party and removed from his job. The same punishment was endured by his successor Kurbanov. The deputy chief of the Workers' Supply Administration Pen'kov had announced to him a strict reprimand which was entered in his record card, and he was also removed from his job. A similar punishment was given to the secretary of the party committee of the Workers' Supply Administration Gol'tsov. For a formal attitude to a complaint by a people's controller a reprimand has been announced for the secretary of the party committee of "Orenburggazprom" Prognimak. Nor have any of the other people who are responsible before the party for squelching criticism and for protecting this evil escaped punishment. Of course, this kind of attitude toward letters is an exception. Usually, the reasons for unsatisfactory work with letters are elsewhere: in an inability to see what stands behind them--a fact or a phenomenon,--and sometimes in the incompetence of the performers. Hence--half-measures, hence--the elimination of individual shortcomings, but not of the reasons that give rise to them. And hence, finally, attempts simply to be silent in reply to criticism. . . . But we are persistently teaching people to work with letters, and this training is producing results.

The decree of the party's Central Committee "On Measures to Further Improve Work With the Letters and Suggestions of Workers in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" obliges us not to be complacent with what has been achieved. Let us remember the words from the Summary Report of the CC to the 26th CPSU Congress. "Every party worker and every leader has to look upon a sensitive and attentive attitude toward the letters, requests, and complaints of citizens as his duty to the people and to the party." It cannot be otherwise in our society; for behind the letter there stands a person.

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PRIMARY PARTY GROUPS MUST IMPROVE LABOR DISCIPLINE

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 21, Nov 81 (signed to press 27 Oct 81) pp 26-33

[Article by R. Musin, first secretary, Tatarskiy obkom of the CPSU: "Primary Party Organizations: Increasing the Labor and Social Activism of the Masses"]

[Excerpts] Discipline, order and organization are extremely capacious concepts that encompass many demands of socialist management. The strengthening of discipline and organization in production, in every workplace is one of the major reserves for enhancing society's wealth and is an important source for raising labor productivity. V. I. Lenin repeatedly emphasized that a "substantial task in positive communist construction, in the creation of new economic relations and a new society" is directly connected to "iron discipline on the job...." Discipline, he stated, "is the core of all economic socialist construction...."

Socialist labor discipline, as the discipline of a conscious attitude toward labor, is formed by the entire orientation of our life. But this is not an automatic process. The party is ever mindful of all questions associated with improving labor discipline.

The problem of strengthening discipline is resolved directly in the work collective. It is specifically the work collective that under the leadership of primary party organizations inculcates a communist attitude toward labor, high labor discipline and responsibility for the work of the collective. The party implements its policy and strengthens its ties with the masses through the primary party organizations.

Taking into account changes taking place in the economy under the conditions of the further concentration and specialization of production, the Tatarskiy obkom, party gorkoms and party raykoms are continuously improving the structure of primary party organizations in order to secure the optimal placement of communists and through them to exert an ever increasing influence on the economic activity of enterprises, on the education of the work force and on the strengthening of labor discipline. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, the number of our primary party organizations has grown by more than 15 percent. The growth of their number has been accompanied by an increase in the number and improvement of the quality of the communists in these organizations. The average number of members and candidate members of the CPSU per primary party organization is 125 at industrial enterprises and 60-63 on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In the last 5 years, the number of communists with higher, incomplete higher and secondary education increased by almost 12 percent. The network of shop party organizations and party groups expanded. Between 1976 and 1980, their number increased by 289 and 874, respectively. The qualitative composition of party committee and bureau secretaries improved. Today over half of this category of the party aktiv have higher education.

The party obkom shows unceasing concern for improving the activity of primary party organizations, for strengthening their role in the struggle for the inculcation of conscious discipline, for increasing the labor and social activism of people. In the last 2 years alone, we heard reports from more than 20 primary party organizations, reports from a number of party gorkoms and party raykoms on their supervision. The question of increasing the activism of primary party organizations in mobilizing the masses for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress was examined at a plenum of the party obkom in August of this year.

The republic's primary party organizations see their principal task to lie in exerting and constant, purposeful influence on the activity of enterprises and organizations, in creating in the collectives a moral and political atmosphere that would enable them to maintain a high degree of organization and discipline, that would ready people for shock work, for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans of the first year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The recent decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Nizhnekamskiy Gorkom of the CPSU on Mobilizing Enterprise Collectives to Increase the Effectiveness of Production and to Improve the Quality of Work in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" was the mobilizing factor in the organizational work of all primary party organizations of Tatariya in inculcating conscious discipline and in involving all working people in the effort to strengthen this discipline. The Central Committee of the party obligated party organizations to show constant concern for increasing the labor and social activism of the working people and to instill in them a high feeling of responsibility for the quality of work and a thrifty attitude toward public property. The creative search for production reserves must become the norm of the labor activity of each worker, specialist and supervisor.

In the complex of organizational and ideological measures elaborated by the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms relative to the fulfillment of the given decree, much attention is devoted to further increasing the responsibility of primary party organizations for the formation of an atmosphere of demandingness, comradely mutual aid at every enterprise, on every construction site, on every sovkhoz and kolkhoz, and for the development of the working people's initiative. Communists have been assigned the task of consistently and purposefully strengthening labor discipline, order and organization in all links.

The most important directions of activity of party organizations to strengthen labor discipline are: raising the technical level of production, improving the organization of labor, and creating favorable conditions for highly productive work. This has a favorable impact on the atmosphere in the collective and creates a healthy working mood within the collective.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the basis of strengthening the creative character of labor and is an indispensable condition to the strengthening of discipline. V. I. Lenin emphasized that "technology prescribes the unconditionally strictest disciplin· and the greatest scrupulousness in the observance of the share of work assigned to each person...."

Primary party organizations are doing much to introduce advances of science and technology into production. At their initiative, each enterprise develops comprehensive plans for scientific and technical progress, the implementation of which is under constant party supervision. Meetings of communists and sessions of party committees hear regular reports from economic managers, from specialists on technical improvements of production. The work of commissions that monitor administrative activity promotes the full realization of the given measures.

The increased influence of party organizations during the 10th Five-Year Plan facilitated the introduction of over 4,000 units of progressive equipment and approximately 1800 mechanized and automated flow lines into industrial production and the total mechanization of over 600 shops and sectors.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have mechanized most types of field work. New technology is also being actively introduced on livestock farms where many arduous manual operations are also fully mechanized. It should be emphasized that we attach particular significance to the mechanization of agriculture. We consider the fact that in addition to other factors, there are also very acute personnel problems here: despite the large volume of agricultural production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, they employ only about 18 percent of the republic's employed population.

The raising of the technical level of production of all branches of the national economy made it possible to take a sharp turn toward the primarily intensive path of their development. Under the 10th Five-Year Plan, the share of increased labor productivity due to technical progress measures exceeded 75 percent.

But we are far from complacent. Analysis shows that some republic enterprises are still slow in raising the level of mechanization and automation of labor especially in assembly, loading-unloading and monitoring operations. Nor is enough concern shown for production esthetics, for the creation of favorable conditions for the highly productive labor of the work force. And this, as practice shows, leads to higher personnel turnover and to the slackening of labor discipline. It is for this reason that we encourage primary party organizations to work even more persistently on raising the technical level of production, to analyze the activity of managers and specialists concerned with the technical retooling and reconstruction of enterprises and with the preparation and launching of new production facilities and technological processes.

Improvement of the organization of labor also has a substantial influence on the strengthening of order and discipline. One avenue leading to such improvement is the brigade which works on the basis of the same order [naryad]. The brigade organization of labor is being diffused throughout the republic. Today approximately half of the industrial workers belong to brigades. This progressive form of organization of labor must become still more widespread under the 11th Five-Year Plan. This point is directly indicated in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

What changes result from the introduction of brigade cost accounting? The changes are numerous. Above all, there is collective interest in and responsibility for the attainment of the end results of the work. The result of all this is a favorable moral and psychological climate. And naturally each violation of labor discipline is strictly evaluated by the members of the collective.

Absentees are reprimanded by fellow brigade members at a workers' meeting and if necessary are punished in monetary terms. Practice shows that intrashift idle time in brigades at machine building enterprises is reduced to one-half or one-third of the previous level and that the average annual increase in labor productivity is nine percent. It should also be borne in mind that the brigade form of organization of labor creates good conditions for upgrading occupational skills, for mastering related specialties, which in turn promotes the elimination of "bottlenecks" and the lowering of losses of working time.

This is why the formation of brigades from the very beginning has been under the constant control of the republic's primary party organizations. They take a most direct part in the formation of the collectives of brigades. And this is not such a very easy matter. The transition to the brigade method requires breaking with the mental attitude that developed as a result of individual piecework over the years in the course of which some people developed the striving to obtain more "profitable" work and were primarily concerned with personal success. For this reason, communists must perform a very important task: use facts and figures to explain to workers the advantages of the brigade method so that they themselves would understand the need to form brigades and would do so voluntarily. But this is still not everything. In the process of forming the brigades, party organizations try not only to consider the intrashop technological flow at the enterprise but also the psychological compatibility and moral qualities of workers. It is necessary to reflect at length before recommending a brigade leader who will to a decisive degree determine the working mood of the collective and the establishment of a healthy moral and political atmosphere within it.

In a word, primary party organizations do a considerable amount of work to introduce collective forms of organization of labor. But it must be said candidly that they lose sight of many things and fail to do everything they should. Thus out of all the brigades, only a few have established party groups. And yet it is well known that the collectives that make the best showing are those that have a firm nucleus of communists capable of leading others, capable of setting the tone in labor, capable of presenting an example of discipline. Therefore, we try to see to it that the organization of party groups in cost accounting brigades would be one of the main directions in the work of the republic's party organizations. We are stern with those who are listless in their attitude toward this question and who underestimate its relevance to the higher effectiveness of social production.

Nor can we be satisfied with the rate of restructuring of the organization of labor. The brigade form is being introduced at a slow pace at some enterprises. The force of inertia, which was discussed at the 26th Party Congress, the habit of thinking in old categories, and the reluctance of some managers to take on additional work to improve planning and timely material-technical supply evidently make themselves known. But who if not the party organizations must be alarmed by such a situation and demand that such officials take a responsible approach to the matter? They have every possibility and all rights to make this demand.

And it is intolerable when a party organization is formal in its approach to the organization of brigades, is not interested in the life of primary production cells, and does not influence the formation of such collectives. For example, in some brigades of the "Bugul'maneftemash" production association, wages were distributed among workers without regard to their personal contribution to the work of the collective and proper attention was not devoted to training personnel in related occupations.

In order to correct the situation, the party obkom makes stricter demands on those party committees that do little to assist primary party organizations to create an atmosphere of organization and mutual demandingness.

The strengthening of the ideological and political education of the working people and the inculcation of them with a communist attitude toward labor are a no less important direction in the effort of primary party organizations to strengthen labor discipline, order and organization. In this regard, we attach much importance to the organization of political and economic education, to the organization of socialist competition and to the utilization of the power of the work collective.

Multifaceted party-political work to strengthen socialist labor discipline is conducted on the basis of the strengthening of the relationship of propaganda and agitation to the solution of economic tasks, to their greater effectiveness and concreteness. Special attention is devoted to the affirmation of the authority of honest, conscientious, creative labor as a key factor in the fight against consumerism and vestiges of philistinism. Party organizations try to use various ideological means to reveal the creative force and high moral value of work that is full of initiative; to educate people on the basis of concrete examples of the unconditional fulfillment of civic obligations; and to show the great harm that is caused to the nation's economy and moral atmosphere in the collective by absenteeism, lack of discipline and other negative phenomena.

The system of political and economic education and schools of communist labor devote much attention to the study of the works of V. I. Lenin, to the study of party and government documents concerning the strengthening of labor discipline, the fundamental principles of labor legislation, and the experience of production leaders and innovators.

Nonetheless the competition has not yet everywhere become an effective method of realizing economic and educational tasks. In a number of labor collectives, the competition does little to orient workers toward the attainment of high end results, toward strengthening conscious labor discipline. Party organizations are occasionally indifferent to the dissemination of valuable initiatives, fail to publicize the competition and do not promote a truly competitive atmosphere among its participants. In a word, as mentioned at the 26th CPSU Congress, formalism makes itself known in the development of labor competition. And we will have to make a considerable effort so that no party organization would be reconciled to shortcomings in the organization of the competition, so that every party organization would actively struggle for its high effectiveness.

The obkom, gorkoms and raykoms of the party are striving to see to it that primary party organizations raise the educational role of the collective in the struggle to strengthen discipline and organization. "To the person working in the collective," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "the collective is home, family, and school. It is specifically in the collective that professional experience, mastery and the habit of working conscientiously are passed on from one generation to another."

Hence it is understandable why the most effective way of influencing a violator of labor discipline is discussion within the collective. Whereever the party organization and collective keep a tight check on people who have violated the norms of labor discipline and social conduct, order and organization are higher.

In this regard, party and trade union organizations ascribe major importance to workers' meetings in the education of the working people. First of all, they try to see to it that a greater measure of planning is introduced into the practice of conducting workers' meetings so that they would discuss not only production affairs and the fulfillment of the plan for a given month or quarter, but also the state of educational work and discipline in the collective. It is important that trade union committees keep a tight check on the implementation of proposals made by workers at the meetings.

I wish to emphasize: in their effort to strengthen discipline, order and organization, communists of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes try to make more complete use of the power and potential of social organizations of working people and especially their most massive form: trade unions.

G. Gimadiyev, a member of the CPSU, worked as chairman of the "Friendship" collective farm. He grossly violated labor and plan discipline and abused his official position. In other words, while occupying an official position, G. Gimadiyev not only did not strengthen order and organization on the farm, but instead had an essentially demoralizing effect on people. However, the collective farm's primary party organization did not make demands on him and did not criticize him. Only after the intervention of higher party organs were measures taken against him. The Kukmorskiy Raykom of the CPSU expelled him from the ranks of the party. He was stripped of his chairmanship.

Unfortunately, some primary party organizations occasionally lack principle in evaluating such leaders. No small measure of blame here would seem to rest with party gorkoms and raykoms that still do not sufficiently analyze the processes that take place in party organizations and do not render effective assistance in improving their work.

The struggle for healthy, well organized life is one of the directions in the overall complex of work of primary party organizations in the effort to instill socialist labor discipline. It presupposes effective educational activity in the home and the rational organization of various spheres of personal services.

We know, for example, the harm that is caused by so-called administratively authorized leave. The reason given for granting such leave is that savings banks, notarial offices, and drug stores are open only during working hours. With the aid of the appropriate organs, we see to it that organizations in the service sphere arrange their work routine to accomodate the population.

In order that party organizations might effectively combat violations of discipline, we demand that they have a clear picture of their cause: level of education, family strife, or shortcomings in educational work. Only by getting to the heart of the problem, by carefully studying it, can we find the means of influencing the state of discipline.

Analysis by party organizations shows that over half of the young violators of labor discipline are young workers. Evidently, the family and the school have not succeeded in instilling everyone with a sense of responsibility for their assigned task. When coming to work at the plant, on the kolkhoz or sovkhoz, they sometimes have a frivolous attitude toward their jobs and become violators of labor discipline from the very first days on the job. Communists together with social organizations have to correct educational deficiencies "on the run." Young workers are assigned experienced mentors who not only teach young workers a craft but also inspire their need for honest, conscientious work.

Unfortunately, the cause of violations associated with family strife continues to be a "dark spot" for many party organizations. And in my view, an important factor is that some party organizations do not show proper interest in the problems of the family whose proper functioning largely determine's man's attitude toward his job. This is food for thought for party gorkoms and raykoms that devote unconscionably little attention to strengthening the role of primary party organizations in the strengthening of the family.

Drunkenness, which causes great economic and moral harm, is a major evil. It is the basis for the growth of absenteeism, for violations of labor and technological discipline, and for family strife. The republic's party organizations have done much to eradicate this social evil. Specialized institutions that detect alcoholics and bring them to account, alcoholism control commissions created under all executive committees of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, and the corresponding sections of prevention councils in labor collectives have begun operating more effectively. More active use is made of the potential of treatment dispensary, the party and society are more closely monitoring the observance of regulations governing trade in alcoholic beverages, and the network of narcological points and posts at enterprises has been expanded. The forms of interaction of internal affairs organs with health care, cultural and other institutions are being improved. Measures taken to prevent alcoholism promote the creation of an atmosphere of intolerance and general condemnation around those who abuse alcohol.

A most important indicator of the state of discipline and organization in the collective is the moral atmosphere in the collective. In a strong, unified collective all violations of norms governing labor discipline and public order encounter strong condemnation. Therefore the party obkom, gorkom and raykoms encourage primary party organizations to increase their influence on the formation of specifically that kind of collectives and to make every person implacable toward shortcomings.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent decrees of the Central Committee of the party, the Tatarskaya Oblast party organization strives to improve its activity directed toward raising communist consciousness, toward the strengthening of discipline, order and organization. And, as a result, the state plan for sales volume for the first half of 1981 was fulfilled ahead of schedule on 29 June. Industrial output increased by five percent compared with the level for last year. The plan for construction and installation work has been fulfilled by the republic's organizations. The production of livestock products increased compared with the corresponding period for last year.

The workers of Tatariya are striving to complete the targets of the first year and of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole. The high political and labor activism of people, the strengthening of discipline, and the strengthening of the responsibility of each person for his work are the reliable guarantee of our future successes.

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SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR ODESSA FARMS' LOW RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by F. Chernetskiy, IZVESTIYA correspondent, Saratskiy Rayon, Odesskaya Oblast: "Idle Revolutions: Why Is the Ruble Not Providing the Proper Return on the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes of Saratskiy Rayon?"

[Text] Recently I happened to visit the farms of Saratskiy Rayon. I asked about the economic work on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and asked how the rather considerable assets and funds which are going into the development of agriculture -- and in constantly increasing volumes with every passing five-year plan -- are "working" for production.

Saratskiy Rayon cannot be considered either one of the advanced rayons or one of the lagging ones. It is precisely Saratskiy Rayon's, so to speak, "middle position" that provides the opportunity to a certain degree to analyze certain processes in agricultural production which are also typical of the oblast as a whole. And, apparently, not only for the oblast. The rayon has 15 kolkhozes and three sovkhozes. The farms are not subdivided into departments, and basically they have just one boss -- the rayon administration. One does not observe here any misalignments in the turnover rate of the managerial personnel. In order to characterize the rayon, one should state that the land here is good, with chernozem soils. True, one cannot count on the weather here from year to year: dry winds are frequent guests, and, since there are no irrigated areas of land, this frequently puts the farms in complicated situations. The vegetable husbandrymen in Saratskiy Rayon are recongized masters in the growing of sunflowers. Corn -- whether grown for seed or as commercial grain -- is also a traditional crop for the rayon. Viticulture is well developed. There is a rather large amount of productive livestock.

With First Secretary of the rayon party committee, Anatoliy Petrovich Pankov and chief of the rayon administration of agriculture, Valentin Nikiforovich Chumachenko, we analyze the economic reports for the rayon. We compare figures, and ascertain what they reflect. We have a thorough-going, frank discussion. We take as our basis the results of the farms' activities during the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans.

The increase in gross output, if one compares the average annual indicators for the two five-year plans, constitutes almost 5 million rubles. Is that a lot or is it a little? It is difficult to give an unambiguous answer. An objective criterion in this instance could be the capital investments, their volumes: what was invested, how much, what return was received. And the decisive role here is played by the fixed assets of production. Their degree of saturation and their structure influence the level of production of output.

In the Ninth Five-Year Plan those assets on the rayon's farms grew noticeably. The material-technical base was substantially reinforced. But the difference between the rates of increase of fixed assets of production and gross output is extremely tangible -- 28 and 9 percent. In other words, the investments grew 3 times faster than the return on investments. True, it is necessary to consider the fact that not all the fixed assets, so to speak, directly work for the harvest. Therefore let us isolate separately the investments intended specifically for agricultural, production purposes. Here the contrast is even sharper: their value increased by practically one-half, and the gap between the rate of increase in gross output and the increase in the value of the fixed assets reaches a five-fold value. Putting it more simply, from every additionally invested ruble, output valued at 20 kopecks was produced. Thus, one immediately asks for an answer to the question: did the rayon's farms have a large increase or a small increase in the gross output? Would one say a small increase? But, nevertheless, let us take a little more time in making a final conclusion.

Up to now, we have been talking about the total value of the fixed assets. But a factor of no less importance is their structure. A ruble expended for the purchase of tractors, combines, motor vehicles, and other means, and a ruble expended for the construction of accommodations for animal husbandry work differently. That is what is shown by the comparisons of certain average-annual indicators. On the rayon's farms, the number of tractors (in physical terms) increased by 10 percent; and in conventional, standard terms, by 8 percent. The number of grain-harvesting combines remained at its previous level; the number of corn-harvesting combines dropped by 10 percent. The motor-vehicle pool increased by 9 percent. Consequently, the real capacity of the machine-tractor pool -- that most active part of the fixed assets -- in general increased proportionately to the increase in the volume of gross output, which increase, as was already noted, comes to 9 percent.

Consequently, the value evaluation of the fixed assets requires a certain interpretation. For example, let us consider those same machines. A large amount of money was expended for them, and in the fixed assets they occupy a noticeable place, but they do not guarantee a complete return on the ruble invested in them. This is a contradiction that is influenced, in particular, by the following. The previous tractors are to be replaced, for example, by new, energy-saturated K-700 tractors. Their cost is approximately twice as much. One would think that the return on investment is also supposed to grow proportionately. However, because of the lack of the total set of necessary machines and tools, the energy-saturated tractors are harnessed to the plow that was used with the T-74, or one attaches to it the trailer intended for the Belarus' tractor. The return remains the same, but with increase depreciation and operational expenses. Let us take the cost of a new grain-harvesting combine. That cost has approximately doubled, but the productivity of the combine has remained at practically the same level. That is a kind of example of how, when there has been, on the whole, a correct trend in capital investments, they turn out to be insufficiently effective because of the fact that they were made in a noncomprehensive manner: they are not covered by an increase in productivity.

It is already obvious that the capital investments in animal husbandry also are not having the corresponding return. Economists compute how much reinforced concrete and metal are being used today in terms of a single cow or calf. The figures that result are impressive. The volumes of reinforced concrete and metal are growing considerably more rapidly than the milk yields and weight increases in the animals.

Much is being done to mechanize the technological processes on the animal farms. That mechanization also costs a pretty kopeck. The herd productivity has not been increasing very much. It is necessary first of all to fatten up the cow. But the supplies of fodders are thin. It is necessary to take them from the fodder field. And that means taking them with the aid of the very same tractors and trucks which, if one judges by the value, exist in large supply, but which actually are in insufficient amount.

The farm managers have a large number of claims against Sel'khoztekhnika. In the economic interrelations with that organization there are a lot of rough spots. Here are a few examples. Previously the farms would drive, for example, the combine from the railroad station, or from the base, by using their own efforts. Depending upon the distance, as much as a hundred rubles would be expended for this. Now, Sel'khoztekhnika itself delivers the very same combine to the farm, but it costs the kolkhoz or sovkhoz practically 10 times more -- 11 percent of the cost of the machine. The situation is the same with the delivery of spare parts. There is an infringement upon the interests of the kolkhozes, primarily the financial interests, when repairing the technology.

Other partners of the vegetable husbandrymen also are, as yet, showing little concern for the "health" of the kolkhoz ruble. Associates of the Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute for the Economy and Organization of Agriculture imeni Shlikhter computed: the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes expended 58 million rubles in 1979 for delivery of milk by using their own transportation, and only slightly more than half was returned to them on the basis of rates. When transporting livestock to meat combines, the kolkhozes fail to be compensated for approximately one-third of their expenditures. Or take grain. During the harvesting period, sends the grain -- at purchase prices (8.9 rubles per quintal) -- to the elevator, and after a certain period of time some of the grain returns as forage. But now there is a different price: grain, to be used as grain, is 14 rubles, but processed as combined fodder, is 24 rubles [per quintal]. For purposes of comparison we might state that the production costs of one quintal of the very same combined fodder at an interfarm plant is 15 rubles. One could continue to list similar examples.

If, however, one generalizes, one can discern a distinct tendency: the funds are being pumped from one area to another. The state invests tremendous funds in agriculture. But those funds, which have been sent to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, are not kept there. Instead, in various forms and types, they are transferred to "subcontractors," to partners who use them to construct their own prosperity. The partners purchase, and agriculture loses. The state sends more full-valued rubles to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And their path is again repeated. What does this lead to?

It was already noted that the volume of production of gross agricultural output in Saratskiy Rayon increased by 9 percent. According to the logic of things, one ought to expect the following result: more output and more gross income. In any case, this is necessary for the stable development of the farm, for the observance of the requirements of expanded reproduction. But what kind of tendency does one observe here? Here are the comparative figures: in the Ninth Five-Year Plan the average-annual gross income of the farms in the rayon was a total of 29,715,000 rubles; in the Tenth, 29,375,000, that is, 340,000 rubles less. It is a strange situation that is being created: the entire average-annual increase in production -- 5 million rubles -- was produced by farms and transferred to society, as it were, as a present, free of charge. But the farms, in order to make ends meet, have to get funds from somewhere. Therefore there has been an increase in the total amount of credit given to the kolkhozes by the State Bank, a sum that is computed as many millions of rubles.

Now it is necessary to ascertain who wins in this and who loses. Society received from the farms in Saratskiy Rayon a 9-percent increase in gross production. It would be desirable, of course, to receive more, but on the whole there has been a gain. But what kind of situation is there from the point of view of the kolkhoz member or the sovkhoz worker? There also should be no complaints there. Judge for yourselves: the average-annual fund for payment of labor increased by 13 percent and at rates which, as we can see, even outstripped the production of output. And so every worker personally also gained. The only thing that suffered a loss was the farm: with an increase in the volumes of production of output, there was a reduction in income. That is a tendency which is obviously unfavorable.

That situation was created by virtue both of objective reasons which we have already discussed and subjective reasons: the ability to run a farm, labor and production discipline, the level of administration. There is a large number of barriers on the path of reinforcing the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Therefore Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized, "It is necessary to create those conditions which would encourage more actively the growth and increase in intensity of agricultural production, and would encourage the initiative of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and all the links in the agroindustrial complex. . ." A large amount of work remains to be done in this direction. And the practical life of Saratskiy Rayon attests to the fact that it is necessary to engage in that work in a thorough-going, serious manner, and to carry it out fundamentally.

5075
CSO: 1800/229

TURKMEN FARMS SHOW IMPORTANCE OF MANAGEMENT FOR RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by V. Gavrichkin, IZVESTIYA correspondent, Turkmen SSR: "Investments and Return: Why Results Are Different on Neighboring Farms"]

[Text] Recently there have been frequent remarks concerning the reduction in the effectiveness of investments in agricultural production. This is explained by the rise in the prices of technology, equipment, building materials, and the services provided to agriculture, and also by the complexities in the process of the primary accumulation of the means of production, when, at first, there is an inevitable increase in the production costs, and, consequently, a reduction in the return on each ruble.

But every reduction in return has a limit. Investments in production qualitatively change it, make it more mobile, more intensive. Apparently, another factor is the ability to dispose of the ruble and the new capabilities that have been created with its aid. And that is an ability which, unfortunately, not everyone possesses.

The economic effectiveness of agricultural production is linked with the extent to which it is provided with the basic production assets. Let us take, for example, two farms. The Sovet Turkmenistany Kolkhoz, for every 100 rubles of those assets, produces output valued at 79.1 rubles; but its neighbor, the Kolkhoz imeni Makhtumkuli, produces output valued at 78.4 rubles. Both farms are managed in what would appear to be an identically effective manner. But that is only at first glance...

At the Sovet Turkmenistany, during the past five years the fixed production assets increased by 38 percent; and at its neighbor, by 66. During the same period of time at the first farm the return on investment dropped by 9 percent; and next door, by 36 percent.

Let us compare the structure of the fixed assets on both farms. On the Sovet Turkmenistany, the percentage of buildings and structures in the overall assets balance sheet constitutes almost 70 percent; machinery and equipment, 7 percent; and productive livestock, also 7 percent. For its neighbor, the situation is somewhat different: respectively, 40, 11, and 22 percent. From the economical point of view, the situation would appear to be preferable at that farm which develops the active part of the assets (machinery and livestock, as specifically the components of an active part that is rapidly paying them back). But upon checking one sees a result that is directly opposite: whereas on the first farm the production of gross output per 100 hectares of sown areas during the five-year period increased to 340,000 rubles, that is, by 32 percent, on the second farm it dropped to 164,000 rubles, or by more than half. In other words, the production of gross output at Sovet Turkmenistany proved to be 2.1 times greater, and the productivity of live labor, even 3 times greater.

The reasons for this will become obvious if one considers that here the extent to which production was provided with assets and the capital-labor ratio are more than twice the values at their neighbors' place. Relying on such a solid base, the farm achieved what is probably the chief thing: there was a sharp increase in the intensity of use of our basic wealth -- the land. The harvest yield for vegetables, for example, on the Sovet Turkmenistany Kolkhoz is more than twice that of its neighbors.

The Sovet Turkmenistany also provides today an incomparably larger mass (2.1 times greater) of various kinds of output. and this, in the final analysis, is the most important thing to which the party orients the rural workers in the resolution of the food-supplies program.

The Sovet Turkmenistany Kolkhoz specializes in the production of the most labor-intensive and capital-intensive output: it produces vegetables, a considerable quantity of which comes from the covered ground, and also produces milk. The total value of the fixed assets for these two branches alone exceed 5 million rubles on the farm. The concomitant branches are the growing of melon crops, fruits, and grapes, the fattening of cattle, and the growing of sheep. The farm has a hog farm and a poultry farm. The kolkhoz's fixed production assets have reached 16 million rubles. All the branches of the farm have a well-adjusted and complete technological cycle.

The hothouse complex, for example, under local conditions when the vegetable-growers have time to complete only one turnover, is a production that is known to be of little effectiveness. But the kolkhoz nevertheless constructed hothouses in order to provide the city with vegetables during the winter, and the profitability of the structures was increased by forcing the seedlings in the hothouses: the early vegetables which subsequently were produced in the open ground constitute one of the most substantial items in the kolkhoz's income.

And one could cite many such examples. Recently the farm started up a dairy complex for 800 cows. The capacities are only being assimilated, but the milk production is already profitable, because livestock with good breeding lines were selected and the kolkhoz has reinforced its fodder base.

The kolkhoz animal husbandrymen have not been overlooking an additional very important reserve -- the increase in the sale price of the output by improving its quality. For example, 96 percent of the milk sold by the farm is Grade 1; of 997 quintals of beef, 800 quintals were sold with increased degree of fatness; of 2,506 quintals of pork, 2,364 quintals were sold in Category 1. The sale alone of animal-husbandry products of higher quality brought 2,249,000 rubles into the kolkhoz cashbox last year.

Of course, the kolkhoz also has unresolved problems. Suffice it to state that more than 2 million rubles are not working on the farm every year, but, instead, just "lie around" like a kind of "dead capital." This is the money that has been frozen by "*dolgostroy*" [long-term construction]. It is necessary to state flatly: if the construction workers had been more efficient, the kolkhoz, when assimilating the projects that had been turned over promptly, would not have allowed this reduction -- a reduction of 9 percent -- in the return on the fixed assets, and would have been run in an even more profitable manner.

The Kolkhoz imeni Makhtumkuli also produces commercial vegetable output. Unlike its neighbor, it is part of the Semprom system, and specializes in shipments of seeds for grain crops and vegetable and melon crops. In addition, dairy animal husbandry and sheep-growing have become important branches; the farm has an orchard and vineyard, a hog farm, and a poultry farm. There are also the conditions for more effective work, but the farm long ago occupied a steady position among the laggards. And the principal reason for that is because, for a long time, it developed without any systems approach.

It is well known, for example, that among all branches of agricultural production, seed growing is one of the most profitable. And at first it did provide a tangible return here. But the volumes increased, and increased demands were made on the quality of the work in the branch. But the farm failed to react to those changes, and failed to invest the necessary means in the development of the material-technical base of seed production. There was a reduction in the seed yield. The rather weak seed point failed to cope with their cleaning and processing, and there was a sharp increase in the share of manual labor. The branch changed from a profitable one into one that was operating at a loss.

The farm's economic service failed to notice promptly the complexity of the situation. The annual reports indicate that the kolkhoz, for a period of five years, had been intensively investing money into dairy animal husbandry. But how? The value of the productive livestock, for example, during that period, with an overall increase in fixed production assets of 66 percent, increased by 84 percent. Well, in principle that was the correct step, since good livestock means that the ruble invested in it is "working" well. But that is only if one proviso is necessarily met: if that livestock is completely provided with fodders, with a consideration of its potential productivity, which, for pure-bred animals, is high, and, consequently, requires absolutely complete rations. But no concern was shown there for fodder production. It was left at its previous low level. And so, despite an increase in the number of head of livestock, the milk yields, which had even so been none too rich, dropped, as did the weights of the animals that had been fattened up.

Incidentally, that is not surprising. Although the kolkhoz's fixed production assets during the five-year plan alone increased by a factor of 1.7, because of the uncomprehensive, poorly thought-out investment of funds, the extent of production supply at not a single one of the branches of the farm currently guarantees what could be considered effective, or simply normal, work. The gross income of the farm increased by only 4 percent, and the net income even dropped by 229,000 rubles. There was a drop in the labor productivity, whereas the payment for the labor grew by 36 percent. The kolkhoz already owed Gosbank more than 2 million rubles.

Without removing the blame from the kolkhoz's specialists and managers, it must be said that the difficult economic situation in which the kolkhoz found itself was complicated not without the participation of the oblast organizations. From year to year they assigned a poorly thought-out and contradictory program that was oriented variously at the production of seeds, or at the production of vegetables, or at the development of animal husbandry, and the fulfillment of that program was required at any price. And so the result is that the kolkhoz's branch structure currently fails completely to conform to its basic production purpose -- the seed-production purpose. Other farms also suffer from instructions that are issued in an unsystematic manner.

And if, in this situation, the Sovet Turkmenistany has nevertheless succeeded in correctly managing its funds and has been steadily increasing its mass and quality of output, right next to it, behind an outwardly favorable figure for return on investment, another farm has taken an irreversible turn downward.

One could fail to see this only in a situation of an overall low level of economic work. On the Kolkhoz imeni Makhtumkuli there has not yet been any introduction even of intrafarm cost accounting [*khozraschet*], just as it does not exist, incidentally, on many other farms in the republic.

Then too, the Kolkhoz imeni Makhtumkuli, like the Sovet Turkmenistany, is situated in the Gyaruskaya Valley, which recently was completely without water. Now, however, a powerful agricultural complex is being intensively formed here, and that complex is supposed to became the standard for the assimilation of new land in the zone of the Karakum Canal. The state has been investing into the development of production on those lands tremendous amounts of money, and therefore every ruble and the return on it must be specially accounted for, and must be monitored both from the bottom and from the top.

5075
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RSFSR SEL'KHOZTEKHNIKA CHIEF ON MACHINERY REPAIR BRIGADES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "A Trouble-Shooter Arrived at the Farm." Follow-up to article in IZVESTIYA, 29 Dec 81 p 2 published in JPRS Report 80045]

> /Text/ An article concerning the operational experience of the Orlovskiy Rayon specialized brigade for the technical servicing of animal husbandry farms and complexes was published in Issue No. 303 of our newspaper, in late December of last year, under the title "A Trouble-Shooter Arrived At the Farm." The deputy editor of the newspaper IZVESTIYA, for the Department of Socialist Competitions and the Publicizing of Leading Experience, A. Koptsov, met with the chairman of the State Committee of the RSFSR for production-technical support for Agriculture, N.V. Bosenko, and requested him to discuss the dissemination of this new form for providing technical services for animal husbandry.

The subunits of RSFSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika were prepared for this important work. Fifteen hundred specialized stations have already been created for servicing the equipment at animal husbandry farms. And more and more of this equipment is appearing with each passing year. Today the heavy manual labor performed by milkmaids and herdsmen has been replaced by 230,000 milking units, 159,000 feed distributors, 290,000 conveyer lines for the cleaning of facilities, 40,000 refrigeration units and 146,000 steam-generating boilers. The efficient utilization of this powerful technical potential is greatly dependent upon our activity.

The specialized stations have at their disposal 9,000 mobile workshops and 50,000 skilled expert trouble-shooters, technicians and engineers. During the past 3 years, the readiness of the principal technological equipment at the farms was 98 percent prior to the commencement of the livestock wintering period and this served to ensure reliable operation of the equipment. Thus, our expert trouble-shooters were in large measure responsible for the fact that last year the farms succeeded in increasing their sales of 1st class milk to the state to 70 percent, compared to only 43 percent in 1976.

And now -- concerning our specialized brigades for providing services for animal husbandry. One such brigade has been discussed in detail on the pages of IZVESTIYA.

It should be emphasized: the specialized brigades make it possible to service large animal husbandry enterprises and to create all-round crews or sections for assignment to specific farms. The crews and sections of specialized brigades are located permanently at large farms and complexes. Moreover, jointly with the engineering services at these farms, they bear complete responsibility for the continuous operation of all equipment. The best conditions are created in such specialized brigades for ensuring material interest by its workers in the final results of the animal husbandry farms served.

At the present time, 196 specialized brigades have already been created -- in the Tatarskaya ASSR and in Orlovskaya, Belgorodskaya, Vladimirskaya, Kurganskaya, Rostovskaya and other oblasts. The leaders and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and workers attached to agricultural organs have placed a high value on the work being performed by the specialized brigades, considering this to be a very promising trend. Allow me to cite several letters:

"This method for providing services successfully combines the interests of a farm and Sel'khoztekhnika" wrote the chief of the Suzdal' Animal Husbandry Complex in Vladimirskaya Oblast, K. Gorbunov, "The high technical readiness and reliability of the mechanisms are promoting improved productivity in the animals and the daily weight increases of the large-horned cattle have been raised to 940 grams."

"The creation of specialized brigades" wrote the chief of the Agricultural Administration of the Nizhnekamskiy Rayon Executive Committee in the Tatarskaya ASSR F. Sabitov, "has brought about positive qualitative changes both in the work of raysel'khoztekhnika itself and on farms throughout the rayon. The planned servicing of the farm equipment has raised its reliability and increased the normative service life of the mechanisms."

"Our specialized brigade is performing in a fine manner, such that even the most fault-finding leaders of sovkhozes are unable to find anything to complain about" commented the 1st secretary of the Khabarovskiy Rayon Party Committee V. Mogila, "The animal husbandrymen on the farms are satisfied."

This progressive form for providing technical services for the farms has received the recognition of many soviet and party organs: proposals for creating new specialized brigades have been received in Goskomsel'khoztekhnika for the RSFSR.

The expert trouble-shooters in Moscow Oblast have rejected the old methods for providing technical services. The specialists of oblsel'khoztekhnika and the Main Agricultural Production Administration of Mosoblispolkom /Executive Committee of the Moscow Oblast Soviet of Workers' Deputies/ developed a basically new structure for their operations using electronic computers. Powerful stations for providing technical services from a good production base have been created in each rural rayon. Approximately 2,700 workers and engineering-technical workers are working at these facilities. Multipurpose brigades of the technical servicing stations of raysel'khoztekhnika have been assigned on a permanent basis to 341 farms. Support points of Sel'khoztekhnika have been created on many farms where, in addition to instruments and equipment, there is also an optimum supply of units, assemblies and materials.

Nevertheless, it must be stated that many problems associated with improving engineering services for animal husbandry exceed the limits of responsibility of RSFSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika. Earlier, the planning organs satisfied the requirements of the farms and complexes for pipe, rolled ferrous metals, cable and electric motor wiring by only 15-30 percent. Special concern must be shown for the large animal husbandry complexes. RSFSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika has accepted a majority of them for technical servicing. Yet it is impossible to introduce, in full volume, a planned preventive system of technical services.

RSFSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, jointly with the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, is presently furnishing assistance to the animal husbandrymen in successfully carrying out their livestock wintering operations. There are presently 44,000 feed preparation shops and kitchens in operation at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Operational control has been established over the technical status of other mechanization equipment in animal husbandry. More than 5,000 special mobile brigades have been formed for the purpose of eliminating break-downs and carrying out the planned-preventive servicing of mechanisms.

In a speech delivered before the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that the uninterrupted supply of high quality food products for the nation requires good work on the part of both agriculture and the branches which service it. The workers attached to RSFSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika are doing everything possible to improve the engineering support for animal husbandry and for all agricultural production.

7026
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NEW ACCOUNTING SYSTEM TO CHECK WASTEFUL FARM INPUTS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by K. Umuraliyev, candidate of economic sciences, director of the Center for Scientific Organization of Labor of the Kirghiz Ministry of Agriculture: "The Coupon System: Who Is for It, and Who Is against It?"]

[Text] The corn-raising team of N. Didenko from the Rossiya Kolkhoz worked outstandingly all summer. It raised the highest yield in Moskovskiy Rayon and overfulfilled its plan by 50 percent.

The members of the team received due praise. They were declared winners in socialist competition and spoken of at meetings. Newspapers published the story of their work practices.

But when the kolkhoz members received the final accounting at the year, our heroes no longer felt like heroes. For their work they received the same pay as others who had just barely fulfilled the plan and had not worked nearly as hard. The accounting office explained to them, "You have expenditures significantly beyond your cost accounting assignment." "Where are the overexpenditures?" the team leader asked in surprise. "They are here, and here."

What had happened? In the spring the team, as well as the brigade in which it works, were given a cost accounting assignment. It provided for everything: how much labor, fertilizer, and other means should be expended to produce the output. But how much actually was expended? Neither the brigade leader nor the team leader kept track of this. Their only thought was for what needed to be done to get a good harvest. Three or four times during the summer kolkhoz economists analyzed performance of the cost accounting assignment. Of course, it was a fairly crude analysis. And only at the end of the year did they calculate exactly how much had been received and how much was spent to get it.

Did the team spend too much? Perhaps it did, and perhaps it did not. For the total expenditures of the brigade were then divided for all its subdivisions, and the corn growers ultimately found themselves accountable for fertilizer that spoiled in the warehouse because of careless storage and for fuel that was not pumped into the gas truck at the filling station.

Internal cost accounting has been used for several years now at many farms. But the lack of a proper system of accounting and monitoring at many of them, as in the above example, precludes the possibility of prompt analysis of expenditure of material and monetary capital for production. This diminishes the importance of cost accounting. In practice only three people monitor compliance with planned expenditures: the bookkeeper, the economist, and the farm manager, and as we have seen they are very slow. These delayed calculations do not give the farm collective any incentive to struggle to reduce the prime cost of output.

The "check" ["chek" — receipt coupon] form of mutual accounting makes it possible to increase the economic efficiency of production and improve relations among subdivisions of a farm as well as within them. Under this system the economic accountability assignments themselves are worked out more correctly and accurately. And the managers of the subdivisions themselves monitor performance of the assignments daily.

How does this look in practice?

The manager of a cost accounting collective receives these coupons together with the assignments. Using specially developed rate scales he writes up receipts for everything, fuel, fertilizer, seeds, and the like and services, showing from whom it was received and the price. So you can be sure that the brigade leader will not accept, for example, seeds without knowing the exact weight, and the team leader will carefully figure the cost of spare parts delivered and will refuse "outside" help, knowing what it costs.

By using a receipt register it is simple and easy for each subdivision manager to figure actual expenditures, compare them with planned expenditures, and make an economic analysis without waiting for results from the central accounting office. Then he can take operational steps to prevent overexpenditure of planned capital and receive more output with lower inputs. All rural workers have a greater interest in the final results of labor, in better economic indicators. This is especially true if we consider that one-fourth of the material-monetary expenditures saved in plant growing and 40 percent in animal husbandry are given to the collectives. But when there is an overexpenditure, half of the additional pay and bonuses due to the workers is withheld. Incidentally, this is the money that was subtracted from the earnings of the corn growers mentioned at the beginning of the article. They could only be found "guilty without guilt" under their system of accounting or, more accurately, the lack of a system to monitor execution of the cost accounting assignment. And to be blunt, they paid out of their own pocket for the poor work of the economic service. But with the coupon form of mutual accounts this is impossible.

The division for introduction of internal cost accounting of the Center for Scientific Organization of Labor of the Republic Ministry of Agriculture worked out a model statute and helped implement the coupon system at 70 farms in the republic. In those places where the farm managers and economists took a conscientious attitude toward it, positive changes in production activity were not long in coming.

For example, let us take the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Tonskiy Rayon, where the economic service works very well. The coupons are filled out and torn off at the proper time, and all expenditures are entered in the savings register. The bureau of economic analysis meets regularly. As a result, during the very first year of work under the new system the first sheep raising unit saved 133,000 rubles, the horse unit saved about 70,000, the tractor brigade saved 19,000, and 40,000 rubles were saved at the garage.

This farm and other farms in Tonskiy Rayon which had introduced the coupon system of mutual accounts — the Kolkhoz imeni XXII Parts"yezda and the Kolkhoz imeni 50-Letiya Komsomola Kirgizii — raised net profit from 25,000 to 203,000 rubles in the first year of its use. The total economic impact in the rayon from the coupon system was about 2 million rubles, while expenditures to introduce it in Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast as a whole were just 27,300 rubles.

Many such examples could be given. But despite the obvious effectiveness of the coupon system, many farms prefer to get along without it. The result? While the prime cost of crop and livestock output at these farms in Tonskiy Rayon is declining according to plan, at the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx where the coupons have not been introduced, the prime cost of wool, meat, milk, and grain is steadily rising.

Why did the economists at the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx not like cost accounting with the coupon monitoring system? There are many reasons. They say that mutual accounts are too complex and the brigade and team leaders do not have time to fill out and keep records of incoming material-technical assets.

But here is what is behind these excuses. Cost accounting with the coupon monitoring system can be introduced and used efficiently where the farm managers and specialists have respect for the economic service and understand its role in management. The employees of the "economic shops" are themselves well educated, knowledgeable, and enterprising people. Contemporary forms of economic management demand a new style of work. But does the level of education and energy among specialists meet the requirements of current production everywhere?

Introduction of the coupon system is continuing. That is natural, for it is a natural continuation of the development and refinement of cost accounting.

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GEORGIAN TRADE UNIONS STRESS WORKING CONDITIONS, WORKERS' RIGHTS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by I. Nedashkovskaya and R. Peradze: "A Powerful Force"]

[Excerpts] L. I. Brezhnev's book, "Sovetskiye Profsoyuzy v Usloviyakh Razvitogo Sotsializma" [Soviet Trade Unions Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism], was recently published. Urgent questions concerning the activity of the trade unions in the task of constructing communism are examined in L. I. Brezhnev's reports, speeches, addresses, and greetings -- which compose this collection either in full or extracted form -- in close correlation with Leninist teachings on the leading role of the working class within the system of socialist public relationships, on the unbreakable friendship of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry, and on the growing role of the CPSU as the leading and directing force.

The creation of a developed socialist society has posed in a new way a number of very important tasks for its further economic, social, political and spiritual development. The profound reorientation of many aspects of the practical work of the party, soviets, and public organizations -- which has taken place in connection with this -- also fullypertains to the trade unions, one of whose main features is the fact that they -- as one of the most important links in socialist democracy -- are directly participating during their struggle for the workers' interests in the raising of production, the improvement of its effectiveness, and the control of the national economy.

During his speech at the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev mentioned the plenary 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions among the important political events with which 1982 will be filled. Republic trade union congresses are preceding it. The 17th Georgian Trade Union Congress will be held in January. The special coloring and tone of the recently completed campaigns to hear reports and elect officials in trade union organizations having been reported, the preparations for it are now being broadly expanded throughout the republic.

The tasks of the trade union organizations to use production reserves and capabilities better and improve the political and work activity of production collectives in carrying out the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum are at the center of the discussions taking place at the round table.

A word for the round table participants.

G. Bakhtadze

A lot of attention is devoted in L. I. Brezhnev's works, which are included in the collection, to the creation of the new Constitution of the USSR. The legal position of our country's trade unions is defined by it and the social, political and economic basis of their activity is legally confirmed.

The book's material clearly shows how the new Constitution of the USSR raised the role and responsibility of trade unions. The right to work is guaranteed by the basic law of our state. Its content has been expanded, and it now includes not only the right to any work but to work with payment for work depending on its amount and quality but no lower than the minimum prescribed by the state. It also includes the right to select a trade, kind of studies and work in accordance with one's vocation, abilities, professional training, and education considering public needs.

It is natural that the significant expansion of the labor rights of workers and employees has evoked the need to broaden the rights and duties of the trade unions. In participating in the regulation of labor relations, the trade union organs adopt normative acts, whose effectiveness is guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR. In particular, the "Statute on the Legal Inspection of Labor", which was approved by the AUCCTU presidium is related to them. The creation of this inspection widened the control opportunities of trade unions, and it has acquired special significance in the struggle against negative phenomena which was expanded in the republic after the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee decree for the Tbilisskiy party gorkom.

The intense attention of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee toward strict observance of the rights of citizens, which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR, has simplified the realization of trade union control functions. Noticeable positive changes for the better were the result of this. Whereas Georgia occupied one of the first places among the union republics--based on the number of illegal dismissals -- before the adoption of the decree for the Tbilisskiy party gorkom, the curve of such dismissals has irreversibly gone down during the last five years and we will come to the 17th Georgian Trade Union Congress with a fourfold decrease in them.

In the activity of the republic's trade unions, a special place is devoted to the struggle against personnel turnover which inflicts considerable damage on the national economy. In this respect, the trade unions proceed from the fundamental proposition that not only illegal but also fully legal dismissals must force both trade union and economic leaders to think seriously about whether errors are being committed in providing normal working conditions in the enterprise entrusted to them and what the true causes are which push a worker to dismissal. An analysis of our practices shows that where the administration is demanding, especially on itself, and where good working and living conditions are created for the collective, there, labor discipline is also high. Workers do not leave such enterprises. As the old saw says: "Let well enough alone"....

Z. Mekvabishvili

Here is what Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's book says regarding this: "Concern for the development of the national economy and for raising production and concern for the rights and interests of the workers and for their working and living conditions -- this is the dual task of trade unions. It is dual since the growth and qualitative improvement of the economy is the direct and true path to improving the living conditions of a working man, his family, and all citizens". This principle must become the basic one not only in the activity of trade unions but also in the administration of enterprises.

G. Bakhtadze

Undoubtedly. Remembering that the socialist system of management implies a correct organization -- based on the law -- of the production process, the republic's trade unions are exercising control so that production plans are fulfilled and overfulfilled with a strict observance of the work rights of Soviet citizens. Increased attention on this was, for example, displayed by the Georgian trade union council in the formation of a commission, attached to it, for defending the workers' and employees' constitutional work rights. The commission regularly reviews specific cases of violations by economic leaders of labor laws and takes steps to eliminate and prevent them. The presidium of the Georgian trade union council and the presidiums of the branch trade union committees -- either themselves or jointly with the collectives of ministries -- discuss materials on the state of observing labor laws in the ministry and department system. Questions are studied in coordination with party and soviet organs and with court and procurator organs. The presidium of the Georgian trade union council recently discussed the question of the observance of work time policy in the republic's enterprises. It turned out that workers were enlisted in overtime work in the Rustavskiy Metallurgical Plant, Tbilisskoye ATP [Motor Vehicle Transport Enterprise] No. 1 and No. 8, Motor Vehicle Column No. 2651, Kutaisskoye Cargo ATP No. 4, the Rustavskiy Cement Plant, and the Tbilisskoye Silk Association. They are grossly violating labor laws by this. The leaders of these enterprises have been sternly warned that, if the necessary measures are not adopted by them to eliminate the overtime work, the material on their responsibility will be turned over to administrative organs.

It is necessary to say that the laws on work time policy are violated most frequently of all when the enterprise leadership is not able to cope with wasted time and absenteeism and cannot establish strict state and labor discipline. As Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev points out, here the daily active participation of trade union organizations in all the multifaceted economic and cultural life of the collective acquires extremely important significance. I think that you, Zurab Shalvovich, have something to say about this from the example of your enterprise.

Z. Mekvabishvili

During the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1981 Central Committee Plenum, the party proposed first and foremost the task of improving the material and cultural level of the people's life. Its program slogan: Everything in the name of the individual, everything for the good of the individual, is being embodied in practical tasks.

When studying Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's book, you note what enormous attention has been devoted by him in it to the solution of tasks directly connected with improving the life of the people. Here-- Leonid Il'ich emphasizes -- is the most important sphere of trade union activity. It is the improvement of the people's living and working conditions, the concern for their health and rest.

It was figuratively said during the 26th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party that the 10th Five-Year Plan was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner in the republic. This will justifiably be said also regarding our Tbilisskiy Construction Materials Combine. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, the temporary Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and of the branch trade union was awarded to the combine for the 21st time.

The progressive movement of our collective can be judged from these figures. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, we produced 3,605,000 rubles of commodity production a year, and during the 11th -- 6,642,000. This period has been characterized by a growth in labor productivity which reached 54.4 percent by the end of 1980. A considerable increase in average wages was a result of the collective's economic and social development. Whereas it was 184 rubles in 1975, it has grown to 208 rubles today. During the years of the last five-year plan, 643,000 rubles alone were paid to workers as bonuses which stimulate highly productive labor. The fact that the output of products worthy of the honorary pentagon increased fifteen-fold in comparison with the 9th Five-Year Plan testifies also to the increase in production efficiency. It reached 27.8 percent overall.

Of course, the coordination of the actions of the economic leadership and of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations played the main role in the successes of the combine's collective. However, it is not possible to belittle the large amount of work which the enterprise trade union committee performed through the commission to protect labor.

Our attention was directed to the exposure of harmful work conditions. For this purpose, we established contacts with the workers in the republic and rayon medical and epidemiological station. They conducted thorough research on the level of noise, vibrations, lighting and temperature at work positions and gave recommendations. After their implementation, the statisticans of our commission for social insurance fixed a sharp decrease in various cattarrhal cases. Today, professional illnesses have been completely excluded in the combine. Since 1976 the enterprise collective has invariably been victorious in the competition contest: "For High Standards and Exemplary Production Discipline"; and during the past year, it was awarded the certificate and pennant of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and the republic's Trade Union Council for its victory in the contest for the title "An Enterprise of High Production Standards and Work Safety". Here, I would like to stop on this characteristic conformity to law. The concern for the protection of the collective's labor and way of life is enlisting ever newer members in the work of controlling production. These tasks are becoming their own vital work for the people. The enterprises successes are based on this to a large degree.

N. Chkhaidze

This is true. Here is our brigade, which Roman Murvanidze leads, manufacturing flooring, frames and packing for electric bogies. Seemingly the work is not complicated, but it requires high conscientiousness and -- I would say -- a state approach. You see, the electric bogies of the Batumskiy Electromechanical Plant are sent to all ends of our country as well as to many countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. If the packaging is bad, one can imagine in what shape the items will arrive.

This is already the seventh year that our brigade, which is a collective of communist labor, has elected me to be the trade union group organizer. Of course, it increases work for me. It is necessary to direct the socialist competition in the trade union group, achieve an increase in the effectiveness and quality of each brigade member's work, and not lose sight of questions concerning the indoctrination of the people. Such a circle of duties can only be managed with the support of the aktiv.

It happens that some trade union organizers complain that they cannot make their aktiv work effectively. They explain this by the fact that each one has his own concerns. I am confident that the trouble there is something else. It is the violation of the principle of the unity of political and economic work in the trade union group. This principle has been clearly formulated in Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's book, "Soviet Trade Unions Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism". The weakening of one of the aspects in this work unavoidably leads to the passivity of the trade union group members. Here is how others complain of a certain exclusive circle. The trade union active is inactive; therefore, the trade union work is poor -- and it, in its turn is poor because the trade union aktiv is inactive. I found corroboration for many of my thoughts in Leonid Il'ich's book, and it taught me a lot: a detailed analysis, a wide-ranging look at seemingly habitual things. I would like to say more about this. It often happens that the trade union committees of enterprises yearn to solve questions themselves. However, they, of course, do not have it within their power to embrace everything that the life of the production collective gives birth to every day. This weakens their ties with and their leadership of the shop trade union organizations and trade union groups. It is necessary to load the lower trade union links more with lively non-regulated work.

During the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said: "It is also necessary to intensify further the control of the trade unions and of work collectives over the solution of all questions concerning the work, life, customs and mores of the people, to expand their participation in the planning and direction of production, in the selection and assignment of personnel and in the effective use of the resources of enterprises and organizations". The work in this direction is now the main thing for us. The plans of 1982 and of the 11th-Five-Year Plan must on the whole not only be fulfilled but also overfulfilled.

The editors organized the round table.

8802
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FARMS HURT BY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST WITH SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Service Organizations Exploit Farms

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by I. Zuyev, brigade leader of "Klimshchinskiy" Sovkhoz, Pochinkovskiy Rayon, Smolensk Oblast "The Village and its Partners"]

[Excerpts] Certainly, we have plenty of partners. But whether we are harnessed together as a team is something that bears some thought. They repair a tractor or combine, but at times it cannot go beyond the entrance of the workshop under its own power. They drain a meadow so that grass does not grow on it. They build a cow-shed, but do not consider whether modern machinery can be installed in it. On the other hand, money is collected accurately. Our partners are strengthened, but many farms are up to their ears in debt. How long will this continue? Ten years ago our sovkhoz, lean and poor, made 200,000 rubles profit. Today it has up to a half million in losses. It is true that we have some negligence here. But the main thing is that the cost of various types of services has increased. And even more, the losses in production from lack of coordination with the partners have increased.

And here arises the question: how can we more closely coordinate the partners in agricultural production? How can we harness ourselves into one team? In order, as my peasant mind tells me, to do our business and serve the rural economy, we must strengthen it. I do not conceal anything: there is much to meditate on.

Here is our sovkhoz. We have 150 various machines, tens of implements on the farms. We cannot get along without electrical machinists and adjusters. Today there are many of them, as I said earlier, in the rayon center. They come on call. But shouldn't a large scale maintenance base be created in the field? No matter even if we had to accommodate their foremen, too. If something in the cow barn breaks down it isn't right to have to wait until the machine servicer "of the new type" arrives from the rayon center. In the best cases this takes a half day. But on weekends or holidays, it may take two or three days. But a cow must be milked three times a day...

The Goskomsel'khoztekhnika is being strengthened in rayon and oblast centers. At its feet, far from the fields, is also being built a base of "Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya". As if grain were actually to be grown on the asphalt. Neither of these organizations bear responsibility for the harvest. The chemical people spread lime on 200 hectares of plowed fields. They apparently finished the work, but we received no noticeable return from it. But to a contractor, that makes no difference. He received full payment -- and a goodly amount at that -- from the sovkhoz.

The other partners conduct themselves in almost the same manner. The purchasers and treatment people also establish their bases a long distance from the fields, and strive to bolster their well-being at our expense. The purchase of flax, milk and meat are conducted in such a manner that they make a profit and the farms take a loss. We are not opposed to paying for services. But actual assistance must be rendered. Everyone should work for the final result. The well-being of all should depend on the productivity of the fields and farms. But what do we actually have? A lot of scurrying about by everyone, but still a shortage of milk and meat.

I am very glad that these questions were sharply posed at the November Plenum of the CPSU CC. From my very soul I support the words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: "We must create those conditions which will more vigorously stimulate the growth and an increase in the intensity of agricultural production; which reward the initiative of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and all other echelons of the agro-industrial complex; which force them to work not toward intermediate indices, but rather, toward a high final result."

And here, it seems, is the most important thing -- to go about this matter in such a manner as not to weaken but rather to strengthen the basic link of the complex -- agriculture. Take those very technical services for maintenance of machinery. Must they always be located in cities; would it not be better to develop them in the rural areas? There would arise in the countryside a modern technical base, it would increase, as they say, an industrial stratum of workers, working in the main sectors of production. Moreover, the choice of a profession would be wider...

Rayon Unified Administration Needed

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by V. Burchik, first secretary of the Shchigrovsk Party Raykom, Kursk Oblast: "In Ten Channels -- Field-plant: A Single Complex]

[Text] Serious questions have been raised in his article published recently in PRAVDA by brigade leader I. Zuyev of the Smolensk sovkhoz "Klimshchinskiy". Let's take just the question of partners and their disconnection from each other.

Both this disconnection and the damage caused by it are felt particularly keenly at the rayon level. Indeed, it is the basis of the agro-industrial complex being formed in our country. It is right here, in the rayon, that the producers are located, where the manpower is concentrated; and most importantly, it is here that the fate of our plans is decided. The rayon agricultural industrial complex is a living organism, the component parts of which are constantly in interaction.

But today that organism is artificially divided. Just look at how spotty the picture is. The farms are subordinate to various administrations and trusts -- "Skotoprom", "Ptitseprom", and other "proms". They are serviced by 30 various offices. Each of them, naturally, is subordinate to a higher department, the interests of which, as experience, alas, has demonstrated, often do not coincide with the interests of the rayon agricultural industrial complex...

I recall a recent conversation in the field with the chairman of a kolkhoz. Normally reserved and quiet, he was excited: "And they consider this fertilizing! Here there is none, there it is thick. But "Sel'khozkhimiya" takes our money nonetheless. And sometimes for work they don't even perform. And others strive to outsmart the kolkhoz. We have gone some years with losses, but in their offices there are solid profits."

The chairman, perhaps, was not completely fair with respect to the partners. If we look at it objectively, specialized services perform much work, but its effect, I'll say frankly, is not great. This is apparent in the economic indicators. The volume of services and profits of the "para-agricultural" organizations increase not only as in the example of the "Klimshchinskiy" sovkhoz, about which I. Zuyev writes. Total expenditures on the final product increase, while the yield of fields and farms remains low...

As a matter of fact, out of the 20 farms in our rayon, only four are profitable. There are dissentive opinions as to the reasons for the unprofitability. I would remark only that they are associated, first of all, with the high cost of production. And, it would seem, so long as the producers of meat, milk, grain and sugar beets suffer considerable losses, then the financial well-being of their partners should not be bright. But it turns out otherwise. The rayon "Sel'khoztekhnika" association, the meat-packing plant, and many others constantly show a profit, sometimes in the millions. A branch of "Sel'khozkhimiya", which has existed only a year and a half, succeeded in receiving 754,000 rubles in clear profit.

In any other situation we should rejoice that the collectives operate with such economic stability. But, as we see, this economic stability is not consistent with the results of agricultural production.

The way out of this predicament would seem to be simple: deregulate the financial interrelationship between the partners. Suppose that payments for services were reduced. As a result of this would there be less badly repaired tractors? Would "Sel'khozkhimiya" demand payment not only for delivery of fertilizer but also for applying it, although this is supposed to be performed by the kolkhoz itself? The answers to such questions are not as simple as they appear at first glance. The defects in the activities of the organizations in question have their roots.

The fact of the matter is that the economic interests of the farms and their partners are different. The former are responsible for production of agricultural products, the latter only for fulfilling the plan for services rendered. They are not concerned with the final results -- harvests, milk yield, and weight gains.

One can become convinced as to what this leads to by the example of our Shchigrovskiy Rayon. During the 10th Five-Year Plan the capital fund for agriculture increased by 50 percent. The electric power resources of labor increased twofold. However, the rate of growth of the volume of gross output lagged significantly behind the rate of increase of capital investment. It turned out that the agricultural workers of the rayon did not take advantage of the resources allocated to them as they should have. The yields of grain and sugar beets remained in essence at the same level. The situation of our dairy farming is also unsatisfactory to us.

The raykom and the farm party organizations have done much to direct the efforts of the collectives at increasing the efficiency of production. But their success is not so great. And the stumbling block is frequently the economic fragmentation of the partners.

Characteristically, fragmentation and isolation exist also between agricultural enterprises. Here is an example. At the "Shchigrovskiy" poultry sovkhoz questions of reconstruction and construction of production facilities are not being solved satisfactorily; there are no hard-surface roads; and there is a critical housing shortage. We decided to have a detailed look at the situation on the farm. A session of the raykom bureau was devoted to these questions; the director of the oblast trust "Ptitseprom", N. Shustov, was invited. Here it was revealed that this manager thinks only about production of eggs. The more rational utilization of land is not his concern. Social problems are poorly addressed, and cannot be successfully resolved. And indeed capital investment is divided among the trusts. Moreover, N. Shustov is provided only "a drop in the bucket", which he must allocate among several trust farms...

Outwardly the formulation of the rayon agricultural production complex appears to be conducted successfully. The production base of the farms and their partners is being expanded; processing facilities are being built. But capital investments, as we see, are received through the most varied channels. As many administrations, trusts and offices as there are, there are the same number of sources of financial support. All in all, it would appear that last year a not inconsiderable sum, 16 million rubles, was allocated. But at the same time the rayon cannot use this money. And the money is dispersed and spread on all sides. It is spent on countless projects and "mini-projects", on "long-term construction" with decades of tenure.

Even the smallest office strives to have its own base. For example, the supply of electric power to agriculture is provided by several organizations -- the rayon electric system, the "Kommunenergo" and "Sel'elektrostroy" services, and an energy sub-element of "Sel'khoztekhnika" has also been created. In spite of this, interruptions in power supply to farms are still frequent occurrences. There are installations alongside the farms, separated only by a fence, every one of which has on its own premises a power plant, workshops and administrative buildings. Would it not be reasonable to establish a unified electric supply service?

Moreover, these organizations strive to procreate numerous supplementary subelements. "Sel'khoztekhnika" for example, has four; the rayon association, a special section for repair of tractors, a mobile farm mechanization column, and a start-up adjustment unit. And all of them are allocated not inconsiderable funds. They are located, naturally, not in the countryside, but in the city, inasmuch as the offices settled in Shchigry.

Incidentally, of the 16 million rubles a significant portion has not been allocated at all to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- the basic producers of agricultural products -- but to their partners. And they have built nothing noticeable or important. One office was allocated several thousand rubles. Millions are spent on trifles! And we have so few good roads, such a shortage of housing with modern conveniences!

But rayon organizations cannot become involved in this process; cannot redistribute resources. Frequently we are informed only of the construction of some building or other. For example, on one occasion the oblast administration of the milk industry decided to build a plant to produce non-fat powdered milk. It was supposed to process 110 tons of raw milk per shift. But with insignificant reconstruction of our dairy plant it could have completely coped with this production. The estimated cost of the new plant was more than 6 million rubles, and it has been under construction seven years. As of now it has not been decided where the raw milk will come from. Shall they transport it several score kilometers from other rayons? There is no better solution. Our principal building contractor organization -- PMK-720 of the "Kursksel'stroy" Trust -- has been engaged in this construction. Meanwhile, construction of several important buildings in our villages has come almost to a standstill.

Inasmuch as the rayon has no single organ of management of the agricultural industrial complex, it has fallen involuntarily to the party raykom and the rayispolkom to regulate the interrelationship of the partners. But their efforts to regulate the use of capital investments and to prevent their dissipation are not always successful.

It is my opinion that the rayon agricultural industrial complex should be managed by a single management organ. It would allocate all resources provided by the state to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and service and processing enterprises. What it is called -- either agricultural industrial association or something else -- is not, it seems, very important. The main thing is that it become the single authority and common master on the land; that it combine the overall responsibility of all the organizations which today answer only for fulfillment of individual operations, and not for the final product. Where to give priority in applying investments, how to realize them in the very shortest period -- these questions would be constantly at the center of attention of the agricultural industrial association.

Such services as "Sel'khoztekhnika" and "Sel'khozkhimiya" must, both from an organizational and economic standpoint. be included in the association, and equally with the farmers and livestock breeders bear responsibility for harvests, milk production and weight gains.

I know that in some rayons in the Baltic area and in Georgia such associations are operating successfully.

I would like to become more familiar with details of the experience of their work, and with the results of these interesting experiments.

3055
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REGIONAL

INVESTMENT, RIVER DIVERSION SOUGHT FOR CENTRAL ASIA

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by chairman of the Council for Study of Productive Forces of the republic Academy of Sciences and academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences S. Ziyadullayev in the column "An Urgent Problem": "Siberian River Water is Needed"]

[Text] In our republic, as indeed in the other Central Asian republics situated in an arid zone with an extremely droughty continental climate and negligible precipitation (especially in the summer), intensive agriculture is impossible without artificial watering, i.e., without irrigation and land reclamation. No wonder there is an Uzbek folk saying: "Where there is water, life begins." However, before the victory of the October Revolution irrigated farming was extremely backward and primitive. The great Lenin who believed that only irrigation could transform the region originated a new stage in the development of Central Asian irrigation.

Today, in terms of scope and experience, Uzbekistan holds the lead in the construction of irrigation systems and the development of irrigated farming not only in the region but in the country as well. The Golodnaya and Karshinskaya steppes have been brought to life and have bloomed in a brief period. Hydroeconomic construction has reached enormous proportions, especially over the last 15-20 years. Each year the republic is bringing more than 100,000 hectares of new irrigated land under cultivation. In terms of its dynamism and agricultural growth rate, our republic is one of the foremost in the country. This is the result of faithful implementation of party and government resolutions, the result of selfless labor of the workers, kolkhozniks and agricultural specialists and the result of the efficient practice of irrigated farming which is achieving large, uniform and guaranteed harvests.

Every year the Uzbekistan workers achieve higher growth indicators in the production of cotton and other crops, precisely as a result of efficient agricultural management at a modern scientific and technical level and of the successful opening of new irrigated tracts.

From this it follows that it will be necessary from now on to expand the development of irrigated farming on which implementation of the food provision program depends to a significant degree.

As a result of the present agrarian policy of the party and the union-wide specialization of agricultural production, 90 percent of all the All-Union production of cotton, 100 percent of ambary, 78 percent of silk cocoons, 60 percent of astrakhan lambskins, 20 percent of rice (with Kazakhstan included--40 percent) and a significant amount of the vegetables, cucurbits, fruit and grapes are now concentrated in the Central Asian republics where only 9 percent of the country's population lives. Systematically increasing production and supplying the main bulk of such valuable crops as cotton, silk, cocoons, karakul sheep and more to the All-Union fund, the region's workers are worthily fulfilling their international obligation to the country.

As a result of implementation of the Lenin industrialization policy, the region's industry occupies a leading place in the all-union division of labor. Here 100 percent of the all-union production of cotton picking machines, cotton-processing tractors, tractors for sowing and cultivating and other machines for the complete mechanization of cotton raising are concentrated, 90 percent of the production of cotton gins and cotton thread, 25 percent of the spinning machinery and 20 percent of vegetable oil. More than 30 percent of the natural gas is extracted in our region. Coal, oil, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, tungsten, molybdenum and other vitally important raw materials are also mined here.

The potential resources and natural wealth of Uzbekistan and all of Central Asia are, indeed, immense for further vigorous development of productive forces. First, there are high growth rates of the population and labor force, three times greater than the all-union indicators. Second, our region possesses rich mineral and raw material resources. Third, the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan have huge land resources available for subsequent vigorous development of irrigated farming and agriculture. In Uzbekistan alone there are nearly 16 million hectares suitable for land development as compared with 4 million hectares presently under cultivation. With water available these barren tracts would become an important resource for further growth in agricultural production.

Therefore, increasingly excellent future prospects are being opened up to the Central Asian republics which have sufficient labor, mineral and raw material and land resources. But there are insufficient water resources for converting these potentials to actuality. Specialists believe that at the current rate of new irrigated land development the water resources of the main rivers, the Amudar'ya and Syrdar'ya, will be completely exhausted in the near future while a scarcity will be felt in many regions by the 12th Five-Year Plan. Also noteworthy are a lowering of the Aral Sea level and increased salinization of the irrigation water in the lower reaches of the Amudar'ya and Syrdar'ya. The danger of pronounced salinity is increasing along with a reduction in fertility and irrigated land dropping out of agricultural rotation. This danger will increase in the future due to a lack of fresh water for washing out the salts. That is why redistribution of the country's water resources and diversion of part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia are necessary and indispensable conditions for successful accomplishment of the tasks involved in developing the national economic sectors targeted for long-term economic and social progress.

In the resolutions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, there was indication of the need to perform scientific research and planning studies on the diversion of part of the flow of Siberian rivers to our region. Guided by these resolutions, the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party and the republic's government are taking the required steps to accelerate solution of the pressing problem. As we all know, on the instructions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and USSR GKNT

[State Committee on Science and Technology], more than 120 scientific research and development organizations in the country have been doing these studies for about 10 years now. Soyuzgiprovodkhoz [All-Union State Planning, Surveying and Scientific Research Institute of Water Management Construction] of the USSR Ministry of Reclamation and Water Management had drawn up a technical and economic substantiation (TEO) for the diversion (the first phase) and submitted it for review to the State Expert Commission (GEK) of USSR Gosplan as early as 1 July 1980. We hope that the commission will finish its work in the near future and come to a decision on the TEO so that a technical plan can be worked out.

Of course, until the actual delivery of the Siberian water it will be necessary to make maximum use of all domestic resources so as to utilize the water resources most efficiently. The main directions have already been determined and a series of organizational, economic and technical production measures have been put into practice for the most complete, efficient and economical use of available local water resources. In accordance with resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Uzbekistan Communist Party Congress on 11th Five-Year Plan projects, large-scale studies are planned on upgrading the irrigation systems of Uzbekistan. But comprehensive, in-depth scientific analysis shows that the strain on the region's water supply and the growing shortage of water resources cannot be completely offset using domestic reserves. For this reason, work on constructing the diversion canals and upgrading irrigation systems must be done simultaneously. The validity of this basic position was completely confirmed at the All-Union Coordination Conference of the Scientific and Technical Commission of USSR GKNT and the Ministry of Reclamation and Water Management on territorial redistribution of water resources which took place in Tashkent in October 1981.

In view of the growing shortage of water resources, there will be a smaller increase in irrigated land (based on available resources) with all the concommitant consequences by as early as the 12th Five-Year Plan. Add to this that the population of Central Asia is growing rapidly, and therefore also the need for food crops, and it becomes obvious what difficulties may arise if the Siberian water is not delivered soon enough.

The calculations of our scientists and specialists indicate that capital investments for constructing the Siberia to Central Asia canal and for bringing new irrigated tracts under cultivation would be repaid in about 12 years, i.e., in standard periods. In the long-term future in Uzbekistan alone the irrigation and development of millions of hectares of presently barren land due to the Siberian water may give the nation an immense additional amount of cotton, especially fine-fibered, grain, corn and rice, vegetables, fruit, grapes and livestock thereby considerably increasing the republic's contribution to the wealth of the whole Union.

Diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers to our region will entail both economic and social changes. The level not only of agricultural but also of industrial production will be raised. And, consequently, the living standard of the Soviet people will be raised.

8945
CSO: 1830/208

BRIEFS

RUSSIAN TEXTBOOK FOR CHECHEN-INGUSH--A colorful primer--a textbook of the Russian language for the preparatory classes of Chechen and Ingush schools--has been published by the Republic Publishing House. The author of the primer is the candidate in pedagogical sciences and university docent G. Bermus. After the winter vacation the pupils in the elementary classes of the mountain district will begin to study from a new textbook. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 6] 2959

CSO: 1800/200 END

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2 March 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1224

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USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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U.S. AGGRESSION IN LATIN AMERICA SAID TO THREATEN PEACE

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 2 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text] "Perhaps, nowhere else the US' imperialist claims reveal themselves in such crude form as in Latin America," R. Tuchnin writes in IZVESTIYA, issued dated January 31.

The Latin American countries, the newspaper points out, are screened by Washington as it were: aid goes to the dictatorial and reactionary regimes, all-out discrimination and a threat of intervention against those who refuse to obey US diktat; and hints at possible sanctions or dollar hand-outs for vacillating countries (depending on their attitude to the USA).

Indicating that in the US' good graces are the blood-stained regimes in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Chile and Haiti, the newspaper goes on to say that the White House intends to use them for the promotion of its own interventionist plans, when it, much as it should like to, cannot dictate its will in inter-American relations, as was the case earlier.

In this instance, it is a matter of preparations by the USA for acts of armed aggression against Cuba, Nicaragua and the patriotic forces in El Salvador with the involvement of reactionary regimes in order to create at least some semblance of "inter-American participation."

Washington's numerous actions, the article reads further, produces a truly sinister panorama: the stepped-up rearmament of the dictatorial regimes in Central America; the intensified training on US territory of mercenaries sent to areas close to the borders of Nicaragua or for arms brandishing off Cuban coasts; continuous US military manoeuvres in the Caribbean; armed provocations by the USA itself off Cuba's shores and on the border with Nicaragua; the "variants" of military intervention being openly discussed in the Pentagon. What further evidence is needed for exposing planned international brigandage?

"Against the background of such an unrestrained whipping up of tension fraught with the outbreak of a dangerous international conflict in the region," the newspaper emphasises, "the attempt of the US administration to provide a propaganda cover for its interventionist designs with the aid of allegations about imaginary 'Soviet-Cuban intervention' looks utterly false."

(IZVESTIYA, January 31, a summary)

CSO: 1812/51

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. SUPPORT FOR GUATEMALAN REGIME ATTACKED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 4 Feb 82 pp 1-4

[Text] The struggle of the Guatemalan patriots against the military and police dictatorship is gaining momentum with every passing day. Guatemala is turning into yet another hot spot in Central America. This is drawing the world's attention to the situation in that most populous nation of the region (about 7,000,000).

A chain of dictators have been ruling Guatemala since the overthrow of her lawful President Jacobo Arbenz in 1954. Cruellest terror is the main, officially-sealed feature of the political system of that country headed by President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

A special body, in whose work a US advisor is taking part, is in charge of staging kidnappings, executions and other acts of terror. Plans for reprisals, thoroughly elaborated by Pentagon and CIA experts, are carried out by the Guatemalan army and paramilitary bands which are on its payroll. Writes AFRIQUE-ASIE: "In effect, that country is sort of a laboratory for those who stage experiments on human suffering, a laboratory where new kinds of tortures are tested before being applied in other countries." The population is being conditioned to live in the atmosphere of mass-scale and routine terror.

The fascist regime represents the main stake of US imperialism in Central America. Direct US investment in Guatemala (more than 220 million dollars) is the biggest in Central America. The industrial and financial oligarchy of Guatemala, which is also the most developed in the region, is literally in the US pocket. However, the US regards Guatemala primarily as a bridgehead for suppressing liberation movements in Central America. Her territory is being used for gangster-like armed provocations against Nicaragua. The American NATION magazine likened Nicaragua to a burning fire, and Guatemala and El Salvador to dry windfallen trees. The priority task of US imperialism is suppressing the armed liberation struggle of Guatemalan patriots. The struggle for liberation is unfolding on a large part of Guatemala and is supported en masse by the driven-to-despair Indian peasants who constitute more than half of the country's population. The liberation struggle is carried out under the leadership of the insurgent armed forces, the guerrilla army of the poor, the organization of the armed nation and the Marxist-Leninist Guatemalan labour party.

The aim of President Reagan's Guatemalan policies is to drown in blood the liberation movement there at whatever the cost, above all, by giving unreserved support for the fascist regime. During his last year's trip to Guatemala US journalist Allen Nary arrived at the conclusion that President Reagan's immediate entourage was closely linked with mass-scale terror practised by the Guatemalan regime. The documentary report compiled by Allen Nary exposes the collusion between Reagan, on the one hand, and Guatemalan businessmen and officials linked with "death squadrons" on the other. Right after coming to power Reagan proposed resuming and invigorating the supply of arms to the regime and the military training of its police and army. He also suggested putting an end to the State Department's timid criticism of mass-scale human rights violations in Guatemala and proposed considering a perspective of US military intervention.

As early as in 1980, leaders of right-wing US groupings--the Young Americans for Freedom, the Moral Majority, the Young Republican National Federation, the American Conservative Union and the citizens of the republic, started making frequent visits to Guatemala. Activists of these groupings met with local officials and businessmen in order to prepare the groundwork for helping militarily the Guatemalan army and police of Reagan assumed office in the US. At the same time the association of the country's friends, uniting big businessmen, took part in funding Reagan's election race. Moreover, this association is monthly paying handsome sums to the American Deaver and Hannford company which is maintaining links with the public, or, to be more precise, is brainwashing the US public into support for the Guatemalan regime. Its director Michael Deaver is Reagan's confidant, who participated in his election campaign.

On top of the 120,000 dollars given to the Deaver and Hannford in the first half of 1980, the Guatemalan Freedom Fund transferred 35,000 dollars to the account of the MacKenzie Macgan firm, which had been advertising the Nicaraguan regime under Somoza in the US. Part of the multi-million profits pumped out of Guatemala by American corporations are used in the US for propaganda support of the anti-popular regime.

The Reagan group and the Lucas Garcia regime established contact in December 1979 during the Guatemalan visit by a delegation of the far-right militaristic organization called the American Security Council. The role of a go-between was played by its advisor John Trotter, a one-time director of a Coca Cola branch. He was proved guilty by documents of having asssassinated many Guatemalan workers' and trade union leaders. John Trotter also heads the Guatemalan Freedom Fund, a CIA-created pseudo-international organization backing the Lucas Garcia regime.

The delegation of the American Security Council was led by two close-to-Reagan persons--Gen John K. Singlaub and Daniel Graham. The latter co-chairs the coalition for peace from strength, a far-right organization of retired military men, working for a continuous growth of the military budget. General Singlaub, the former commander of US troops in South Korea, maintains close links with mercenaries who are taking part in suppressing liberation movements. Immediately after the visit of this delegation the number of assassinations in Guatemala sharply increased. Moreover, the ring-leaders of the regime declared that reprisals would toughen when Reagan came to power. Reagan's adviser on Latin American affairs Rodger Fontaine made two trips to Guatemala. He thee-and-thous the leaders of the regime and is in close contact with them.

Indicative is the lightning and emphatically rapturous reaction of the Guatemalan dictatorship to the presidential victory of Reagan. Said Guatemalan dictator-president: "This is something we like. If the US does not back us, one fine day it may find itself alone in the world." This blackmail by the puppet regime is just meant to persuade the public of its "independence." However, if it were not for the all-round support by American imperialists, the anti-popular Guatemalan regime would have been swept away by the wave of the liberation movement long ago.

(SOVETSKAYA ROSSIA, Feb 2. In full.)

CSO: 1812/51

HIGHER LIVING STANDARDS SHOULD NOT LEAD TO CONSUMERIST MENTALITY

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by N. Mikhaylov, candidate of philosophical sciences (Chelyabinsk : "The Limit of the Reasonable"]

[Text] Scholars and journalists write about reasonable demands, they are discussed in workers' dormitories and students' lecture halls, and writers and dramaturgs are glad to raise this subject in their works, counting (and not without justification) on the interest of the readers and the viewers. This interest is no accident. It has been brought about by the objective changes that have taken place in the 1970's in the sphere of actual consumption and in the sphere of the orientation points of our lives.

Where Are The Boundaries Of Your Desires?

The changes in actual consumption are obvious: the population's consumer capacity has increased significantly during the past decade and abundance has entered confidently into the homes of the people.

In and of themselves the increased material well-being and the ensuant increased demands are phenomena that are undoubtedly positive and would not have aroused any controversy had they not been accompanied by negative changes in the mass consumer (and not only consumer) mentality· for some of the people, things, and above all costly things (and many of them) have become objects to be lusted after, almost the main meaning in life. Remnants of bourgeois psychology that have appeared, so-called "thingism," accumulation--all these go beyond the sphere of private consumption and leave their traces on the entire totality of the individual's values in life: his attitude toward labor, toward the people around him and toward the concerns of the country. Sociologists have not failed to express their alarm. The following fact was registered in Chelyabinskaya Oblast: 12 percent of the workers and engineering and technical personnel who were questioned were ready to forfeit the satisfaction of cultural demands for the sake of the consumption of things, and quite a few of them named things to be the main indicator of success in life and one of the main stimuli for labor activity . . . .

And so, on the one hand, we have increased incomes and demands, and on the other--symptoms of consumer psychology.

Is the former not the cause of the latter? It seemed that this conclusion made itself evident. So, perhaps, in the name of the society's moral health one should curtail growth of the population's income and stop producing costly things? Is this not the basis for the opinion that reasonable demands should be determined by some regulated selection of consumer values?

Some people have begun to consider reasonable those demands whose satisfaction contributes to the so-called "rational consumption norms," that is, the calculated number of calories and meters of dwelling space, the number of suits, shirts and shoes each person needs, and so forth and so on, right down to the number of visits to cultural institutions. Well, rational (scientifically substantiated) norms are guidelines for production, and planning agencies cannot do without them. But still, far from all of our desires can be measured by physical consumption. How can one determine the reasonable limits, say, of demands for knowledge and aesthetic values?

And one cannot, of course, translate the norm setting for consumption into the regulation of demands. For demands are our needs and desires. They can be formed, cultivated and satisfied, but there is no way to apply norms to them.

One does not make demands reasonable by limiting them. Asceticism is not our ideal, and demands develop along with the progress of production. According to calculations of specialists, about one million commodities and several tens of thousands of services have been created just to satisfy the material demands of modern man. And how many more will be created in the next 10-20 years? To try to stop the growth of demands is a task that is just as utopian as it is reactionary: the goal of communism, in the words of K. Marx, is a rich man and a rich human demand. And he does not have just spiritual wealth in mind. Sometimes we juxtapose spiritual demands to material ones too directly. The former, they say, are always lofty (and, it goes without saying, reasonable), while the latter foster within themselves bacilli of consumerism and bourgeois values. Are we not oversimplifying the problem? Demands for material goods reflect the vitally necessary conditions for the existence of man and society, and to deny that they are reasonable is absurd at best.

According To The Principle: What Do You Have and What Can You Do?

The problem of the contradiction between material and spiritual demands actually does exist. It should be solved, however, not through artificial limitation of material demands, but through the formation of socially farsighted demands whose satisfaction contributes to the development of the individual and to the progress of the society. The 26th CPSU Congress included the formation of the peoples' demands among the most important tasks of the party's social policy. If one were to follow the path of satisfying demands that arise spontaneously and let this process go uncontrolled, one could end up with a wild outburst of excessive material ambitions. The danger, of course, does not lie in the fact that people want to have color television sets and their own automobiles. These desires are completely understandable and natural. It is bad when these and other things become a means of rising above other people, symbols of personal prestige. Here we encounter not the satisfaction of personal demands, as may seem to be the case, but a perverted need for self-assertion through the ownership of things. In essence this is nothing other than a remnant of the so-called "status consumption."

We did not use the word "remnant" by accident. Status consumption is not basically a socialist phenomenon, but, through its roots, moves into the area of private property relations. The consumerist social symbolism has been developing long and purposefully in the society of class inequality. The market situation operates inviolably: things should indicate that a person belongs to a certain social segment. Status symbols multiply. Makes of automobiles, valuable jewelry, types of housing, kinds of entertainment, and sports all become status symbols.

What does the owner of "symbols that are in short supply" claim to be in our society? Not having the opportunity, or more frequently, the desire, to assert his authority through labor, capabilities or high spiritual qualities, he tries to assert his exclusiveness as a consumer. Applying this standard to everyone, he also divides up those around him according to the indicator of "who has what." He has his own idea of the society's social structure, his own "social stratification."

The paradox, however, consists in that in a socialist society the principle of "what do you have?" is inseparable from the principle of "what can you do?" After all, an expensive thing that is purchased is quite frequently, but, unfortunately, not always, not only a sign of material well-being, but also an indirect indicator of a person's professional qualifications, his value as a worker.

How Does One Determine the Quality of Demands?

There are demands that are reasonable and those that are unreasonable. . . . But is this really the way it is? After all, a demand is a need for something. Demands exist objectively, regardless of the individual. One hears ideas approximately like this fairly frequently. The simplest thing to do is to answer them by listing unreasonable demands--for religion, alcohol, self-interest and so forth. But everything is not this simple because the aforementioned phenomena can be based on completely normal human desires. Not a single person who has been caught taking a bribe admits that he had a need to take a bribe. He was simply trying to build a better life for himself: to purchase (including books), to rest (quite respectably), or to entertain himself (not necessarily with binges and orgies). What is unreasonable about these demands?

The demand and the means of satisfying it . . . are they really so independent of one another. Graduate students at MGU who study changes in the demands of people suffering from alcoholism noted that initially (before the disease developed) the consumption of alcohol concealed desires that were not at all reprehensible: to improve their spirits, to make contacts with people easier, to create a relaxed situation at a festive party and so forth. Hardly unreasonable demands. But it became a habit to satisfy them with the help of wine, and the initial demands subsided into the background. They were replaced by "one, but a flaming passion"--alcohol. An unreasonable means of satisfying demands gave rise to an unreasonable demand.

So you will agree that the way the demands are satisfied is certainly not unimportant. To help a person find the correct way of satisfying his demands is a task of exceptionally great social and educational importance. Reasonable demands can be formed only in reasonable activity.

There are 153,000 movie facilities, 600 professional theaters and 350,000 libraries in operation in the country today. The range of the spiritual interests of the Soviet people has increased. The research on the spiritual needs of the Magnitogorsk metallurgists can serve as an illustration of this. Each worker reads an average of three books a month, and 65 percent of the workers take books from the library although almost every one of them has a collection at home. And according to data of the Gallup Institute, half of the Americans never take a book into their hands and French sociologists state that three-fourths of French workers read no literature. The average resident of Magnitogorsk goes to the movie 22 times a year, to the theater--9 times, to concerts--8 times, to sports events--10 times, and to recreational events in the palace of culture--10 times. All this, of course, does not come about of its own accord. The city has arranged and operates an entire system of aesthetic education which involves practically all residents, young and old. By this I want to emphasize one thing: the material and spiritual capabilities at the disposal of the society do not form demands by themselves. A person can live within a five minutes' walk from the Tret'yakov Gallery and still not go there to see the treasures of painting.

It is thought that demands are outstripping the capabilities of production. But if this is actually true in the material sphere, the reverse is possible in the sphere of culture. Thus not every individual has come to embrace complicated kinds of art that require preliminary aesthetic preparation. Sociologists of the Ural Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences have drawn attention to such disproportions in the demands of youth: 38 percent of the girls and boys regularly attend variety shows, while only 4 percent attend symphony concerts; 63 percent go to the dramatic theater, and only one-fifth of them go to the opera.

We frequently speak about the quality of products, the quality of things and the quality of knowledge. But let us not forget about the qualitative content of our demands. After all, the kinds of demands indicate the kind of individual.

What Is Your Attitude Toward The Main Value?

This research was conducted in Leningrad. Sociologists approached people who were bedridden because of a serious disease. They had different attitudes toward ordinary values in life: that which previously seemed important and significant suddenly became trivial and frivolous; that to which no significance was attached frequently ended up to be the most important. The research consisted in revealing the hierarchy (significance) of the value guidelines of people who were in extreme situations. The people said that their main value, their greatest loss, was work. Their own ordinary work which, when they were healthy, they frequently cursed, which made them tired, in which they saw nothing special. But herein lies man's main need. But was this perhaps brought about by the unusual situation?

At the Cherlyabinsk plant for steel profile planks the sociologists asked the workers this question: "Would you go to work if you had the money to exist without it?" Having thought about the proposed situation, 92 percent of those questioned answered "yes." True, there were certain reservations in this "yes": 42.5 percent would continue to work at their own job, every third would have tried to find more interesting work, and 7.4 percent would have tried to find easier work. And only 8 percent of the workers said that if they had the means to exist they would stop working in public production. But a deeper analysis showed that their understanding of the need to work is fairly frequently related to their attitude toward their own production duties as to something secondary and not major.

Cultivation of a need for labor is, of course, not simply a production problem. Reaching the goals of the totality of social tasks, including the fight against unreasonable demands, depends on the degree of this cultivation. Labor is the main sphere of the individual's self-assertion. The main one, but not the only one. And if a person cannot find himself in labor, he seeks other ways of realizing his "I". This is well and good if he finds these opportunities in sports, in independent artistic activity or in the family. But it also sometimes happens that the only "outlet" for activity is drinking or antisocial acts. To reduce the struggle against these phenomena to simply organizing free time, as people frequently try to do, is to oversimplify the problem deliberately. The personality is formed above all in labor. Here one acquires one's high, universally valuable meaning of life, assimilates the interests and demands of the collective, and, through it, the demands of the society.

It seems that not so long ago the need for technical creativity was the prerogative of the engineering and technical intelligentsia. Thus in 1940 at the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine workers comprised only one-fourth of the efficiency experts and the rest were engineering and technical personnel. Today the proportions have changed in favor of the workers: they comprise two-thirds of the overall number of the combine's efficiency experts. To be sure, in and of itself man's participation in technical creativity or socialist competition still does not show that these kinds of activity reflect the deep internal needs of a given individual. Frequently socialist commitments are made "under pressure" from the collective or at the demand of the management, or sometimes, even for the "company" of others. But even the very fact of responsibility to the collective, the desire not to fall behind one's comrades, the desire to coordinate one's activities with moral requirements prevailing in the brigade, section or shop--all this cannot but affect the establishment of individual demands. The path to the formation of individual demands runs through the stimulation of the demands of the collective.

But the collective can have various effects. Collective forms of activity in life become a condition for the formation of socially significant demands of people only if their content elevates the individual and serves as a sphere for revealing man's best qualities. And if the main value of labor amounts only to earnings, there is the danger of the revival of individualistic attitudes.

And What Are the Main Guidelines?

To satisfy as fully as possible the growing material and spiritual demands of the people--this task was set by the 26th CPSU Congress. To carry it out is not a simple thing. Many crucial problems were discussed in a businesslike way at the party congress, and concrete measures were earmarked to surmount them. While being concerned about the needs of man, the socialist society does not lose sight of another thing: the satisfaction of the growing demands of the workers is not a goal in itself, but a necessary prerequisite for the all-around and harmonious development of the individual. This, in turn, makes it necessary to resolve issues like the following: What should be the nature of consumption under the conditions of socialism? What are its characteristics, guidelines and criteria? Should a socialist society strive toward the consumer standards that are found in the bourgeois way of life? The answer to the last question is determined if only by the fact we find unacceptable much of that which is produced in the bourgeois West for the benefit of the competitive market. The issue is even broader and more essential than this. Should we strive for unlimited growth of consumption? One sometimes has occasion to read: "What is unreasonable in the desire always to have, say, fresh pineapples, bouquets of roses, a helicopter to go flying whenever you wish, and so forth? All these are quite reasonable demands, and our contemporaries would have nothing against satisfying them." Quite reasonable . . . . Really? It is known that for the essentially philistine, petty bourgeois psychology the word "enough" does not exist, for the philistine credo of life constantly cries out: "Give me more," "I do not have enough," "I want more than others have!"

One sometimes hears another opinion: the socialist model of consumption is necessary, but only as a guideline which shows the "lower limit" of satisfaction of demands. That is, to consume no less than a certain volume. And there is no upper limit, just as there is no limit to the development of production. No, there is no limit to the development of production. But the production of what? Nobody wants to dress everyone in identical suits, refrain from the diversity of beautiful and convenient things, or standardize tastes and desires. But it is within our power to produce consumer goods that will not stimulate and increase an excessive demand, whims, or consumer caprices, not to produce things which any of us could easily do without and not cause any kind of harm to ourselves.

Man's demands are satisfied by the society. But our society is not an endless source of goods which will provide anything just for the asking. One cannot but take into account the possibilities of public production which exist. But the socialist model of consumption has more than economic parameters. It is founded on the moral fundamentals of our life. They are developed by a collectivist psychology and constructed on the ideals of social justice. In the daily relations among people they are easily and customarily embodied in such concepts as "selflessness," "modesty," "orderliness," or "intelligence." The criterion of reasonable demands is also a moral criterion.

I repeat, we are speaking not about some previously established scale of demands and desires. No, our demands are limitless. In satisfying them man assimilates all the wealth of the material and spiritual world. But we do not assimilate them, like Pushkin's miserly knight in order to hide this wealth in our cellars, nor to build them into a "pedestal" in order to raise us above other people. The wealth of demands is the wealth of human manifestations of life, human feelings and human reason.

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CSO: 1800/223

DEALING WITH DIFFICULT QUESTIONS AT PUBLIC LECTURES DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Ye. Nozhin, doctor of philological sciences: "A Lesson in Logic"]

[Excerpt] In a public address one has to not simply say "yes" or "no," but be able to explain intelligently why "yes" or "no." Proof is the basis of the convincingness of speech. We find an excellent example of proof by analogy in one of L. I. Brezhnev's speeches: "For many years the ruling circles of the bourgeois countries did not want to recognize the Soviet state. They had to recognize it. They did not want to recognize the German Democratic Republic. They had to recognize it. They refused to recognize the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Through its heroic struggle the Vietnamese people has now won for itself universal recognition. Some people are still clinging to the policy of economic and political blockade, and the non-recognition of socialist Cuba. They will have to recognize it, we say with confidence!" Next there is a generalizing conclusion: "Is it not time finally to extract one simple lesson from history: the movement to socialism is an objective process."

The conscious mastery of the laws of logic puts in the hands of the propagandist an extremely sharp polemical weapon which helps him to be victorious in arguments, to change the mind of somebody who is incorrect or brand him as wrong, and to demonstrate the invalidity of his judgments just at the moment when, willy-nilly-he is violating them. This is especially important in polemics with an ideological opponent who, while creating an appearance of logical validity for his judgments, deliberately undertakes to violate the laws of logic, for otherwise they would lead him to undesirable results.

Almost every day we encounter examples of logical invalidity in the practice of our ideological opponent. Thus, the assertion by Western politicians that an aggravation of the international situation was allegedly caused by the Afghan events was a flagrant violation of elementary logic. Meanwhile, a course that was hostile to peace was begun by the reactionary circles of the West long before the events in Afghanistan. Here, causal relationships are deliberately mixed up with the sequence of events.

Unable to prove the theses he puts forward, our ideological opponent goes in for all kinds of substitutions and jugglings, trying to switch the public's attention to a different issue. Thus, in the polemics between the social systems on democracy and on human rights the defenders of the capitalist system present the issue of the political system in such a way as if the distinctive feature of the socialist system is a "one-party system and dictatorship," while the distinctive feature of the capitalist system is a "multi-party system and democracy." But this is a clear thesis substitution, for we know that today among both the socialist and the developing capitalist countries there are those in which one or several political parties operate, but this in and of itself does not determine (democratic or non-democratic) the character of a system.

Thus, if a propagandist wants to have a serious influence on the mind and feelings of his listeners he must inevitably master logic--know how to construct his address in a logically correct way, to prove his ideas and theses which he has advanced, and to convincingly refute the arguments of ideological opponents.

2959
CSO: 1800/233

APPEARANCE OF 'KRISHNA CONSCIOUSNESS' IN USSR DENOUNCED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by A. Motsov and S. Sadoshenko: "The Yogi With Blue Eyes"]

[Excerpts] In the fall of 1980 a health club was created at the Krasnoyarsk City Palace of Culture. It was born after a lecture by N. Malkina,"Our Organism's Reserves." During the lecture S. Yermolayev, a waiter at the restaurant "Sibir'", stated to the entire hall:

--Enough theorizing! It is time to go to deeds. Those yogis know how.

And he told that a yogi can drink a glass of steaming sulphuric acid and he is still alive and healthy. Or this kind of miracle: he lies on pieces of glass, and a five-ton truck rides onto his chest, and not one of the pieces of glass even scratches the yogi's bare back. And so forth: he can stop his heart, move a stool with a glance. . . . And also, S. Yermolayev issued a challenge, anybody can turn into a yogi, you only have to work at it stubbornly and comply with certain commandments. That is how you should improve your health.

So, by the time of their first exercise the "health specialists" were already morally prepared to swallow stories about the fabulous abilities of yogis. But to see a live yogi--this they did not expect! And the yogi, a shy youth with blue eyes named Tret'yakov, here he is!

The newly discovered yogi astonished everybody. Wearing a bright dhoti, he had beads on his neck, a tambourine in one hand, and religious beads in the other. Closing his eyes, he sat in the "lotus" pose and monotonously sang the mantra: "Hari Krishna, Hari Krishna. . . ." A real honest-to-goodness yogi!

A healthy person, Tret'yakov reasoned at the second meeting, is an active member of society. A person who cares about his health thereby brings benefit to society and to the state. And real health can be reached if you work on your yoga-mantra. And Tret'yakov explained that a mantra was specially selected words which had to be repeated. And he said that scientists are proving that the voice vibration connected with reading the mantra produces such changes in a person's psyche that he becomes impervious to all sicknesses.

--Yes, yes, yes!--Tret'yakov's mother, Tamara Nikolayevna, joined in the conversation.--After I began to read the mantra I began to feel excellent and there was clearness in my head. I even began to feel my biopole.

--So, let's begin!--Yevgeniy said, and under the vaults of the Palace of Culture there began to be heard: "Hari Krishna, Hari Krishna. . . ."

Adult people, many with higher technical educations, listened carefully and wrote down the words of the mantra.

Returning to the events of those days, we try time and time again to understand how this Hindu movement which was born in the middle of the first millenium before our era could today create enthusiasm in far from illiterate people.

First of all, the beautiful packaging has to be noticed. Tret'yakov and those like him have "modernized" the ancient "philosophy" and have set it on a "scientific" basis. Voice vibrations have been put into play, and changes in psychology and in the biofield, and the repetition of the name of God has been turned into a "specially selected composition of words."

And there is one more circumstance to which attention has to be called. Today, it is fashionable, for example, to perform medicinal fasting and to observe various kinds of diets, and yoga preaches vegetarianism. We are fighting against alcoholism and we condemn smokers, and yoga prohibits alcohol and nicotine. We hold philistinism and a love of things up to shame, but yoga summons us to asceticism and to a rejection of the external attributes of well-being. It is this which later made it possible for Tret'yakov to build a bridge: the philosophy of the yogis, he said, in no way contradicts Marxist philosophy.

And so, the Krishnaites continuedto meet, changing apartments from time to time. Some people were still hoping that at any moment Tret'yakov would adopt the "candle" pose or would wind himself into the "basket" pose, or would say such words as would immediately make it possible for people to turn into "real yogis," but everybody received only one instruction: "Read the mantra!"

The mantra had to be repeated 1,728 times a day, while fingering the religious beads. You could repeat it more times also. A. Murachenko, for example, a person with a higher education, repeated this nonsense regularly for two months.

The "devotees of Krishna consciousness" did not know yet that they were at the lowest rung as communicants. . . . At first the singing of the mantra in chorus as a possibility of severing oneself from earthly affairs and cares. Then a movement to more difficult things--the singing of fragments from the "Bhagavad-Gita" and an understanding with one's "purified consciousness" of the true essence of the prophecies taking place in the world. Those who had come to believe would be compelled to give up all socially useful activity and to forget about the interests and ideals of their people. All of that is earthly and superficial, but it is necessary to go deep, to God, singing the mantras aloud to oneself, amongst people, and in solitude. Sing, sing, sing. . . .

This is what awaited them. Meanwhile, "Krishna consciousness" had been grasped by the graduate of the Krasnoyarsk Polytechnical Institute V. Chepurnoy, the engineer at the local branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydro-Engineering G. Grinberg, the senior engineer at the laboratory of the All-Union Institute of the Aluminum, Magnesium, and Electrode Industry at the Krasnoyarsk Aluminum Plant A. Mal'tsev, and other enlightened people. They looked at themselves in the mirror, hoping to discover their biofields. Some of them had already "felt" it.

It will probably be of some interest for the readers to learn how Yevgeniy Tret'yakov became a yogi. What "brought him to the God Krishna"?

He had studied in three institutes. He was expelled from one of them for buying and selling foreigners' clothes and for speculation. He was expelled from another for amoral behavior. The third he himself left. However, let us give the floor to Yevgeniy.

"I studied without bad marks, but my health was nottoo good and I decided that I had to get some treatment. I became interested in various autogenetic systems of training and in yoga, through the practice of which, I had heard, one could make oneself healthy. At a lecture in Moscow in the summer of 1979 I became acquainted with A. Pinyayev.

Anatoliy Fedorovich invited me to his house to look at amateur films which had been made in the West. He strongly propagandized mantra-yoga. It was at his house that I heard lectures by the spiritual teacher who, as I was told, had come from Sweden. I also began to read a mantra. . . ."

The emissaries of the society actively try to recruit "devotees" in the socialist countries also. Here is how they do this. "At the 1979 International Book Fair in Moscow Pinyayev was the official translator for the Krishnaite publishing house 'Bhaktivedanta Book Trust' which was exhibiting its books. In order to attract visitors free "Indian sweets" were given out,--Tret'yakov recounts.--They were made by myself and the other devotees. 'Hari Krishna' music was playing, and there were bright book-jackets with mythological beings on them that caught one's eye. People who came up were offered order blanks to fill out for the books which interested them. The money, from 5 to 30 rubles, had to be paid immediately."

. . . both Pinyayev and Tret'yakov very quickly ceased to feel the need for work (for such people what could be more beautiful than religion which summons you to parasitism!). But one had to have something to eat, something to wear, and something with which to make missionary "work trips." And Pinyayev also had to satisfy his long-time passion: he could not pass by a commission store in which an Indian vase or an Arab candle-holder was being sold. Pinyayev did not advertise the source of his income, but he always had money. He did not conceal this from the members of the sect, although at the same time he preached asceticism. Sometimes the "Brahman" would show a movie film and would collect a hundred rubles a showing from the audience. He sold the books which he acquired at international book fairs.

The logic of the development of events according to Krishna inevitably leads to breaking the law, because the propaganda of social passivity leads to parasitism, and it, in its turn, gives rise to the necessity for getting money by illegal means.

Such is the true face of the admirers of Krishna. Most of them have already understood that they had submitted to an alien influence by swallowing the shiny lure of our ideological enemy. Some still have to understand this.

In Krasnoyarsk the group of Krishnaites has disintegrated. Their spiritual leader Ye. Tret'yakov has been convicted of parasitism.

2959
CSO: 1800/234

KAZAKH GOSSTROY CHAIRMAN ON CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by A. Bektemisov, chairman of Gosstroy Kazakh SSR: "Improve the Plans"]

[Text] The 26th congress determined that a fundamental task of capital construction is increasing the production potential of the country on a new technical basis, erecting new housing and facilities for municipal-consumer and social use. In this connection, many tasks were set which would have to be solved by builders at a much higher level.

It is no accident that at the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the most pressing questions of economic construction and ways of solving them were disclosed with party adherence to principle. Special attention was directed to the need of achieving a higher efficiency of production and observance of the strictest possible regime of economy in the use of all forms of resources. The decisions of the Plenum, theses and conclusions contained in the speech delivered there by L.I. Brezhnev will play an important role in the fulfillment of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 11th Five-Year Period and for the 1982 national-economic plan approved by the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

It should be noted that during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan capital investment in the national economy of the republic amounted to 33.4 billion rubles, which is significantly more than during the preceding five-year plan. Special attention was concentrated on the start-up of capacities and facilities in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, coal, petroleum, chemical, food and light industry and on facilities of housing and cultural-consumer use.

Major tasks have been set before us in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Approximately 38 billion rubles of capital investment have been allocated for the national economy of the republic.

Their effective use depends to a significant degree on the work of the many-thousand army of planners.

Thus during the past five-year plan there were developed 12 schemes of general plans of industrial centers and schemes for regulation of industrial construction, uniting 258 enterprises of different sectors with a total estimated cost of

1.7 billion rubles. At the present time all oblasts and 193 administrative rayons are provided with schemes and drafts of plans; purposeful work is continuing on the development and correction of general plans of cities.

Much attention is being given to the elaboration of model plans of civil housing type. A total of 283 model projects has been developed providing for the latest achievements of science and advanced technology; considerable work has also been done on the revision of previously approved plans for the purpose of reducing estimated cost, material intensiveness (especially of metal) and the expenditure of fuel and power resources through the introduction of more efficient volume-planning and design solutions and the elimination of extravagances and other measures. But as a whole, the organization of planning and research work still lags behind the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Despite the constant growth of the volume of corresponding work, many construction projects nonetheless have been carried out on the basis of unfinished and unapproved plans. At the same time, there has been a sharp growth in the number of planners who are not used in construction. On the average, each third one of them has not been put to work. Thus, at the beginning of the current year, the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Consumer Services possessed documentation on the construction of 108 facilities with an estimated cost of 46 million rubles, which created a four-year reserve. Naturally, under such conditions most of the plans become obsolete and require reworking, while the money spent on them—more than one million rubles—is just wasted. A similar situation exists at the Ministry of Motor Highways, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal services and at other ministries and departments.

For this reason, planning and research work plans were deprived of reliable long-term developments and turned out to be unstable. Thus the work regularity of planning organizations was upset, the normal technology of planning was not adhered to, and a situation of crash work was frequently created, leading to lower plan quality.

In this connection, it would be fitting to note that this year ministries and departments were not provided targets and initial data by the planning organizations of Gosstroy in the amount of 12 million rubles, and financing was not opened for 22 million rubles. This particularly applies to the Ministry of Motor Transport, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika and the Alma Atinskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblispolkoms. It should not be forgotten that beginning with 1982 facilities whose construction has not been confirmed by five-year plans will not be accepted for planning and those lacking title lists--for credit extension.

Of course, defects in planning work do not boil down simply to questions of its organization. And the technical and economic level of many plans remains still unsatisfactory. Scientific-technical achievements and advanced experienced are far from always used in them. An example of this is to be found in the plans of silicate-brick plants in Ural'sk and Kzyl-Orda worked out by the NIIstromproyekt Institute. While going into operation in 1976-1977, the plants still have not reached their planned capacity as a result of committed blunders and mistakes. Because of their partial utilization, they are short 600 million bricks.

It is enough to say that on the basis of the stated and other reasons, of the 964 plans and technical and economic substantiations with a total estimated cost of 3.6 billion rubles, 426 were returned for further improvement or partial refusal. It is necessary to point out that even in many recommended and approved plans and technical and economic substantiations there were irrational solutions and errors whose rectification in the process of examination made it possible to reduce the estimated cost by 120.4 million rubles.

An effective way of improving the quality of construction and its industrialization as well as reducing planning time is typification of plan solutions. But serious defects still exist in this field. A number of model plans are still in effect with low technical and economic indicators, nonoptimal planning parameters and uneconomical designs. The stock of model plans is slow in being corrected or renewed.

A significant flaw in planning and estimating work is unreliable determination of the estimated cost of construction. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan and 9 months of 1981, Gosplan and Gosstroy Kazakh SSR were obliged to correlate increased estimated costs for 57 previously approved plans amounting to an average of 15 percent above their initial cost. A significant portion of the cost rises was the consequence of blunders and mistakes made by planning organizations as well as the low level of planning esimate discipline.

Serious oversights were found in plans that had passed through departmental examination and had been approved by ministries, departments and ispolkoms. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the republic Gosstroy as a form of selective check examined 350 plans; of these 238 were returned for further development. At the same time, the possibility was disclosed of reducing the cost by more than 6 percent and curtailing the expenditure of basic materials. Particularly many violations were found in plans approved by the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Motor transport of the republic.

Considering that the indicated defects are to be found in the plans of all checked institutes and clients, there is reason to believe that excesses and mistakes in the planning of enterprises, buildings and structures cost many tens of millions of rubles, thousands of tons of metal, cement and other material resources. The struggle with these excesses and violations constitutes a big reserve of planners for the fulfillment of targets of lowering price and reducing the material intensiveness of construction.

Attaching an especially important value to the quality of planning in the 11th Five-Year Plan and subsequent years, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a special decree "On Improving Planning and Estimate Work."

The solution of this important task will make it possible to improve the technological structure of capital investment in the 11th Five-Year Plan and to reduce the relative share of construction and installation work in the total volume of capital investment to 51 percent versus 54 percent in the past five-year plan.

A new manner of evaluating the operational activity of planning and research organizations in regard to the turning over of completely finished documentation accepted by clients obliges ministries and departments to raise the level of supervision over subordinate organizations, to strengthen control over the rational utilization of funds for planning work, to ensure the active participation of collectives in the all-union and republic socialist competition and to direct them to the solution of the forced targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The duty of planners is to fully utilize the new opportunities granted them by the party and the government, to provide construction projects of the 11th Five-Year Plan with modern and economical plans and to promote thereby the forward movement of our country and republic along the path of technical, economic and social progress.

We believe that the republic's ministries and departments, collectives of planning, research and scientific-research organizations will apply all their efforts to the solution of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress in the field of capital construction and planning and estimate work.

7697
CSO: 1830/228

KAZAKH CONSTRUCTION FOR 1982 REVIEWED

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "Kazakhstan in Construction"]

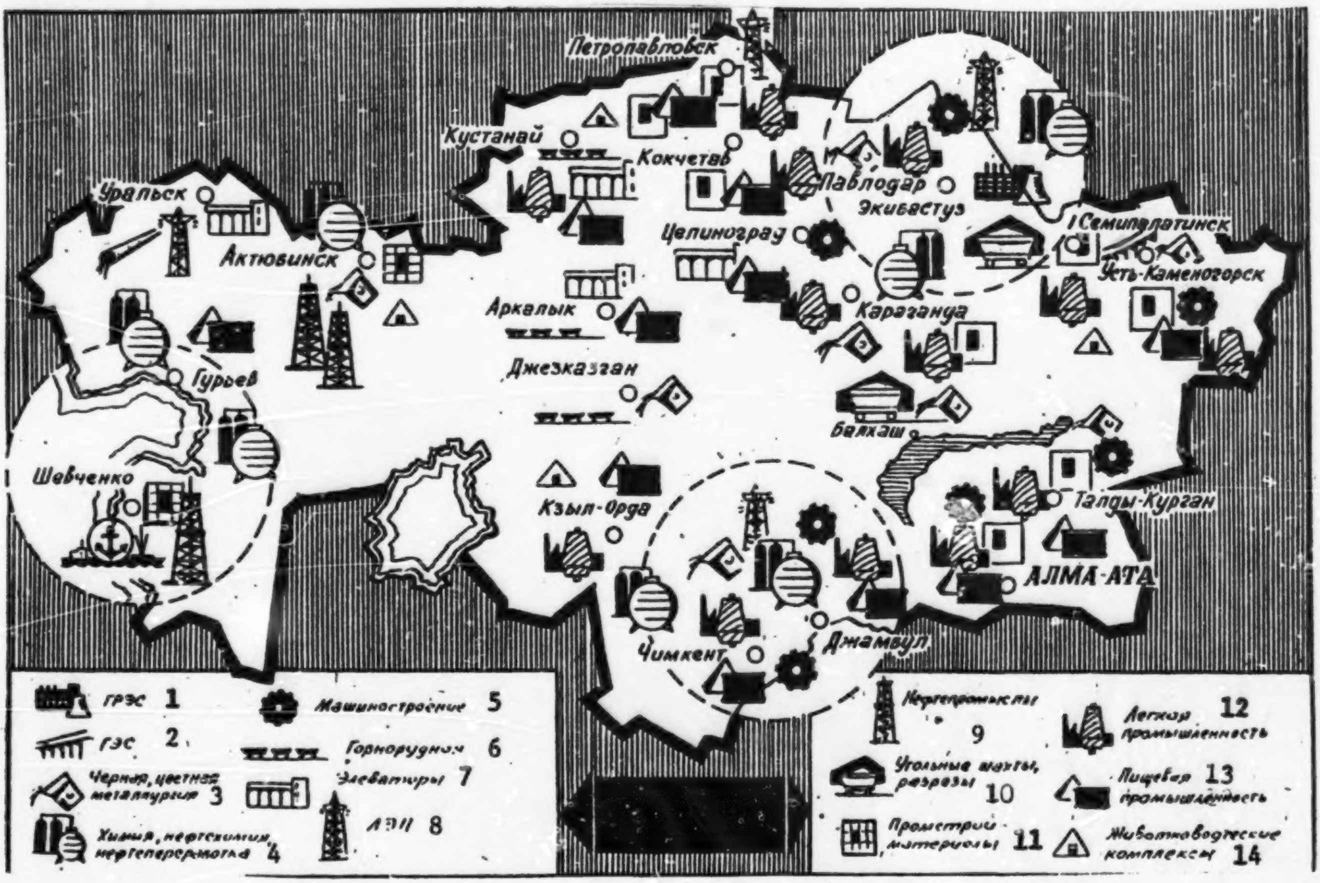
[Text] Kazakhstan is an enormous construction site. There is not a corner in our republic where constructive work is not being performed. The Kazakh SSR occupies one of the first places in the union for the growth rates of its capital construction. Thus, during the 9th Five-Year Plan, construction workers utilized 28 billion rubles. During the 10th capital investments came to 33.4 billion rubles. These enormous resources have been expended for a further development of the economy and for a rise in the material and cultural levels of the workers. Even more majestic is the program of constructive work which was mapped out by the 26th CPSU Congress for the 11th Five-Year Plan. According to the economic development plan, 35.5 billion rubles are slated to be assigned for these purposes--2.1 billion rubles more than during the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Take a look at this schematic map of our republic. Only a small number of the new construction sites of the current Five-Year Plan is indicated on it. But even this approximate scheme provides a quite clear idea about the diverse character of present-day construction. The realization of the program which has been mapped out for the 11th Five-Year Plan means that new enterprises in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and in the fuel, chemical, machine building, light, food, and meat and dairy industries will begin to operate, and new powerful electric transmission lines, comfortable residential houses, children's and school institutions, hospitals, and cultural and domestic and administrative buildings will appear.

The first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan has become history. What did it contribute to the work of creation on Kazakh land and what kind of baton did it hand over to the new year--the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR?

A week ago KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA informed its readers that at the Yermakov Ferroalloys Plant the new super-powerful furnace No. 63 has been put into operation. This is a unique engineering installation which embodies the best achievements of modern engineering thought. Here for the first time in the world practice of the creation of such furnaces the tub has been made a rotating one. The experience and mastery of the construction and installation workers of

"Yermakferrosplavstroy," "Kazpromtekhmontazh," and "Kazelectromontazh" made it possible to successfully cope with difficult tasks. The furnace is operating well.


Петропавловск
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Уральск
Актюбинск
Павлодар
Экибастуз
Целиноград
Семипалатинск
Усть-Каменогорск
Аркалык
Караганда
Джезказган
Гурьев
Балхаш
Шевченко
Кзыл-Орда
Талды-Курган
АЛМА-АТА
Чимкент
Джамбул
ГРЭС 1
ГЭС 2
Черная, цветная металлургия 3
Химия, нефтехимия, нефтепереработка 4
Машиностроение 5
Горнорудная 6
Элеваторы 7
ЛЭП 8
Нефтепромыслы 9
Угольные шахты, разрезы 10
Промстрой-материалы 11
Легкая промышленность 12
Пищевая промышленность 13
Животноводческие комплексы 14

Key:

1. State regional electric power station
2. Hydro-electric power station
3. Ferrous, nonferrous metallurgy
4. Chemical, petrochemical, petroleum refining
5. Machine building
6. Mining
7. Grain storage units
8. Electric transmission lines
9. Petroleum fields

[Key continued on following page]

10. Coal mines, pits
11. Industrial construction materials
12. Light industry
13. Food industry
14. Animal husbandry complexes

The past year has brought quite a few other major victories in capital construction. The third 500,000-power-bloc at the Ekibastuz State Regional Hydroelectric Power Station-1 has already been supplying the economy with electricity for more than 10 months. . . . The Ural River now has operating over it a guy crossing--a highly complex hydro-engineering installation which will make it possible to flood more than 35,000 hectares of the arid Aznabay-Taypak tract. . . . Around 500 petroleum and gas wells have gone into operation. . . . Thousands of kilometers of new electric transmission lines are already performing their silent but very important work for the national economy. . . . Polystyrol shops at the plastic plant in Shevchenko, zinc and battery shops at the Leninogorsk Polymetallic Combine. . . . Garment Factories in Petropavlovsk, Zyryanovsk, and Pavlodar. . . .

You cannot count them all. Suffice it to say, that last year more than 100 enterprises and large shops and capacities went into operation. In addition, the population received millions of square meters of well-built housing and many social and cultural facilities. In all, more than 6 billion rubles were spent for these purposes.

The successes which have been achieved are a good foundation for the fulfillment of the construction plan of the second year of the five-year Plan. This year will be somewhat unusual for construction workers in the sense that without any appreciable increase in the amount of capital investments it will be necessary to sharply increase the amount of fixed productive capital which is delivered for operations.

Touching upon this question in his report at the Fourth Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan comrade D. A. Kunayev noted that in order to achieve our goal the chief direction of all of the work of construction workers during the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan has to become a concentration of forces and resources on the most rapid completion of those enterprises which are capable of ensuring the greatest increase in output, an acceleration of scientific and technological progress, the opening up of bottlenecks, and the elimination of disproportions.

In connection with this, serious tasks have been set before the collective of the republic's almost 700,000 construction workers. One of them is a maximum acceleration of work on the chief object which is represented by the Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex. Here it will be necessary to ensure in the shortest possible time the efficient work of the 4th and to commission the 5th and 6th energy blocs of the Ekibastuz State Hydroelectric Power Station-1. A vast construction program will be carried out at other highly important objects of the Karatau-Dzhambul, Mangyshlak, and Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complexes. Measures are being taken to speed up the work rates in the construction of large capacities for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy enterprises. In particular, if we are speaking about nonferrous metallurgy, this concerns above all the Zhayrem, Akchatauz, Achisay, and Dzhezkazgan combines. Ferrous metallurgy will obtain new capacities at the Kachar and Don ore enriching combines, the Yermakov Ferroalloys Plant, and other enterprises. The construction of the Shul'binsk Hydroelectric Power Station will be intensified. All of the start-up projects of the branches of group "B" have been taken under special control. In all, it is planned to commission more than 90 capacities and objects in 1982.

In addition, according to the plan for the year, it is planned to commission more than 6 million square meters of housing space, children's preschool institutions for 32,000 children, and general educational schools for 74,000 pupils. The hospital system will grow by 3,700 beds.

The annual total of capital investments will come to 7 billion rubles.

Through the will of the party and the people whole cities and settlements are rising up and the industrial map of the republic is changing radically. The successful realization of the construction program of the coming year will be another step forward in the social and economic development of Kazakhstan and a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

2959
CSO: 1830/227

REGIONAL

UZBEK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT ON CENTRAL ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 82 p 3

/Article by academician A. Sadykov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labor: "Science and Creation"7

/Text7 In a strictly philosophical sense the universality of time lies in its length, nonrecurrability and irreversibility. However, in the sphere of human activity it is the chief judge of everything that exists and takes place and the criterion of all the truths--scientific, social and wordly--obtained with such difficulty and always fully concrete.

Time is measured by means of the most different hours. We in our socialist world reckon our existence according to the calendar of our revolutionary dates and see in them, in our living reality, the vivid expression and confirmation of our communist values and ideals.

In the new year that has begun the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be such a memorable date and another big step to future progress. If, mentally glancing over our great homeland, one wants to find out what the chief thing, perhaps constituting the highest achievement of our system and of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, is, one will put the inviolable fraternal friendship among USSR nations, continuously developing social relations and democracy of the Soviet system, which are our common pride, in one of the first places.

At one time bourgeois falsifiers of the history and reality of the Soviet state wasted piles of paper, trying to prove the unprovable, that is, that the soviets as a form of the new power did not meet the national ideals of the nations of Central Asia and that the latter were cheated of their rights and expectations. However, the sun cannot be covered with the palm of one's hand! Now the whole world knows that the republics of Central Asia--yesterday the national outlying districts of the tsarist empire--in the family of the republics of the Soviet Union have risen to the height of modern economic and cultural development and that the people of these republics--Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Tajiks, Kirghiz, Turkmens and Karakalpaks--appear before the whole world in all the beauty of their spiritual makeup. How can we not mention the prophetic words of V. I. Lenin, who, ardently believing in the bright future of the Eastern nations, wrote that the "popular masses of the East..., which thus far have been the object of the international policy of imperialism, which for capitalist culture and civilization have existed only as material for fertilization, will rise here as independent participants, as creators of a new life."

The Communist Party and the Soviet State, fulfilling Lenin's precepts, did not spare efforts for an accelerated advance of economically backward regions and attained this through the establishment of powerful industrial centers, cooperation of agriculture and performance of a cultural revolution here. All this began in V. I. Lenin's lifetime. I am closer to the sphere of science. Here too there are convincing examples confirming what has been stated.

In February 1920 from Moscow's Bryansk Railroad Station an unusual train left for Tashkent. This was the sanitary train No 159. However, not sick or wounded people occupied its compartments. Eighty-six professors, docents and pedagogs from Moscow and Petrograd universities. going to work at Turkestan State University, traveled on it (this university was officially established in September 1920 by V. I. Lenin's decree). In 65 railroad cars there were books, laboratory equipment and medical apparatus.

On the road the professors often sawed firewood for furnaces in order to transfer the fuel supplied steam engine to the opposing, really sanitary train. The train traveled to Tashkent for 55 days at an average speed of 2.5 km per hour. However, Lenin and the party wisely thought that it would initiate acceleration of scientific and technical progress for all Central Asia. And it turned out so. Turkestan University not only opened the door to higher education for all the nations of Central Asia, but rose, as a powerful tree, from the shoots of which specialized higher educational institutions began to develop one after the other. In only 12 years, by December 1932, when the 10th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was observed, there were 37 scientific research institutions and about 30 higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan.

The journal VESTNIK VOSPITANIYA, considering that less than 3 percent of the population in Central Asia knew how to read or write, in 1906 stated that 4,600 years would be needed to abolish illiteracy there. What could this period have been in reality? However, October burst forth. Helvetius said that the art of forming people was so closely connected with the form of government that any significant change in public education was hardly possible without changes in the state system itself. This fundamental change took place and in 20 years an end was put to the illiteracy of the population--the entire population up to the age of 45--in my republic.

The train of science, which traveled from Moscow to Tashkent through the glow of the civil war, became the bright torch of education and culture, which revolutionary Russia carried to outlying districts. Many progressive Russian scientists turned to their concerns and needs. For example, during those years I. Aleksandrov, A. Chaplygin, G. Rizenkampf and others did a great deal for the development of irrigation in Central Asia. For the first time tasks of local importance began to be closely connected with the general needs of the Soviet republics.

With the formation of the USSR the development of Soviet science took on a planned and extraordinarily efficient nature. Central economic and planning bodies were able to clearly formulate the fundamental practical tasks that required the maximum attention of scientists and their efforts were more fully concentrated on the solution, along with theoretical problems, of key national economic problems. A broad explanation of the fact that the entire life of Soviet society was built on a scientific basis was of tremendous importance for the political and professional education of local personnel.

The development of republic academies of sciences and their ever growing contribution to science and scientific and technical progress were the direct results of Lenin's national policy, the advances of all the Union republics and the strong organizing influence of the USSR on the country's entire life. I take the liberty of citing the example of Uzbekistan and its academies. Now in the republic there are 35,000 scientific workers, including more than 900 doctors and 14,000 candidates of sciences, dozens of scientific research institutions and 43 higher educational institutions, which along with personnel training are engaged in remarkable scientific research.

We realize that as yet not all of them work with the proper return. At the same time, the contribution of Uzbekistan's scientists to the development of fundamental and applied research is significant, was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress and has a tendency toward growth. Of course, cotton growing is in the center of attention of the republic's scientists. In the last 2 years cotton growers sold more than 12 million tons of raw cotton to the state. Their work was highly evaluated in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Scientists, primarily breeders, helped to a considerable degree to reach such a goal. On the basis of the achievements of geneticists, botanists, chemists and biologists they were able to develop cotton varieties, which warded off the harmful effect of wilt approximately for a decade.

The next change of varieties is now needed. Their development is not an easy matter. However, scientists have something to offer practical workers. The scientists of the Institute of Experimental Plant Biology of the republic's Academy of Sciences developed and regionalized medium-fiber cotton varieties and fine-fiber varieties were bred at the Institute of Selection and Seed Breeding of Cotton of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. Chemists developed new types of fertilizers including chemical elements deficient in the soil of a number of regions in our zone, as well as nontoxic defoliants and growth stimulators. Mechanics designed flow lines for plants specializing in the preparation of cotton seeds.

The concentration of the forces of the academy and other scientific centers in the republic on the solution of urgent economic problems specific for Uzbekistan and precisely for this reason of statewide importance greatly increased the efficiency of their work. The economic efficiency from the introduction of completed scientific research performed by the academy totaled about 1.5 billion rubles during the past five-year plan. Every ruble invested in science brought a fivefold return.

Nevertheless, the introduction of scientific developments is slower than one would wish. To accelerate it, in the last few years we have more and more energetically changed over to work according to overall object scientific and technical programs of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, of the Gosplan and of the USSR Academy of Sciences. A total of 8 programs are overall and 18, regional. They include a reliable long-term supply of water for irrigated land, development of new cotton varieties with enhanced technological fiber qualities, search for feed production potentials and so forth.

Let us dwell on the "Voda" /water/ program. To grow 1 ton of raw cotton, 6,000 cubic meters of water are needed. As compared with the prerevolutionary period the gross output of cotton increased 12-fold, while water sources in Central Asia remained the same. Furthermore, nearby there are millions of hectares of virgin land, which with artificial irrigation can produce a rapid effect felt for the entire country. Where is the way out? Of course, first of all, in the ability to save water. A sharp emphasis on this problem has already led to a practical result: Improved irrigation methods have been proposed. At the same time, the possibility of transferring part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia is studied in depth.

The recent success of natural sciences is largely due to the extremely extensive application of research by means of computer equipment and mathematical methods. On a broad plane the joining of efforts by scientists of the academies of the fraternal republics is ever more fruitful. Research on an increase in the feed productivity of desert and semidesert pastures in Central Asia was awarded the 1981 USSR State Prize. For many years it was conducted separately by scientists and production workers of the Turkmen and Uzbek SSR, but the problem was solved when they embarked on this work together.

Now on the basis of a creative agreement the academies of sciences of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen and Kirghiz SSR have expanded very productive overall research on many regional problems.

Another example illustrates what it means to join efforts and to clearly define a goal. The country purchased a number of radio isotopes necessary for biological and medical research in England. However, for short-sighted political reasons its government stopped the delivery of these preparations to the USSR. This also happened before. It is well known how this ended. This time the physicists of Uzbekistan's Academy of Sciences and of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences united and quickly developed these isotopes. Their production has already been mastered. We doubly repay those who maintain good relations with us. But an attempt to boycott us is a futile endeavor. However, I would also like to stress another matter: The cited case once again confirms the profound correctness of the words uttered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress that at times "we waste a great deal of money on the purchase abroad of equipment and technology, which we can fully manufacture ourselves and often of a higher quality."

We have entered a new year, the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, mobilized for the solution of not easy, but inspiring, tasks of the five-year plan and full of optimism. We deeply believe in our ideas, in our country and in the strength of labor. We are firmly confident that its daily fruits and future results will again and again confirm the lofty time tested truth that the path indicated by our party is the only correct path. We are proud and strong, because we realize that time is with us and works for us!

11,439
CSO: 1830/220

TURKMEN GOSPLAN DEPUTY DESCRIBES PLAN PROGRESS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 13 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "Turkmenistan Under Construction"]

> [Text] The labor of construction workers who make an enormous contribution to strengthening the economic might of our country is not easy, but it is thankful. They build plants and factories, animal husbandry complexes, petroleum and gas fields, and cities and settlements. They are changing the face of Karakum and expanding the borders of ancient farming oases. Turkmen construction worker collectives are faced with large plans in the second year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. The First Deputy Chairman of Gosplan of the Turkmen SSR V. V. Polyakov described the basic directions of capital investments in 1982 to the correspondent of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA N. Sosnina.

Quite a bit was accomplished by our construction workers last year: enterprises were reconstructed, new ones were built, and residential houses, schools, and kindergartens were put into operation. However, the results of the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan could have been much better if the contracting ministries and departments had been more energetic in changing the style of the management of capital construction in accordance with the demands of the time. Weak production bases, scattered manpower and resources, and shortcomings in the organization of labor prevented the fulfillment of commissioning plans for certain objects in industry and the fuel industry, housing, and others.

Debts have to be paid. The party is directing construction workers to a sharp increase in the effectiveness of capital investments. In comparison to past years, the procedure for distributing the capital which is invested in the development of the economy has been changed somewhat. There will be a substantial increase in the amounts of capital investments being directed to the reconstruction and re-equipping of operating enterprises. They will reach 64.4 million rubles and will be used above all in the branches which produce consumer goods.

More than 60% of the increase in output, for example, in light industry is slated to be obtained from operating capacities on the basis of a wide introduction of highly productive spinning machines, shuttleless weaving machines, and overall mechanized and automated lines in the knitwear, garment, and footwear branches.

The same purposes are being followed in the reconstruction of the Ashkhabad Cotton Textile Combine imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, the "Krasnyy Molot" Gas Fittings Plant, and the Bayram-Aliskiy meat and fat combine and by the future reconstruction of the Maryskiy Meat Combine and Combined Feeds Plant, the Tashauzskiy Rice Plant, and many other enterprises. As a result of the re-equipping and expansion of production, fixed capital in the republic will increase compared to 1981 by 7.3%, and its average annual value will be 11.1 billion rubles.

The concentration of efforts on start-up and top-priority objects is a highly important task for all of the participants in the construction conveyor. It is here that equipment, people, and materials have to be brought together and skillful use has to be made of them in order to absolutely fulfill the plans. It should not be forgotten that today the payment of construction workers will be made not for amounts of fixed capital, but for capacities and buildings ready for operation. Life is forcing economic leaders to review the structure of the management of capital work and to eliminate serious barriers and hindrances--too many levels of management, parallelism, and departmental barriers.

Harmonious joint work--this is what is necessary now at all objects which are being constructed. And above all at those which define the face of our economy. I have in mind energy and the fuel industry. It is known that the party and government attribute paramount importance to the development of these branches. In 1985 it is planned to produce 78.8% more electric energy in the Turkmen SSR than in 1980.

The foundation for growth has been laid. The Krasnovodsk Heat and Electric Power Station and the Nebit-Dagskaya and Bezmein State Regional Electric Power Stations are being expanded and reconstructed, capacities are increasing at the Mariy State Regional Electric Power Station where the seventh and eighth blocks will be raised, and the Chardzhou Heat and Electric Power Station is being built in the settlement of Neftezavodsk. It is planned to complete the work on joining the Turkmen energy system to the Common Energy System of Central Asia by means of powerful electric transmission lines; and to expand distribution systems. The realization of the plans for new construction and re-equipping will make it possible to improve energy supplies for the republic and its neighbors.

The construction site map of the Turkmen SSR will be added to by many objects in the gas extracting industry. Whereas on 1 January 1981 the All-Union "Turkmengazprom" Industrial Association was working thirteen deposits, in January 1986 it will be working 23 of them. Operations are supposed to begin at the Severnyy Balkui, Uchadzhi, Seyrab, Shorkel', Vostochnyy Tedzhen, Davletabad, Samantepe, and Gugurtli fields, five of which will already be producing output this year. The amount of exploitation drilling will increase by 30.4%. The deposits of sea oil at the Chelekenskaya section of the Caspian are being worked at accelerated rates. The collective of the "Chelekenmorneftegazprom" will take three promising sites--the Prichelekenskiy cupola, Livanova-Vostochnaya, and Barinova. In this way, the republic's role in supplying the country with blue fuel and condensate will grow.

In 1982 the All-Union "Turkmengazprom" Production Association will have to utilize 244.3 million rubles worth of capital investments--not only in the southeast of Turkmenia, but also in the north of Karakumov where it is necessary to commission refrigeration installations in Kirpichli, Naipe, and Gugurtli. The realization of a strenuous gas construction program requires an outstripping development for its production base. This question is a crucial one on the agenda of the "Turkmenneftegazstroy" Association.

Unfortunately, the extraction of petroleum in the west of the republic is decreasing. The special conditions of the development of the petroleum industry at the present stage compels the investment in it of considerable capital. During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan 813.5 million rubles has to be utilized, with 114 million rubles of this amount used for construction and installation work. It is planned to build up the Erdekli, Ekizak, and Chikishlyar deposits, to build several gas pipelines, compressor stations, and production bases for drilling, to construct motor vehicle roads, and so forth.

The development of the petro-chemical complex of the Turkmen SSR has been assigned a large place in the plans of the second year of the five-year plan. In addition to increasing the capacities of the Krasnovodsk Petroleum Refining Plant, the construction of a large enterprise of the branch in Neftezavodsk will continue. When this work is completed the amount of petroleum refining in the republic will increase by 1985 by 1.4 times.

I would like to observe that the Turkmen South-East Territorial Complex is gaining strength. In Neftezavodsk, which will acquire the status of a city during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, a large 124,000-spindle spinning factory is being built. The commissioning of housing will increase here. And in Gaurdak-Kugitangskiy Rayon, which is rich in minerals, it is planned to perform construction and installation work in the amount of 141.1 million rubles, with 40 million rubles worth performed this year. Sulphur, celestine, and plaster stone--much more of this output will be produced than last year.

Contracting collectives have to pay especial attention to the objects which have been defined by the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR. We have already named the Chardzhou Petroleum Refining Plant and Heat and Electric Power Station, the Mary State Regional Electric Power Station, and the Ashkhabad Cotton Textile Combine. Next year we expect to have the first products from the non-fabric materials shop of the Chardzhou Cotton Wadding Factory, and in 1984 from the Bezmein Rug Combine. At the end of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan the Ministry of Construction Turkmen SSR has been bound to put the Turkmen Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant in Mary into operation.

The republic will begin such large construction projects as the non-regrindable hard alloy plate plant in Ashkhabad and the special graphitized electrode plant in Tashauz. They will give life to new branches of industry in the republic. There will be an increase in the fixed capital of the cotton ginning branch thanks to the commissioning of enterprises in Mukry, Deynau, and Sakar-Chaga.

One of the basic special purpose programs which was set by the 26th CPSU Congress--an improvement of the agro-industrial complex--is being accomplished. Almost 1/3 of the total state capital investments will be assigned to agriculture. Construction workers will begin the construction of the Tashauz branch of the Tuyamuyunskiy canal, egg and meat poultry factories, wine growing sovkhozes, and cotton and rice growing sovkhozes. There will be a continuation of land improvement work, the putting of new lands into use, the creation of irrigation systems, the flooding of pasture lands, and so forth. In addition, there will appear quite a few enterprises for the processing and storage of agricultural output--elevators, wheat combines, and combined feeds plants.

As always, at the center of our attention are tasks of a social character, an improvement of the well-being of the population. In 1982 1.14 million square meters of housing space will be commissioned, including 520,000 on the basis of state capital investments. More funds have been allocated than last year for the development of trade and domestic, medical, and cultural services.

As you see, the tendency toward a more rigid balancing of plans is becoming increasingly obvious. They take account of the needs of all of the branches of the economy. The participants in the republic's construction conveyor have to set this goal for themselves--to fulfill what has been planned, to prevent the lagging of any element, and to thoroughly help the harmonious development of our society. It is an entirely realistic task if we work skillfully and with high productivity and if we get rid of the shortcomings which were discussed at the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU.

2959
CSO: 1830/216

TURKMEN JOURNALISTS HOLD CONGRESS IN ASHKHABAD

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by K. Kurbanov and V. Antonnenko: "Faithfully Serve the Party and the People"]

[Text] In the life of every collective there are noteworthy events. The Sixth Congress of the Union of Journalists of Turkmenistan was such for the workers of our republic's newspapers and magazines, television and radio, information agencies, and other information and propaganda mass media.

It is noteworthy that the congress took place in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm by the workers which has been elicited by the tremendous plans of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the realization of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and by the competition in honor of the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. This imparted to the work of the congress a special importance and responsibility for the work of all of the mass information media.

The delegates to the congress received the address by the secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan comrade M. M. Mollayeva with great satisfaction. While welcoming the participants of the forum she emphasized the great role of the republic's journalists who are on the front lines of the ideological front in the development of Turkmenistan's economy and culture. True to its Leninist traditions, our press acts as a fighting collective correspondent, agitator, and organizer of the masses. The work of many of the republic's editorial collectives is marked by creative searches, and there has been an increase in the topicality and competence of publications and in their effectiveness.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said from the tribune of the 26th CPSU Congress: "Our party feels great confidence in the many thousands of Soviet journalists and places a high value upon their difficult work. Naturally, we are all interested in having our mass information and propaganda media always be a genuine tribune for party and public opinion." This high appreciation by the party inspires and obliges journalists to struggle even more actively for the party's cause and for the triumph of its ideals. The summary report of the board of the Union of Journalists Turkmen SSR and the addresses of the delegates were imbued with a consciousness of this.

The chairman of the board A. Mamedov noted that there is a large detachment of journalists at work in our republic. During the last five years of the reporting period their efforts have been directed toward the successful accomplishment of the tasks posed by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the 21st and 22nd Congresses of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, and the subsequent decisions of the party.

The well-known decree of the CC CPSU "On a Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work," the instructions of the party congress on an overall approach to the education of the masses which were further developed in a number of decrees of the CC CPSU on the important problems of ideological work, and the books by comrade L. I. Brezhnev "Little Land," "Rebirth," "Virgin Lands," and "Reminiscences" have been at the basis of the work of the Union of Journalists. Guiding themselves by them, the creative collectives of the editorial boards of our newpapers and periodicals have been directing their efforts towards promoting a rise in the theoretical ideological level and professional mastery of journalists and their militancy and purposefulness. The professional training of journalists has been organized toward this end. They also study in the system of party education, and undergo retraining in the higher party school in Tashkent, in the Academy of Social Sciences at the CC CPSU, in the institute for advanced training for television and radio workers, and in TASS.

There are 16 creative sections and commissions attached to the Union of Journalists of the Turkmen SSR which render appreciable assistance to editorial collectives in carrying out their tasks and promote the creative growth of journalists, especially those with rayon newspapers. There has been a substantial strengthening of the creative relations of the republic's Union of Journalists with the journalists of foreign countries.

One of the basic directions of the work of the mass information media is to ensure the high effectiveness of published and unpublished materials. Diverse forms and methods are used in the struggle for effectiveness. Materials under the following rubrics have received the approval of readers: "Workers' Post Reports," "Although the Letter Was Not Published," "Returning to What Has Been Printed," "On the Tracks of a Letter," "Attention: A Formal Reply," "The Director Comments on Letters," "The Reader Continues the Discussion," "A Letter's Summons to Travel," and others.

The journalists of the youth newspapers YASH KOMMUNIST and KOMSOMOLETS TURKMENISTANA are struggling with a fighting spirit and with good Komsomol fervor for the effectiveness of their work. Quite a few interesting initiatives have appeared on their pages. A large contribution to the struggle to increase the efficiency and quality of work is being made by the creative collectives of the editorial boards of the newspapers EVENING ASHKHABAD, CHARDZHOU PRAVDA, MYDAM TAIYAR and by radio and television.

The periodical SOVET TURKMENISTANYNYN AYALLARY which recently marked its 50th anniversary has become a reliable friend and advisor for thousands upon thousands of the republic's workers. The size of the periodical has reached more than 140,000 copies, which speaks eloquently about its increased authority, close connections with its non-staff writers' collective, and about trust.

The problems of education are also a matter of concern for the creative collectives of such publications as MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI and the periodical PIONER. Describing the life and studies of the republic's pioneers and schoolboys and girls, and enlisting the cooperation of ardent and inquisitive youth correspondents, the journalists of our childrens' publications are doing important and necessary work and are educating devoted Leninists, patriots, and internationalists. Recently their own periodical appeared for the republic's youngest inhabitants--KORPE.

Seven republic, 10 oblast, 44 rayon, and 1 city newspaper and 23 periodicals and periodical-type publications are published in the republic. A number of newspapers and periodicals have been granted government awards for their great services to the communist education of the workers.

While giving a positive evaluation to the work of the Union of Journalists, the delegates to the congress at the same time took note of important shortcomings in its work and pointed to the poor contacts between the board of the Union of Journalists and party and trade union agencies. Oblast organizations show little initiative in their work with journalists and do not study the problems of editorial collectives, especially of the rayon echelon. A serious reproach was made against the Ashkhabad Oblast organization which does not make full use of the possibilities for developing the creative initiative of the journalists of the republic's capital and does poor work in organizing press conferences, disputes on journalism genres, and the work of creative sections.

What has to be done for every issue of a newspaper to be marked by inimitableness--both in content and in design,--to more fully reflect the pulse beat of the republic and the efforts of our labor collectives competing for production efficiency and work quality and for the advanced fulfillment of the annual plans and of the Five-Year Plan as a whole, and this without leaving the reader indifferent--these questions agitate every editoral collective and there was a professional discussion of them at the congress of journalists. The delegates who spoke in the discussions described their work experience and raised the problems that agitate them.

"The key topic of the newspaper SOVET TURKMENISTANY," said its editor B. Kerimi, "has been and remains a topic of the socialist competition of workers' collectives and a treatment of the anniversary watch under the motto of: 'For the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR--Sixty Shock Labor Weeks.' In dealing with this topic we base ourselves on the experience gained during the 10th Five-Year Plan."

Materials are regularly published on the pages of this newspaper which describe the work experience of advanced collectives and analyze the reasons for the lagging of enterprises which do not fulfill their plans. The editors have armed themselves with the permanent rubrics: "Not A Single Laggard at our Side" and "We Will Increase the Production of Fine-Fibred Cotton." The creative efforts of the editorial collective are also directed toward unmasking the ideological diversions of imperialism, and the formation in the republic's workers of a scientific worldview, selfless devotion to the party, to communist ideals, and to proletarian internationalism and love for their homeland. Atheistic education and a struggle against survivals of the past in the consciousness of people are at the center of the attention of the editors.

The stage setting events of recent years have determined the basic work directions of the journalists of the newspaper TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA. With the power of their journalistic words they are helping the republic party organization to mobilize our workers for the fulfillment of their national economic plans and socialist commitments and are providing a broad display of the heroism of the workdays of our contemporaries, the Soviet way of life, the many-faceted activities of the party in economic and cultural construction, and its domestic and foreign policies.

"Our chief task," the editor of the newspaper Ye. N. Kurylev emphasized in his address, "is to bring the demanding, critical, and constructive spirit of the 26th Party Congress and the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU to every work collective, and with our publications to increase the creative activeness of the masses, and to cultivate in them an intolerance toward shortcomings and toward any deviations from the Soviet way of life and from our morality."

What did the newspaper do in this direction? Immediately after the 26th Party Congress the following rubrics appeared on the pages of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA: "Put the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress into Practice," "The Ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress--Among the Masses," "May the People's Wealth Grow," "For the Soviet Man," "The Economy--A Common Concern," "How Are You Doing, Team?," "Improve the Economic Mechanism," and others. Materials are published under these rubrics about how the workers of our towns and villages are realizing the party's plans for the intensive development of the economy, a rise in labor productivity, and the improvement of management and are introducing progressive forms of labor organization and payment.

However, not everything has been done yet. In the republic newspapers there is sometimes a lack of a fighting spirit and of aggressiveness, and they do not always manage to embody a topic they have raised in a clear and accessible form. This is the effect of a shortage of highly qualified journalist cadres, especially in the youth newspapers where basically the fighting reserve for the party press is trained. This, in particular, was talked about at the congress by the editor of the newspaper KONSOMOLETS TURKMENISTANA B. Gafurov. He raised the very important question of training young journalists in the central vuzes to which young men and women are assigned on the recommendations of newspapers, periodicals, and the radio and television.

In Chardzhouskaya . today two oblast and 12 rayon newspapers are published and a television studio is in operation, but there are not enough journalist cadres.

"Journalism graduates who come to Turkmenistan," the chairman of the board of the oblast organization of the Union of Journalists M. Nobatov said, "as a rule, get jobs in Ashkhabad. In two years three graduates from the central vuzes were assigned to the oblast newspaper LENINELY, but not one of them arrived at his destination."

Analyzing what had been achieved and speaking about what should be taken from the experience that has been gained and used in the future both the reporter and those who participated in the discussions--B. Karayev, the editor of the Tashauz Oblast newspaper KOMMUNIZM ELY; T. Sokhbetov, the editor of the Mary Oblast newspaper LENIN BAIBAGY; A. Akgayev, the editor of the Kirovskiy Rayon newspaper YAGTY EL; Ch. Annakurbanov, the chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; M. Malkis, the chief of the business department of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA; Ye. Khodzhayev, the chairman of the State Committee for Publishing, Printing, and the Book Trade, and others--devoted their basic attention to unsolved creative and everyday social problems. There are still quite a few of them in the editorial collectives and it is the direct duty of the board of the Union of Journalists Turkmen SSR and its local organizations to solve them.

The member of the presidium of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and chairman of the Turkmen Republic Committee for the Defense of Peace, the People's Artist of the USSR I. Klychev, who was present at the congress, presented honorary certificates from the Committee for the Defense of Peace to the collectives of "Turkmeninform," State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and to the editorial boards of the newspapers KOMSOMOLETS TURKMENISTANA, the Chardzhou Oblast LENIN ELY, and VECHERNIY ASHKHABAD, and medals of honor and valuable gifts to certain journalists.

The congress adopted the appropriate decree and elected a new membership for the board of the Union of Journalists.

2959
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CHALLENGES TO IRAN'S ISLAMIC REGIME

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 28 Aug 81 p 7

[Commentary by foreign affairs analyst N.Muhammadiyev in column "Commentator's Pulpit": "Iran: Internal Situation Growing Tense"]

[Text] Less than 3 years have passed since the overthrow of the 2,500-year-old regime of the shahs and the victory of the people's revolution in Iran. But, the internal situation in the country is becoming increasingly uneasy. Internal struggles, conflicts and acts of sabotage have sharply risen, especially in recent days.

It is well-known that a variety of political groups and social layers of the people contributed to the success of the revolution. Although their world views, aspirations and needs were diverse, they were united by a single goal--the overthrow of the detested Shah's regime that was based on oppression and violence and supported by foreign powers. But after the revolution, each of these groups and social layers pressed its own demands. As a result, the first disagreements have arisen. More than a hundred political groups and parties announced their existence in the first period of the revolution. Among them were organizations of progressive and democratic orientation, far right Americophile parties, Maoist and Trotskyite splinter groups, and reactionary religious associations. Most of them are still active today.

In the first days of the revolution, a program for building a just society with equal rights for all and free of oppression and despotism was announced. It was stipulated that this society would conform to Islamic principles in every respect. But, putting this into practice has brought about great conflict. One of the basic causes of this is the attempt to govern a developed society that has access to all the fruits of progress in accordance with medieval laws and principles. As a result, economic stagnation has occurred, and prices have risen. Of course, acts of sabotage by counterrevolutionaries and foreign intelligence agencies, and the war being waged with Iraq, also contribute heavily to this.

In recent days, the world press has been writing about the increasingly tense situation in Iran. Attempts are being made on the lives of government officials, assembly members, and "Islamic revolutionary guards" in central cities like Tehran, Meshed, Isfahan, Kerman, and Tabriz. Stores and government offices are being bombed. In leaflets and proclamations being disseminated in various cities, the population is being incited to fight against the present government and the religious political leaders of Iran. The government, in turn, is stepping up actions against counterrevolutionary and anti-government forces. In the last few days, more than 700 persons have been arrested. Hundreds of people have been tried and executed in the struggle against the government.

Foreign intelligence agencies and SAVAK agents, the former Shah's secret police, are playing an active role in inciting actions against the present regime and in heightening conflicts between factions. Their hand in the campaign of hostility and in various acts of provocation against Iran is increasingly evident.

In presidential elections conducted recently, former Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Rajai was elected president of the country. Doctor Bahunar, one of the active participants in the revolution, was appointed to the post of prime minister.

Numerous problems face the new government. Above all, the internal situation in the country must be returned to normal and the economy stabilized. The future will show whether or not the government can solve these problems.

9439
CSO: 1836/108

GEORGIA INCREASES SCOPE OF ANTICORRUPTION CAMPAIGN

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by A. Iosebidze: "State Interests Are Supreme"]

[Text] Big things, said Vladimir Mayakovskiy, are seen at a distance. . . . And, indeed, in order to see the true dimensions of a thing or a phenomenon it is necessary to distance oneself at least a little bit from them--in space or in time. . . .

We are leafing through the slightly yellowed newspapers of 1973: January--the bureau of the CC CPSU of Georgia examines the question of exaggerated reporting and abuses in Gardabanskiy Rayon; February--the bureau of the CC adopts the decree "On the Crudest Violations of the Rules of Soviet Trade, Exaggerated Reporting, Embezzlement, and Other Abuses in the System of Tsekavshiri"; April--on the bureau's agenda is the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the "Gruzneft" Trust; June--the CC of the CP of Georgia examined the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Trade Georgian SSR on carrying out the decree of the CC CPSU regarding the organizational and political work of the Tbilisi party gorkom; July--on the incorrect leadership style of the Tskhaltubskiy Rayon Committee of the CP of Georgia and the rayispolkom in working with economically backward kolkhozes; August--on measures to increase the effectiveness of the legal education of the republic's workers; October--on the work of the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR. . . . This, of course, is far from a full list of the problems which have come to the center of the attention of the republic's party organization; it is only a part of them, but from document to document, no matter with what problems it is concerned, there is, like a red thread running through them all, a demand: to battle--against negative phenomena, for negative phenomena--a shield, and for negative phenomena there is no place in our life!

The struggle against negative phenomena was already in progress, it was growing wider, and this development of it in width was quite natural, although in this case also there were "smart guys" who said that all that was happening was a clean-up, if one may put it this way, of the place for "their own" people and that they would place these people in jobs and everything would quiet down, everything would settle down. . . . The "smart guys" did not realize that any socio-political process has its own internal logic of development, and to a large extent it does not depend only upon objective but also upon subjective factors--

for example, upon the determination of those who stand at the sources of the process to bring it through to its end. One has to believe that the "smart guys" had a most serious sobering up after the adoption of the decree of the CC CP of Georgia "On the Struggle Against Protectionism in the Republic" (June 1974). This document brought to the court of public opinion a phenomenon which served as the foundation for everything that received the generalized designation "negative antipodal to the socialist way of life phenomena." Protectionism in this document was given an exhaustive class characterization: "Protectionism is most often connected with an incorrect and selfish use of power. This is convincingly proven by the facts which tell us that protectionism in the republic was implanted from above with the connivance of leading agencies and workers of various ranks, in many cases with their active participation. . . . Things in the recent past reached a point where influential business types and manipulators provided protection to unworthy people in getting jobs even in leading party and state agencies, and in getting promotions. There are cases when the protection took the form of a camouflaged bribe, for, as they acquired a responsible office and power and influence these people did not remain in debt to their protectors and gave them moral and other support. . . ." And immediately after this--a clear and unambiguous explanation of how such a situation could arise: "Protection, and assistance in arranging the most diverse matters in violation of the procedure for examining and deciding them which has been established by the law did not find the proper rebuff from communists in party organizations and from many labor collectives, which has to be regarded as a direct result of a lack of criticism and self-criticism, of a numbing of a sense of principle, and of an apathetic attitude by a certain section of communists to public interests and a loss by them of their fighter's qualities."

One has to possess considerable courage in order to just plain--without beating around the bush--openly and candidly name things by their names. The republic's party organization did have this courage, and this is what--this courage--can tell those who had set themselves up "in clover" and who had lost their fighter's qualities to undertake a strict review of their positions. One of the most important forms of this review became the mass return of workers to the enterprises which they had previously left, and of peasants to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes from which they had left--some for a neighboring construction project, and others for more distant places--to the numerous markets of Russia, the Ukraine, and Kazakhstan . . . . Steel workers returned to the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, and hereditary corn farmers returned to their Abasha villages--they were responding to the courageous call of courageous people, and they were ready for this call because there was a confidence that lived on immutably in people: the day will come and the hour will come when the communists will initiate a struggle in the republic against everything that contradicts the lofty norms of the socialist way of life and that is incompatible with party ethics.

This day arrived. The struggle began, but it was important from its very first moments to help people to grasp the fact that it was not a month-long struggle against negative phenomena that was in prospect, but that what was involved was a large-scale and long-term party action in which painstakingness, a sense of principle, and consistency were especially important. And, of course, the coordination of the efforts of all those who joined in this struggle. Today, at the close of a decade of struggle by the republic's party organization for the successful accomplishment of the tasks put forward in the decree of the CC CPSU on the Tbilisi gorkom, you can see with especial clearness how our oblast, city, and rayon party organizations, gradually increasing the intensity of the struggle against negative phenomena, being enriched by the experience of this struggle, and soberly evaluating the successes and failures in it, have brought it out onto the main road of national life. Here is an account by the First Secretary of the Oktyabr'skiy raykom of the city of Tbilisi A. Azirov:

--From the very beginning we realized that the struggle for a high level of discipline and organization and for strict compliance with the norms of communist morality would not be a short-term campaign, but obligatory daily work upon whose effectiveness the moral and political climate in the rayon would wholly depend. This work would have to be conducted on a strictly scientific basis, calmly, without falling into extremes, without lurching from side to side, and, of course, basing ourselves on the support of the broad masses of the workers of the rayon. In addition, it was very important to orient the organizational and political work of our primary party organizations and of the rayon party organization as a whole in such a way that, while systematically developing and deepening the struggle against negative phenomena, they would constantly move from the solution of relatively simple to more difficult problems.

At first we concentrated our basic attention on the situation in trade and in the service sphere. I think that the choice of precisely this element was correct--for the assertion that the sphere of trade and domestic services was the most contaminated by negative phenomena is indisputable. The raykom of the party made the following calculation: the rayon had functioning in it administrative agencies, people's control agencies, and there are public workers' organizations which supervise the work of trade objects and domestic services enterprises--is it wise for them all to be operating separate from one another, and would it not be better and more beneficial to unite their efforts and, on the basis of this unification, to impart to their work a great purposefulness and, consequently, to achieve greater effectiveness?

In January 1977 the bureau of the raykom took the decision: to create a coordination commission for the strengthening of socialist discipline and the struggle against negative phenomena. It has to be said that the first measure of this commission already showed its promisingness: we were able to work out a plan for the systematic control of the work of trade and domestic services enterprises with the possibilities of all of the controlling agencies and services coordinated in such a way as to eliminate duplication or parallelism in work. But the first months of the commission's work showed that here also we had to go from the simple to the difficult: the tasks which were set by the 5th (1976) and 8th (1977) plenums of the CC CP of Georgia and the decree of the CC CP of Georgia "On Additional Measures to Strengthen the Struggle Against Violations and Abuses in the Republic's Trade and Domestic Services for the Public" which was adopted in December 1977 impelled us to impose the structure of the commission. It consisted of 15 people joined in 3 groups: one of them was charged with working on industry, construction, transportation, communications, and municipal services; the other--trade, the service sphere, and education; and the third--administrative agencies. It was found necessary that the commission organize its work on the basis of long-term and current plans that take account of the circumstances in the rayon and periodically inform the bureau of the raykom about its work. Thus, not only trade and domestic services, but practically all of the spheres of life of the rayon were in the field of vision of the coordination commission for the strengthening of socialist discipline and for the struggle against negative phenomena. This, in our view, was entirely logical since negative phenomena and a disregard of the norms of socialist discipline were taking place--and, unfortunately, still take place today--not only in the trade system. Now we had to clearly define the range of issues on which the commission was supposed to work--from a coordination of the actions of party, government, economic, and administrative and control agencies, and trade union, Komsomol, and public organizations in the struggle against the negative phenomena to the mobilization of public opinion for the national condemnation and censuring of the concrete bearers of negative phenomena. Having done this, the bureau of the raykom bound the raykom's sections, for their part, to activate the struggle against violations and abuses in their spheres, that is, to put it in other words, we charged the sections with setting up a system of control and performance verification for decisions which were made on the basis of the results of the measures of the coordinating commission.

Why am I going into such detail about the principles of the organization of the work of the coordination commission? In order to answer this question, let us turn to the materials of the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU. Delivering a speech at it, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev again emphasized that organization, efficiency, and discipline are important in each element of party, state, and economic work. It is absolutely obvious that the antipodes of these wonderful qualities are a lack of organization, slackness, and a lack of discipline, that is, precisely such things as in and of themselves serve as an excellent soil for the flourishing of all kinds of negative phenomena. This is why in working out the basic directions of the coordinating commission's work we devoted so much attention to its structure: in the work of the commission organization, efficiency, and discipline were supposed to become and did become, metaphorically speaking, the framework of its work style.

We have already talked about how seriously the rayon party organization went to work on the negative phenomena in the sphere of trade and domestic services--the commission worked in this direction, as they say, indefatigably: its excellent organization made it possible for it to very judiciously position and distribute the workers, employees, engineering and technical workers, and pensioners who had been enlisted in the checks: its efficiency ensured a deep analysis of the materials of the checks and the groundedness of the decisions taken on the basis of their results; its discipline made it possible for it to clearly control the execution of the decisions taken by the bureau of the raykom on the commission's measures. And, in total, all of this became a reason for the commission coming onto a very serious problem--I have in mind the degree of participation in the struggle with the negative phenomena shown by the leadership of our trade organizations and their primary party organizations. Having gone to work on this problem, the commission came up against a very unattractive picture: individual trade organization leaders and primary party organization secretaries not only did not stand in the way of the bearers of negative phenomena, but actually connived with them and sometimes even assisted them--what kind of struggle is there to talk about here? The commission submitted this question for the consideration of the raykom bureau, we discussed it in all of its aspects and punished the culprits in the proper manner, but it was not possible to stop with this and we had to engage in earnest such a global for our rayon problem as the position of the economic and party leaders of our enterprises, institutions, and organizations in the struggle against negative phenomena. We studied this problem in the "Tbilobuv'torg," in the passport division of the rayon department of internal affairs, in the "Tbiltabak" and "Gruzvinmash" production associations, and so forth. . . . Our approach was simple, but principled: an official has to answer for the work he has been charged with, and responsibility in the final analysis is measured by how one or another leader complies with state, national, and, this means, party interests. Who shall be the first to call him, the leader, to account? The party organization, of course. "The way communists work determines to a large extent the climate and the mood in labor collectives and, this means, their production indicators,"--says Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, and we directly relate this statement to how communists are working in the field of the struggle against negative phenomena. And it is not only a matter here of having every communist actively participate in checks, in control measures, and in the discovery of various kinds of violations and abuses, although this, of course, is very necessary. The chief thing is that the party member in his way of life and in his manner of thinking personifies the non-acceptance of that which hinders our successful movement forward, which contradicts the norms of communist ethics. . . .

The ten years which passed after the adoption of the decree of the CC CPSU on the Tbilisi gorkom were for the communists and for all of the workers of the rayon a time of most stubborn labor and a time of strenuous struggle. Quite a lot has been said and written about our experience in waging an offensive against negative phenomena, but if we are to speak about the rayon party organization, it, with full reason for feeling this way, is far from satisfied with what has been achieved. For how much work did we do on the situation in the "Tbiltabak" Production Association and how much effort did we expend in order to close up all of the channels for theft and abuses, but the carriers, as the people call them, have still not become extinct here, the enterprise's communists are still not waging their struggle against thefts with sufficient sharpness, and, this means, that both the raykom of the party and its commission for coordinating the struggle against negative phenomena have missed something very important. What exactly? We will have to look into this, and we will without fail look into it: this is demanded by our common interests. I will make my idea more exact: we are not talking only about "Tbiltabak"--we are continuing to come up against recidivists of negative phenomena in other elements of the rayon organism also and, obviously, there is good reason for this, for we, like the other party organizations of the republic, have to deal with the psychology of the bearer of negative phenomena. It, this psychology, has to be broken and rebuilt--is it possible to put up a strict schedule by quarters or even by years here? I would say only one thing: we are optimists, and our optimism is based on the undoubted achievements of the republic's party organization in the struggle against negative phenomena. "We have succeeded," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said during the days of our anniversary celebrations,"in initiating a principled and uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena, for the strengthening of party and state discipline, and for a correct cadre policy. A great deal has been done to strengthen the positive processes in the economic and social life of the republic. . ." The conclusion from this proposition is exceedingly clear: a great deal has been done, but far from everything. While giving our workers a profound and comprehensive explanation of the supreme goal of our party which consists in a steady rise in the material and cultural level of the Soviet people, we in our ideological and educational work unswervingly oppose the fetishization of things, rightly unmasking all those who fall under the power of the "golden calf." And we are confident that everything will be done exactly as the party demands: the struggle which has been begun will be carried to a finish.

Negative phenomena have many faces, although, as has already been said above, at their basis lie private property tendencies and an endeavour to grab as much as possible from society while giving it nothing in exchange. But even the most sincere bearer of such tendencies, as was emphasized at a republic scientific and practical conference which discussed this question, has to have his own, permit me to say, "ideology," he has to justify his actions, and, as a rule, he undertakes this kind of justification within the framework of his customary concepts and categories. . . . Not weddings with hundreds of people with the purpose of monetary extortions, not crowded kelekhi with the same, in essence, purpose, not some kind of concealed bribes in connection with a housewarming, a birthday, or entrance into a job, but the observance of the century-old traditions of good neighborliness, mutual assistance, and mutual help--this is how the bearers of negative phenomena tried to present their endeavour to adapt themselves to the new conditions of existence. But here also the resolute intervention of the CC CP of Georgia gave many people a serious sobering up--we have in mind the situation of Zestafonskiy Rayon which served as the occasion for a big (we emphasize this--all-republic) discussion on harmful customs and traditions and on the fact that the party organization of the republic will not allow anybody to hide behind a sham solicitous attitude toward national values in the name of scorning general Soviet values.

I recall with what bitterness the First Secretary of the Zestafonskiy Raykom of the party Mamuka Aslanikashvili talked about how difficult it was to undo everything that had been done by the "preservers" of outmoded traditions and customs. But it was difficult not only in Zestafon'. In Abkhaziya, in Adzhariya, in South-Osetiya, and in other regions from time to time the kinds of situations arose in which the republic's party organization had to take the most decisive measures of an organizational character in order to moderate, to put it mildly, the ardor of those who with all means were trying, clothing their actions in a "new system of phrases," to leave everything as it had been in the past.

And here, probably, there is sense in again being amazed by the lack of widsom--let us call things by their names--of these people: they were unable to discern, they did not see how, sweeping away everything outmoded, the republic's party organization was stubbornly seeking possibilities of so combining the truly folk and truly traditional customs with the rapid current of our time and with everything new and auspicious that is born in our life from the creative work of the true workers and true preservers of national riches as a component part of general Soviet and human wealth.

The Shotaoba and Garedzhoba have acquired a new meaning, seeing young men off to service in the Soviet Army has become a real holiday of Soviet patriotism, and a symbol has risen of the organic membership of our people in the great historic community of people--the Soviet people--the memorial in honor of the Unknown Soldier in Tbilisi . . . . And the crown of all of this is the beautiful holiday in which the entire country is now participating--Tbilisoba.

But a struggle would not be a struggle if everything in it could be provided for to the last detail and to every concrete situation. All of us remember the story with the handful of gainlovers who made themselves a nest in the Ministry of Finance of the republic. People got in there who thought that they would be able to hide their true face behind a "new system of phrases."

It did not work. Because there is no notorious "system of phrases." There is a very complex and difficult struggle which at different stages gives birth to new problems against everything that contradicts communist ethics. And this struggle is being waged according to the strict laws of Marxist-Leninist dialectics. At the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia the coordination of the interests of the struggle against negative phenomena with the laws of Marxist-Leninist dialectics defined in the following way:

the first chief direction of the struggle consisted in strengthening the practice of observing Leninist norms of the organizational structure of the republic's party organization, that is, to sharply increase the fighting efficiency of the primary party organizations and to create normal conditions for the functioning of the middle echelon of party leadership--the raykoms and gorkoms of the party;

the second chief direction followed the main line of establishing Leninist norms regulating intraparty relations and determined by the principle of democratic centralism and above all--the elective nature and reportability of all party bodies;

the third chief direction in the field of the restoration and of observing Leninist norms of party life was connected with a regulation of the composition of the republic's party organization involving strict compliance with the rights of every party member and a simultaneous demand that there be an absolute fulfillment by him of his party duties.

The effectiveness of this approach to the struggle against negative phenomena and to the struggle for the restoration and republic-wide affirmation of Leninist norms of party, state, economic, and social life no longer gives rise to doubt in anybody today. In addition, it is important to emphasize the following: over the entire ten-year-long road of struggle for the accomplishment of the tasks put forward in the decree of the CC CPSU on the Tbilisi gorkom, the republic's party organization while separating itself from everything that is alien to us, did not break the connection of time and constantly insisted that separation from the negative is the best method of observing the principle of continuity with all that was positive in the past.

I remember one of the articles by the writer Guram Pandzhikidze on the pages of ZARYA VOSTOKA. In that article the writer supported with all of his passion the idea that one day the struggle which has been begun with the antipodes of the socialist way of life will be brought to a finish.

Life is confirming the profound party groundedness of this idea.

2959
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REGIONAL

BOOK ON RELIGION, EDUCATION REVIEWED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 May 81 p 3

[Review by M.Ozbekov, candidate of philosophy, of book "Ma"rifat va din" [Education and Religion] by Sobit Qurbonov, Uzbekistan Publishers, Tashkent, 1980, copies and pages not specified]

[Text] A developed socialist society was built for the first time in history in the Soviet Union, and it is alive and flourishing. The people's education is widely developed in this society. The Marxist-Leninist world view is solidly established. National and international solidarity and mutual ties in the work, culture and life of all Soviet peoples are growing stronger. Studying these fascinating features of a developed society and analyzing their influence on various aspects of life is of great importance.

The book of Sobit Qurbonov, candidate of philosophy, is intended for specialists working in the field of scientific atheism, teachers, graduate and other students at universities, lecturers on scientific atheism, and propaganda workers. It is devoted to an analysis of the problems of forming atheistic convictions during the process of advanced education. The book deserves attention as the first major work in this direction in the literature on atheism.

At the present time, more than 95 million people, or one out of every three persons in the USSR have been drawn to some form of study, and 121.5 million citizens have higher or secondary (full or imcomplete) education. More than 1.3 million scientific workers and 2.7 million teachers work in the scientific institutions and schools of the country. Completing a general secondary education is one of the great achievements of the Soviet people. From these facts cited in the work we clearly see that our developed socialist society is the best-educated society on the face of the earth. The investigator shows through a broad range of clear examples how important education and knowledge and in today's conditions and that their importance will increase in the future. The author stresses that knowledge is becoming a powerful factor in social progress, an important source of the progress and power of every country, and a crucial criterion of its maturity and level of development. Along with this, he explains the problem of knowledge and education, and that the topic of studying their role and place in social progress is important.

As the role and significance of education in social and scientific and technological progress has grown, its influence on the process of liquidating religion and developing atheism has grown stronger and deeper. That is why it is so necessary to study this field of scientific knowledge. The scholar considers this and shows how a higher level of knowledge and education creates and develops mass atheism, and also details the route and mechanisms of transforming scientific knowledge into atheistic conviction in a person.

The book consists of two sections entitled "Elevating the worker's level of knowledge and culture" and "The process of liquidating religion and the problems of increasing the worker's level of general knowledge and of forming a scientific atheistic world view." The nature, direction, character and substance of a scientific education are deeply analyzed, and its social significance and influence on a world view are examined from all angles. In our opinion, the author has convincingly revealed the rich atheistic potential of education. The author's rigorous and logical analysis, supported by facts drawn from life and sociological research, makes it possible to conclude that education is an effective weapon against religion.

A higher level of education positively influences the interest a person takes in his work and in sociopolitical and cultural matters. As the author rightly stresses, the creation of mass atheism and the triumph of the Marxist-Leninist ideology are the result of the victory of the socialist social regime, socioeconomic changes, the development of new social relations, and the great work carried out by the CPSU and Soviet government in educating workers in a communist spirit. Along with this, the creation of mass atheism is the result of implementing the cultural revolution in our country and of millions becoming familiar with its spiritual wealth. In his work, the author not only shows advances in the field of education, but also clearly expresses the changes that have taken place in the economic and cultural life of formerly oppressed peoples of the Central Asian republics, with emphasis on the example of Soviet Uzbekistan.

Another positive side of the work is that the author does not confine himself to proving that a higher level of education strengthens the atheistic activism of people, but he also shows the positive influence that possession of an atheistic world view has on a person's level of education.

The author also advances some interesting thoughts on the problem of transforming scientific principles gained in the course of education into atheistic conviction and on the role of special atheistic education in the formation of atheistic conviction.

A prominent place in the book is given to the critical analysis of bourgeois and religious educational systems, their one-sidedness, their limitations from the class and world view points-of-view, and the attempts of religious leaders to falsely portray the significance of such teachings in the development of learning, science and culture.

The work proves in a convincing fashion that the level of workers' education has great significance in the development of the spiritual life of a socialist society and in the abolishment of religious vestiges in the consciousness and life of a person. In a speech to the Central Committee of the CPSU at the 26th Party Congress, Comrade L I Brezhnev said: "We must do much work in the area of perfecting the socialist way of life and of destroying at its roots anything that hinders the formation of the new man." This book will doubtlessly play a big role in carrying out this important task.

We hope that this work, which is devoted to a profound analysis of the significance of scientific learning and education in the development of atheism and the elimination of religious vestiges, will awaken great interest in readers.

9439
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KAZAKH POLICE PAPER RESUMES PUBLICATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 January 1982 carries on page 4 a 200-word unsigned notice of the reappearance of the Kazakh police newspaper NA STRAZHE. In accordance with the statement of L.I. Brezhnev that "the responsibility of the Soviet police in strengthening socialist legality and the socialist legal system is very great," the KaSSR Ministry of the Interior has resumed publication of NA STRAZHE as of 1 January 1982. The paper will publish various materials on the heroism of police workers in guarding socialist legality and the socialist legal system and will assist in the struggle of the Ministry of the Interior, internal affairs administrations of executive committees of oblast soviets of people's deputies and of party and Komsomol organizations to strengthen socialist legality and actively propagandize Marxism-Leninism and party and government decisions.

COMMENTATOR DECRIES DISTORTION, RUSSIFICATION OF KAZAKH TOPONYMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 8 January 1982 carries on page 12, under the regular rubric "Some Thoughts To Be Shared," a 2,000-word article by Myrzabek Duysenov on phonological and semantic distortion of Kazakh toponyms on account of long-term misunderstanding and Russification. Starting in the 17th century, many European travelers and explorers gathered useful information on the lives and cultures of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. There were, however, many misrepresentations of local toponyms and other words in the writings of these travelers and explorers due to misunderstanding, misconceptions and the inability to represent local phonetic peculiarities in foreign scripts. One would logically expect these errors to be corrected in modern times, but this has not been the case.

Duysenov takes the view that place, city and other geographical names in Kazakhstan usually derive from a definite locality, family or people and should be spelled so that the association is clear to Kazakhs. He provides examples of the problems involved. He seems to deplore Russian use of old, outdated and wrong names and the many distortions arising from Russian orthographic conventions that render many Kazakh place names incomprehensible. Some Russian spellings are not even close, but, he adds, the Kazakhs once spoke incorrectly of the Russian cities of Petrambor and Maskeu, (St Petersburg, Moscow). The time has come, he concludes, to change this. Duysenbekov also chides misuse of terms of Arabic and Persian origin and other specialized Kazakh vocabulary by younger Kazakh writers.

KAZAKHS DESCRIBE CAMEL AS POTENTIAL MEAT RESOURCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 1 January 1982 carries on page 5 a 2,000-word article by Khazhy Qorghanov on the camel as a potential resource for solving Soviet food problems. The Kazakhs traditionally herded sheep, cattle, horses and camels to provide most of the material needs of the herdsmen. These animals were thus celebrated in Kazakh oral literature. Camels, considered a sign of wealth, were assigned a special place among the four animal groups. Recently, however, the number of camels has declined in the Soviet Union and in the KaSSR (there were only 121,000 in 1981, less than in 1965) even though camels are on the rise worldwide (almost 17 million in 1979).

Qorghanov insists that this trend be reversed since the potential for increasing this valuable animal exists in Kazakhstan and since the camel could make a major contribution towards solving Soviet food problems. Qorghanov calls for further development of specialized camel breeding, which produces 1,500 tons of meat, 705 tons of camel wool and 4,250 tons of kumiss on the average in the KaSSR each year. The article discusses camel products in detail, noting the successes of some enterprises.

KAZAKHS DEFEND NEW RUSSIAN-KAZAKH DICTIONARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 January 1982 carries on page 4 a 2,200-word review by Professor F. Musabekova, head of the Kazakh Language Chair of the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute imeni Abay, Professor S. Isaev, head of the Kazakh Language Chair of the Qyzdar Pedagogical Institute, and N. Ualiev, junior research worker at the Linguistics Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences of the recently completed two volume "Oryssha-Qazaqsha Sozdik" (Russian-Kazakh Dictionary), Qazaq Sovet Entsiklopediyasynyng Bas Redaktsiyasy, Alma-Ata, 1978, 1981. It is clear that the Russian language is of the utmost importance for the Kazakhs as for other fraternal nationalities of the USSR since this language is a great weapon for bringing about knowledge, understanding and mastery of the spiritual treasure of the Russian people and the cultural legacy of the peoples of the world and for acquainting the peoples of the world with superior examples of our national art and literature. The Russian language has also acquired progressive significance in terms of internationality and international relationships; thus the growing interest in Russian everywhere.

In connection with this interest the language institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences and the Chief Editorial Board of the Qazaq Soviet Encyclopaedia have published a new, two-volume Russian-Kazakh Dictionary. The review responds to the highly critical review of the work by Qasym Sharipov published in the 24 July issue of QAZAQ ADEBIETI. Sharipov complained of numerous errors, outdated and obsolete usage, artificially derived terminology and the inclusion of large numbers of native Kazakh words with Russian spellings among the dictionary's "Russian" entries.

Musabekova, Isaev and Ualiev, on the other hand, see many of these problems as virtues. The Kazakh words with Russian spellings, for example, the reviewers claim as examples of the many Turkic loan words in Russian, while the derived terminology, in their view, mostly represents current usage and, in any case, such "standard" terminology is useful in providing established translations for widely used expressions while "free" translations might be confusing. The reviewers also note that some features of the dictionary criticized by Sharipov are standard practice for Turkic bilingual dictionaries and that the dictionary must also be judged in terms of its audience, the users for which it was intended, and not in narrow lexicographical terms. They obviously regard Sharipov as a nitpicker for while they admit there are problems, the dictionary is, in their view, highly useful and meets a major need.

ERRORS AND DEFICIENCIES IN ZHAYREM DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 49-53 a 2,600-word article by K. Uteulin on the many problems plaguing Zhayrem development, specifically the problems of water removal from the mines, inadequate repair and parts bases for mining equipment, labor shortages and an acute deficiency in housing and other facilities in the Zhayrem miners settlement. For centuries Zhayrem was the land of the antelope with only an occasional visit by man and no one had any conception of the riches lying beneath the soil. Serious geological exploration began only in 1969 when, in search for iron, other mineral riches such as lead, zinc, barium, and manganese were discovered. Since then a major facility has developed. The area is considered the largest nonferrous metals base in the republic.

Tremendous efforts have been and are being made to develop Zhayrem resources. Many of these exertions could have been spared but for miscalculation, interagency confusion and direct mismanagement by organizations and authorities responsible for developing Zhayrem. A major problem is ground water accumulation in the mines, a problem that will worsen as mines deepen. It seems that geologists totally neglected to consider this problem when planning the mines, and the error was repeated when the mines were laid out. The water table was just below the surface, instead of an estimated 15 meters deep. Thus when digging began, urgent measures had to be taken to remove rapidly accumulating mine waters. (Excavator operators are described as literally swimming in their cabs.) Most ad-hoc measures have either proven ineffective or have actually compounded the problem. For example, pumps were introduced that were unable to withstand the corrosive mine waters (no one had bothered to test the waters or theorize their possible influence on metals). Waters that were pumped out were delivered to a rapidly growing bitter sea of poisonous water located too close to the mines with the result that as much as one-third of the millions of cubic meters of mine waters removed found their way back to the mines through underground seepage. Although the scope of the problem has finally been understood, measures to provide ultimate solutions of the problem have been put off, seriously hampering development.

Zhayrem also has an inadequate repairs base (particularly because of chronic parts shortages) and idle equipment (up to one-half of all dump trucks at any one time). Causing both problems is the labor shortage--especially skilled labor--because the lack of experienced drivers and operators takes a huge toll on equipment.

The labor shortage itself is not caused by shortage of Zhayrem applications. Applications are being turned down in every skill category. The labor shortage is caused by the acute shortage of housing for workers already on the site. Uteulin discusses this problem in detail, noting a complete lack, initial planning to the contrary, of any order in the building of the Zhayrem workers settlement. The settlement has poor housing by any standards and facilities totally inadequate to meet workers needs. Furthermore it is situated in a very harsh environment. Zhayrem is a mess because of the official decision to produce ores as rapidly as possible regardless of the consequences of this decision for other areas of Zhayrem development. The author concludes, however, that despite the many problems, advances are still being made. He praises the efforts of party cadres in bringing this about.

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1226

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USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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BRIEFS

IRANIANS TOUR UZBEK ENERGY SITES--An Iranian delegation, which is on a foreign tour in connection with the third anniversary of the Iranian revolution, is becoming acquainted with life in Uzbekistan. Heading the delegation is Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, the Iranian minister of energy. The guests examined a number of the republic's energy sites and familiarized themselves with the sights of Tashkent. The delegation will complete its trip in Bukhara. On 13 February members of the delegation were received by A.R. Khodzhayev, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers. Participating in the talks were N.A. Lopatin, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification, who is accompanying the guests on their tour of the USSR, and A. Kh. Khamidov, Uzbek minister of power and electrification. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Feb 82 p 1]

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KISELEV ON MORAL TRAINING OF YOUTH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by T. Kiselev, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee: "Moral Development of the Youth"]

> [Text] The complexity, novelty and scale of the tasks of communist building are making high demands on the level of man's education and qualifications and his political and moral qualities. These do not, as is known, come about of their own accord but are shaped from youthful years and developed throughout life. This is why our party, sacredly abiding by Lenin's behest, is striving to ensure that the entire business of the education and upbringing of the younger generation be the inculcation of communist morality.

We are rightly proud that a splendid replacement shift is growing up in our country whose spiritual wealth is the ideological-moral values of developed socialism. They were forged in the fire of revolution and the civil war, in the labor routine of the 5-year plans, in the harsh trials of the Great Patriotic War and in the difficult years of postwar revival. Today also they are being multiplied in shops and at construction grounds, in the fields and at the farmsteads and in scientific laboratories and planning institutes.

"The young people who are today aged 18-25," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed at the 26th CPSU Congress, "will tomorrow from the backbone of our society. Contributing to the formation of a generation of politically active, knowledgeable people who love labor and know how to work and who are always ready for the defense of their motherland--this is the most important thing, the main thing in the work of the Komsomol."

The party and Komsomol organizations, the general educational, secondary specialized and higher schools and the broad public of Belorussia are performing diverse work in this direction. Problems of the moral development and maturation of the young men and women occupy a central place in the ideological activity of the republic's party committees and in the young people's preparations for the next Komsomol congress.

Particular attention is being paid to the labor conditioning of our replacement shift. And this is natural. The degree of a man's moral-political maturity is judged by his attitude toward labor in the Soviet society. The formation of the ideological-moral stimuli to labor has naturally become a most important field of the education of the new man. This is eloquently attested by our entire reality, particularly the patriotic movement "The Youth's Shock Labor, Knowledge, Initiative and Creativity for the 11th Five-Year Plan". More than 1.3 million young men and women are participating in this movement in the republic. Every second one of them is working on personal creative plans for an increase in labor productivity and one out of every three is manufacturing products bearing the Symbol of Quality. In socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor young people are embodying the party's plans in reality, conditioning their willpower and character and acquiring political and moral maturity.

Komsomol-youth shops, brigades and links are becoming increasingly numerous in the republic. The party and Komsomol organizations are displaying daily attention to them and showing concern to ensure that the youth collectives be headed by the most experienced and authoritative people, and this is contributing to their successful work and cohesion to a large extent. Here are a few examples.

The Komsomol brigade led by the communist Ivan Prudnik (the "Beloruskaliy" Association) is well known in the Belorussian miners' city of Soligorsk. Every person with his needs and requirements is in the sights of all here. The healthy moral climate contributes more than anything else to the successful accomplishment of production tasks. In the first year of the 5-year plan the brigade hoisted to the surface more than 50,000 tons of above-plan ore.

Ivan Sinitskiy has headed the Komsomol-youth link for potato cultivation on Minskaya Oblast's "Zagal'skiy" Sovkhoz for 6 years now. He was a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress and is a member of the Lyubanskiy Raykom Bureau, holder of the Orders of Labor Glory Class II and III and Komsomol Prize winner. In the first year of the 5-year plan his link harvested 420 quintals of potatoes per hectare. An exceptional result! This small, but efficient, cohesive collective has become an excellent school of professional skill and the labor conditioning of young machine operators. Former link members Nikolay Plyshevskiy and Vasiliy Kolodinskiy themselves now head potato-cultivation links and are scoring good successes.

Big opportunities for an improvement in the education of the younger generation are opening up in the process of the practical implementation of the party's demands that our economy be made economical. A proprietorial attitude toward public property and zealous concern for the rational use of material resources is both a production and moral problem. A person's civic activeness, his interest in multiplying the society's wealth and an endeavor to be useful to his people are manifested here.

The Minskiy Gorkom recently supported the initiative of the city's Komsomol members and young people with respect to the organization of competition for economies and thrift. Each participant has a "Thrift Log" in which economized raw material, fuel and electric power is recorded. The progress of the competition is being illustrated by the large-circulation newspapers and visual agitation. Spot checks are carried out regularly whose results are given extensive publicity. The young men and women have already saved the state more than R2 million.

Labor is a moral category. It is with good reason that the people say: "Labor both teaches and feeds". For this reason it is very important to accustom each person to socially useful activity as early as possible. And, conversely, delay could prove detrimental to the individual and, consequently, to society. V.I. Lenin repeatedly recalled the need to educate "everyone from a young age in conscious and disciplined labor".

From this viewpoint the Soviet family has a great part to play in the younger generation's moral education. It provides the child with its first labor skills, shapes habits, determines the thrust of feelings and thoughts and fosters scrupulousness and selflessness and benevolence and responsivenes. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev writes in his book "Vospominaniya" [Reminiscences] that "it is precisely here that the sources of a person's character and his attitude toward life lie". And it is gratifying that the republic primary party organizations have begun to involve themselves more purposefully in a strengthening of the moral-psychological climate in the home and are increasing its responsibility for children's upbringing.

We cannot, however, also fail to see certain flaws in family upbringing which are sometimes distressingly reflected subsequently in young people's fate. Certain parents confine their duties with respect to children merely to feeding them as fully as possible and clothing them as handsomely as possible and later "arranging" a prestigious cushy job for them. They argue here approximately thus: we had a difficult childhood, but now may the children have a happy life. And they often thereby complicate the life path of their charges. It is as if it never occurs to such parents that happiness resides not in possessions, although they also are created for people and for the embellishment of their everyday life. But when a person becomes a slave to possessions and when he counts on proceeding through life by easy, well-trodden paths, this could prove a moral catastrophe for him.

The rudiments of diligence are taught, together with the family, by the school and the pioneer organization. A system of the work training and vocational guidance of the younger generation has evolved in the republic combining the efforts of the family, school and production collectives. Various forms of labor instruction extend to practically all student youth. Industrial-training centers, of which we have 232, student production brigades and other forms of labor education are employed to this end.

The educational process is really effective when it is conducted continuously and in line of ascent. Is this always observed by everyone? Let's face it, elements of formalism are permitted in certain schools and in VUZ's even in labor training. Sometimes it does not go beyond injunctions and arguments about the benefit and necessity of work. We see these shortcomings and are adopting all measures to overcome them as quickly as possible.

A particularly great deal of work has to be done to retain young men and women in the leading sectors of agricultural production. After all, the number of machine operators remains low on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. For example, in Verkhnedvinskiy, Krichevskiy, Braslavskiy and certain other rayons there are far more tractors on the farms than tractor drivers. And the reason for this situation is the high turnover of young personnel. Considering the acuteness of this problem, the republic Communist Party Central Committee has outlined concrete measures to bring all farms up to full strength with specialists in the mass occupations and create suitable conditions for their fruitful work.

A paramount concern of the republic party organizations was and remains cultivation in the young people of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, which is the principal source of communist moral ideals. In assimilating the ideas and studying the policy of the party the young men and women begin to comprehend in greater depth their social calling and their place and role in communist creation and to realize their personal responsibility for the general cause.

Particular relevance is attached to the molding in the young men and women of communist conviction in connection with the exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena. The ideological adversary understands what the force of socialism in the consciousness of the masses and in their conscientious labor and ardent patriotism and socialism internationalism is. For this reason imperialist propaganda is making truly unprecendented efforts to erode the class consciousness of the working people of the socialist countries, particularly the young people.

A determining role in the youth's ideological-moral development belongs, as is known, to the propagandists. The overall level of the class leaders working in the Komsomol political enlightenment system is quite high here: 91.4 percent are communists and 94.3 percent have higher education. More than 75 percent of the propagandists are leaders and specialists of the economy. But the demands made on them today are also very high: it is their duty to arm the students with the necessary sum of theoretical knowledge, reveal in greater depth the historic advantages and achievements of socialism and the heroic spirit of our time and assert in word and deed the high moral values of theSoviet way of life.

The majority of propagandists of the Komsomol political enlightenment system is coping successfully with these responsible tasks--classes in the schools and seminars are conducted on a high ideological-theoretical level and are lively and interesting. The senior comrades conduct direct and candid discussions with their students and do not shun the keen questions disturbing the young people. This is, so to speak, as a whole. But, unfortunately, a formal attitude toward this important matter is still encountered. Verbal blather, groundlessness and a monotonous repetition of copybook maxims and truisms make their presence felt. We are orienting the party committees toward more emphatically eradicating such relapses into a stereotyped approach to training.

Study in all our general educational schools, colleges, tekhnikums and VUZ's of the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist ethics and communist morality contributes to the intensification of the world-outlook training of the Komsomol members and young people and the more extensive propaganda of the standards and principles of communist morality. The 350 people's universities of moral training and education which have opened directly at the republic's enterprises have given a good account of themselves. Moral-ethical subject matter in television and radio broadcasts and in the paper has increased considerably. The new "Yunatstva" Publishing House, which publishes literature for young people, has been built.

The republic Komsomol meeting "Moral Purityand Spiritual Riches for Each Young Person" and a scientific-practical conference on the further intensification of the struggle for communist morality and law and order were devoted to the problem of the young men and women's upbringing. These questions were discussed at a Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee plenum. They are now also the focus of attention of the reports and elections under way in the Komsomol.

The revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people reliably serve the moral upbringing of our young contemporary. Making them a part of the heritage of the Komsomol members and young people engenders in the youth a deep sense of pride in our multinational Soviet power and develops and strengthens class self-awareness and political vigilance. Party, war and labor veterans, Soviet Army warriors and production pacesetters and innovators participate actively in heroic-patriotic education here.

The pioneers, Komsomol members and youth of Belorussia have joined everywhere in the all-union "Great Patriotic Chronicle" expedition. In the course of it more than 2,000 previously unknown names of warriors who fell during the liberation of Belorussian soil from the fascist aggressors have been established. The young men and women have created and renewed the exhibits of 400 public museums, rooms and corners of combat and labor valor and restored on tourist routes over 200 partisan dugouts. The young patriots act as the patrons of war invalids and the families of former front-line soldiers, partisans and members of the underground. They hear and record for themselves and their descendants the moving stories of the participants in unforgettable battles.

Striving to ensure that the illustrious traditions of the party and the people help the young people appreciate our heroic past and present and get their bearings correctly in the current situation and that each set an example of conscientious labor in the name of the motherland and be ready at the party's first call to come to its defense--such, in short, is the purpose and main goal of the heroic-patriotic education being conducted by Belorussia's party and Komsomol organizations. It has to be said that this also helps in the preparation of young men for service in the Soviet Army.

An important place in the young people's spiritual development is occupied by Soviet literature and art. The diverse activity of the cultural-educational establishments and the sports organizations, which are intended to cater for the youth's meaningful leisure time, also contributes to an improvement in moral education. The party and Komsomol committees and ideological establishments of Minsk, Novopolotsk, Pinsk and a number of other of the republic's cities and rayons are endeavoring to have their influence extent to every microrayon, quarter and homestead, cater for the youth's useful and intelligent use of free time and achieve an objective counteraction to all deviations from the standards of communist morality.

The experience of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the city of Lida of Grodnenskaya Oblast is instructive in this respect. Paramount significance is attached here to work at the working people's place of residence. Enterprises, establishments and educational institutions acting as patrons are assigned microrayons. Everything is done with a view to involving people in interesting pursuits, molding correct tastes and interests and uncovering and developing personal capabilities. The young citizens readily participate in the youth clubs, creative-arts associations, sports-convalescent sections and technical creativity groups functioning under the auspices of the house management offices. And it is not fortuitous that there has been a marked reduction in Lida in the number of breaches of discipline and public order and the rules of socialist community living.

Educational work at the place of residence is also being stepped up in the countryside. The more precise coordination and unification of the efforts of the cultural centers, libraries, museums and other organizations on the grounds of the kolkhoz, sovkhoz and rural soviet is contributing to this. Working in accordance with unified plans, these establishments are raising the spiritual life of the countryside to a higher level.

All that has been said by no means signifies that everything is fine in questions of the young people's education here. The formalism, stereotyped approach and vapidity which are displayed here and there in the work with the young people are alienating certain young men and women and leaving them to the care of the "street". And futile time-killing frequently erupts in such relapses into vulgarian mentality as drunkenness, hooliganism and violations of public discipline and law and order.

Our morality is forged in a constant, uncompromising struggle against its antipodes. Everyone should be liable for amoral behavior. But formalism, passiveness and a laissez-faire attitude in the business of education also demand emphatic condemnation. In the same Grodnenskaya Oblast, for example, the Lida people's interesting experience in work at the place of residence has yet to be applied everywhere. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently drew the attention of the oblast's party committees and organizations to the need for the more active enlistment of young men and women in cultural-mass work (participation in the amateur arts and special-interest associations) and also for increased supervision of the work of discotheques and an improvement in cultural services for small and remote centers of population.

The youth's moral upbringing is a responsible and, plainly speaking, difficult business. It consists of many ingredients. It is perfectly obvious that the directives of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum on an increase in work quality in all spheres of human activity are also of tremendous significance in the education of our young replacement shift.

The party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all personnel of the republic are concentrating efforts on ensuring the unity of ideological-theoretical, political-education, organizing and management work. This is the key to the solution of the crucial problem posed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the reception in honor of his 75th birthday: "It will be necessary to raise to a new level the civic awareness of all Soviet people, their attitude toward work and socialist property and their discipline and culture in work and social and domestic life."

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STATUS OF RESEARCH ON FACTORIES, INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE REVIEWED

Moscow VESTNIK MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA: SERIYA ISTORIYA in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 81, pp 3-15

/Article by A. M. Panfilova: "Study of the History of Factories and Plants in the USSR's Universities"/

/Excerpts/ In order to get an idea of the study of the history of factories and plants in the USSR's universities, we drew up a special questionnaire and sent it out to the history departments of 67 universities and also two pedagogical VUZ's. We received responses to it from 32 universities and the Bashkir State Pedagogical Institute.[6]

Thus, almost half of all the country's universities sent us information about the study of the history of factories and plants; moreover, it was done very effectively. This fact vividly testifies to the importance of the problem and the high degree of interest on the part of the universities in analyzing and summing up, as well as in propagandizing the accumulated experience in this field. We extend our most profound and sincere acknowledgement to all those universities which sent answers to our questionnaire.

Geographically speaking, the universities which responded to our questionnaire encompass the entire country--from Uzhgorod, Gomel, Vilnius, and Kaliningrad to Vladivostok, from Petrozavodsk and Syktyvkar to Dushanbe. Information was sent here by 19 of the RSFSR's universities, including 8 universities of autonomous republics, which is particularly important, 7 out of the 9 universities in the Ukraine, as well as the universities of Vilnius, Tartu, Gomel, Tajik and Karaganda.

It must be emphasized that the information received reflects the status and level of study of the topic. From those universities where this work has been undertaken on a genuinely widespread basis we received the greatest amount of material and the most interesting from the viewpoint of contents. With regard to the volume and quality of materials first place must be awarded to the Urals University. We should also single out the universities of Syktyvkar, Far East, Kemerovo, Chuvash, Checheno-Ingush, and Lvov. The remaining universities sent us brief answers to the questions included on the questionnaire, while a few sent only a list of their graduate projects (Perm and Simferopol).

On the whole, the posing of the questions in the questionnaire has proved to be extremely productive and justified. The information received has revealed with sufficient completeness the experience and principal directions of the study of the history of factories and plants in universities; it has allowed us to understand the future prospects and ways to improve this work.

Based on this methodology, specific social research studies have been successfully conducted at enterprises in the Kuzbass, particularly in connection with working out the problem designated as "The Socio-Economic Development of Individual Detachments of the Working Class and the Peasantry of Siberia." As far back as the initial period of conducting such research studies their importance was underscored as follows: "Research has shown that such a mass source as the personal cards of workers, ITR's /engineers and technicians/, and office employees of enterprises contain exceptionally valuable information for resolving the various questions regarding the history of factories and plants."[11] Also of importance is the fact that, under the direction of scholarly mentors, graduate and undergraduate students are included in this research, and they are accorded the opportunity of publishing the results of their studies, carried out at a high level. This constitutes a powerful means of educating by using creative work. The employment of new methods for processing mass sources has aided us in overcoming a narrowness of approach to scientific problems and has opened a new page in the study of the history of the USSR. Now the problem range of social studies has been significantly broadened by the new methods. They have been developed extensively in academic institutes and many universities.

In research activity the laboratory has implemented broad scientific ties with the Institute of History, Philology, and Philosophy of the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences, based on a treaty for creative cooperation concluded between this institute and the Kemerovo University in March 1976. Furthermore, in preparing collective monographs and collections, the laboratory has developed purposeful contacts with the Problems Council entitled "Social Problems of Siberia's Industrial Development," the Kuzbass Polytechnical Institute, the State Archives of Kemerovskaya Oblast, and plants.

Analysis of the experience of studying the history of factories and plants at institutions of higher learning has allowed us to draw a number of important conclusions. In the first place, that at most universities a great deal of well-planned and multi-faceted work is being carried out on studying the "History of the USSR's Plants," into which major scholarly and student efforts are being drawn. This has significantly broadened the mass base of the movement to create a history of factories and plants. In the second place, this past decade has been characterized by an intensive growth of creative contacts between university history departments and production groups, which has facilitated the strengthening of ties between historical scholarship and life itself. A trend towards actively developing such contacts has become for many universities a most important element in perfecting scientific and educational work. In the third place, extensive creative contacts between universities, enterprises, academic institutes, other VUZ's and institutions of learning have come to comprise one of the determining characteristics of the contemporary movement for creating the "History of the USSR's Plants" at the present-day stage. In the fourth place, progress in studying the history of factories and plants at universities and the strengthening of the party's influence in this field have been stimulated by the internal needs of society, by the increased role being played by the social sciences in solving the problems of the national economy and the communist education of the working people. Successes in studying the history of enterprises at universities constitute an achievement by all the USSR's institutions of higher learning. They vividly testify also to the considerable achievements in the study of the history of the Soviet working class. In the fifth place, the experience gained in studying the history of plants in the USSR's institutions of higher learning is likewise of great international importance, especially for the countries of the socialist community.

In conclusion, it must be said that it is high time for a broad-based summing up and exchange of working experience regarding the study of the history of factories and plants at various levels of higher education and a more effective solution to the problem of publishing prepared works on the history of enterprises.

FOOTNOTES

6. Interesting information on the study of enterprises' history at the republic state university was included in the Bashkir Pedagogical Institute's response to the questionnaire.

11. V. E. Poletayev, Yu. A. Polyakov, V. A. Ustinov. "Istoriya, konkretnyye sotsial'nyye issledovaniya, kibernetika" [History, Specific Social Research, Cybernetics] Istoriya SSSR, No 4 pp 12-13, 1968.

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RUSSIAN NATIONALIST PAINTER PRAISED ON JUBILEE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by V. Novikov: "A Multicolored Talent--Commemorating 25 Years of Work by Il'ya Glazunov"]

[Excerpts] In Soviet contemporary fine arts, it would perhaps be difficult to find another artist whose work has attracted so much interested attention and elicited such consistent interest as the work of Il'ya Sergeyevich Glazunov.

His exhibits both in our country and abroad inevitably become social events. And despite the fact that his work has gained such broad recognition, arguments about the works created by him do not die down. What does this primarily attest to? Without a doubt--to the originality of his talent, on his ability to touch upon problems disturbing our contemporaries.

Lovers of fine art became first acquainted with works by I. Glazunov just 25 years ago in Moscow, at the Central Palace of Art Workers, where an exhibition of his works opened in February 1957.

This exhibition provoked a broad response, although opinions about it were quite contradictory. But one thing became perfectly clear: a bright, unordinary personality stood at the threshold of great art. Only a few years after this exhibit, the outstanding Soviet poet Nikolay Tikhonov called Il'ya Glazunov a man of disturbing, audacious talent and gave the following evaluation of his work: "Il'ya Glazunov is undoubtedly talented. I believe that he continues in a talented way the traditions of Russian national painting. The light approach is alien to him, a subject of his is always deep, sharply delineated; man's inner world is extremely important for him...."

Such words committed him to much. But they have been justified. Today it would be impossible to think of our fine arts without the pictures of I. Glazunov "A Russian Icarus," "Two Princes," "Prince Igor," "A Russian Beauty," a series of canvases dealing with the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kulikovo or without the brilliant illustrations for the works of Dostoyevskiy, Leskov, Goncharov, Nekrasov and other Russian writers or without the portraits of V.I. Lenin and outstanding political figures of contemporaneity, builders of the BAM and Nurek.... He has been awarded the high title of USSR People's Artist and is a laureate of the Prize imeni D. Neru, the oldest academies of arts of Europe--those of Madrid and Barcelona elected him as their honorary member. His exhibitions enjoyed tremendous success in many capitals and cities of Europe as well as in Vietnam, Laos and in Chile under the people's government of S. Allende....

More than 600,000 visitors visited just one of his most recent exhibitions--at Moscow's Central Exhibition Hall.

I. Glazunov's work is illuminated with the truth of life and a high feeling of the Motherland.

This feeling in its breadth can be compared with the boundless character of Russian expanses and in depth is commensurate with the depth of the being of the Russian people and their glorious history. This is where this persistent and inexhaustible interest of the author in historical subject matter comes from--it is his wish to restore and visually to embody decisive moments in the fate of the Motherland. For, as a well-known truth states--to love means to know that it is impossible to love what one does not know.

But a knowledge of history, philosophy, culture of the past is needed not only when working in the field of historical subjects. A philosophical interpretation of reality, historical examination of thought, consideration of the moral and esthetic experience of the past constitute essential conditions for the creation of works of art even relating to contemporary material. In the work of I. Glazunov, these requirements are expressed with enviable plenitude. He does not permit himself to simply "respond" to this or that phenomenon of contemporary life on the basis of fixation of only its external features. He reveals the inner tension of action, and creates each composition while basing himself on spiritual values accumulated over many generations, testing today's affairs and deeds with high ideological, moral and esthetic criteria. For this reason his heroes are those of today building a new life while speaking of the past, the present and the future.

I. Glazunov astounds one with the uniqueness of his way of seeing the world and the bright imagery of his compositions. Formalistic investigations and uninspired naturalism are alien to him. The painter sees the way to perfection to lie in the continuation and development of realist traditions of Russian art. The many sides of the painter's personality are astounding. I. Glazunov in his autobiographical book "Doroga k tebe" [The Road to You] discloses a new and unexpected side to us. He is disclosed as a master of painting with words, as a man of penetrating observation, of graphic, precise language. In depiction of landscapes and people, he is able in a few words to create a visual feeling as though of a finished picture.

And with what love and knowledge does the painter deal with events of Russian history and monuments of national culture! The breadth of his broad creative aspirations stems from this spiritual richness: I. Glazunov is also known as an artist of the theater and as the author of architectural projects. On the invitation of the Berlin State Opera, he, together with costumery artist, N. Vinogradova-Benua, and producer, USSR People's Artist Boris Pokrovskiy, created productions of "Prince Igor" and "Queen of Spades." On the basis of his plan, done in collaboration with architect A. Polikarpov, an art museum building in Palekh will be built. He is the artistic director of the plans for building the Soviet embassy in Madrid.

Faith in the Motherland's bright future, in the transforming power of art and his rise to new heights permeates all the painter's many-sided tireless creative and public activity. For this reason he devotes tremendous attention to the education of creative young people.

"Patriotism and civic spirit and the highest artistic quality of the works of the great Russian artists of the 18th-19th centuries," Il'ya Sergeyevich says,"had a solid foundation--a school. A school means a philosophy of life raised to the level of mastery. Without a school art is transformed into amateurish activity and comes to a dead end."

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NEED TO ELEVATE IMPORTANCE OF YOUNG WRITERS

Young Forces of Literature

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Aleksandr Mikhaylov: "The Young Forces of Literature"]

[Text] Already more than two decades have passed since the time when Leonid Sobolev said at the First Founding Congress of the Writers of the Russian Federation: "Concern for the creation of our young generation of writers will constitute one of the main obligations of the leadership of the new union."

The young creative generation is confronted with an honorable and responsible task: To create new works worthy of our socialist reality, to extend and perfect the most valuable experience of Soviet literature, to reflect the many-sided activity of the party, of the entire Soviet people, to tell with inspiration about the glorious deeds of our youth, to reveal the spiritual world of the Soviet people--our contemporaries, and to step forward as convinced fighters for the triumph of communist ideals.

On the whole the situation in regard to the publication of the works of the young--the most gifted ones among them--is not bad now. In the large publishing houses, special editorial boards have been created to work with the books of the young authors. Yet, one does not always encounter qualified editors here. Nevertheless it is precisely on these editorial boards that the most experienced, word-sensitive, and unselfish editors must work instead of literary failures who are compensating for their meager creative potential in literature by obtaining additional opportunities to publish their works and do translations through their status as editors.

In the presence of the general favorable picture it is necessary to point out some shortcomings. These shortcomings are seen in the careless selections of works for publication or the sometimes hurried or, conversely, unjustifiably protracted introduction of a young author to the reading public.

At one time, for example, the publication of Yuriy Kuznetsov's "A Distance In and Around Me" was delayed. Something similar happened with the prose writer A. Kim. For three years now the critics, magazines and, of course, readers have evinced much interest in the talented T. Rebrova; publishers eagerly invite her to their literary evenings, but her books have not yet been published. Is this fair when the books of average authors are being published?

While reading the prose of the young--either in books or periodicals or the stream which flows to the editor's office--one is glad that Russian talent has not dwindled, that somewhere in the depths of that prose sometimes one or more sparks light up which are capable of kindling the fire of creative inspiration and make you expect something great and significant. Talent is rare and the basic condition for the existence of a person in literature. But how inadequate talent alone proves to be in practice for establishing a writer!

We know quite a few cases in which a slim book of poems or stories or a novella may serve as a fairly good advertisement of the future while not revealing serious creative potential. These works may remain "visiting cards" for many years while the authors do not do better because kind-hearted critics greeted their initial efforts as something perfect, as literary phenomena. Is it surprising after this that in the Union of Writers there develops a certain category of people full of strength and energy who are constantly in conflict with the journals and publishing houses which turn down their dull works, a category of people who in the prime of life become dependents of Litfond [Literary Fund].

Apparently there is a general error in the system of work with the young writers. This work, in point of fact, is carried on to the time when the young author becomes a member of the union. The receipt of a membership card of the USSR Union of Writers, as it were, mechanically elevates him into the rank of the master who understands all complexities of existence and secrets of the art of the word. The young writer after this is left entirely to his own devices, his fate, as it were, no longer interests anyone.

In perfecting the forms and methods of work with young writers, it will obviously be necessary in the future to turn attention to this second stage, already inside the union. It is no less important than the first.

If we talk about literature as a whole, its background is reminiscent of a mountainous locality, where there are plains, plateaus and summits. The prose of Vasiliy Belov and Viktor Astaf'ev, Sergey Zalygin and Daniil Granin, Valentin Rasputin and Mikhail Alekseyev, Evgeniy Nosov and Ivan Stadnyuk, Anatoliy Ivanov and Petr Proskurin, the poetry of Mikhail Dudin and Rasul Gamzatov, Vladimir Zhukov and Mustay Karim, Fedor Sukhov and David Kugul'tinov, Vadim Shefner and Kaysyn Kuliyev . . . I want to name the works of the most recent period which I consider as highly artistic; these are: "The House" by Fedor Abramov, "The Shore" by Yuriy Bondarev, "And the Day Lasts Longer Than a Century" by Chingiz Aytmatov, and the poems of Yegor Isayev "The Distance of Memory" and "The Verdict of Memory". The reality of life shown in these works in new artistic quality, shown with the fearlessness and courage of people who are well aware of what great moral and spiritual values are being threatened today, where and at what all of our efforts must be directed in order to safeguard these values, in order to safeguard life on the earth itself against the catastrophies threatening it.

Against such a background it is not easy for the young writer to show his worth and become established in literature, but, on the other hand, it is precisely by orienting oneself by the summits that one must build his path into great literature if one wants to attain serious success.

Currently the stream of stories and tales about the village and rural life found in the prose of young people shows no signs of drying up. This fact is not of itself worthy of criticism. It reflects, of course, the powerful influence of the above-mentioned authors, but one cannot fail to take into account also the--

external!-- fact that the problems of the development of the village and of agriculture create tension and disturb all of us.

By the way, participating in recent years in some international discussions, I sensed a yearning for literature about the countryside on the part of the writers and critics of the West.

The gravitation of many young writers towards rural subjects must not surprise us at all. The young Petr Krasnov, not yet having attained the age of thirty, but already noticed by readers and critics, succeeded in speaking his unborrowed word about the village, without having repeated the venerable predecessors. Very likely I can say the same about Ivan Evseyenko. Our attention must be aroused by something else: The fact that many young writers of prose begin with the imitation and not with the creative apprenticeship of the masters, and bake, like pancakes, variants of the "eccentrics" of Shukshin, the old women of Rasputin, etc, not noticing their own contemporaries, today's Pryaslins, not noticing that life has posed new problems and that F. Abramov's Mikhail Pryaslin has undergone an evolution in character in the 1970's.

It cannot be said that the young prose writers have avoided dealing with social and moral problems. But it is also impossible to say that they occupy their proper place in the creative work of the young writers.

Our publishing dealing with the development of agriculture and the life of the village is gathering strength; it is supplied in especially keen and contemporary form, in my view, in NASH SOVREMENNIK [Our Contemporary], OKTYABR' [October], NEVA [Neva] and LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA [Literary Russia]. But again, the young publicists somehow are not visible, it is mostly the experienced veterans, having grown gray in battle, who play on this field. The youth, as a rule, links its ambitions with the story and the novel, well, at first with the tale, underrating the essay and journalistic writings, completely forgetting that these are traditional genres of Russian literature not at all shunned by its most outstanding representatives. The books and memoirs of L. I. Brezhnev may serve as a remarkable example of party journalism.

It seems to me that we must by every conceivable means support the initiative of our council for essay writing and journalism, which holds seminars for young essayists and journalists. The journal LITERATURNAYA UCHEBA [Literary Studies] undertook and will undertake something along this line. In particular, we held a joint "round table" of the editorial board and the faculty of journalism of Moscow State University with the participation of outstanding essayists and journalists. Jointly with the Kolkhoz imeni Il'ich of the Lukhovitskiy Rayon of Moskovskaya Oblast, three prizes imeni V. Ovechkin were established for young essayists and journalists writing about the problems of development of the Russian Nonchernozem.

During this year the Literary Institute succeeded for the first time in forming a creative seminar for essayists from the new admission. We will hope that all of this will bear fruit and turn the attention of the young writers to important, energetic and forceful genres of literature.

I believe it is not necessary to present special proof that the experience of essay writing and journalism, important and necessary in itself, serves as a fine school for the writer and in the creation of large works, a novel, for example, or a story. The direct, first-hand contiguity with the concrete facts and events of will help the young to free themselves from literary reminiscenses and from repetitions.

It is time to reconsider, to make more flexible the demands of publishing houses and journals to young writers, to orient them towards a creative, contemporary approach to the comprehension of the social and moral problems of our life. Then, in the artistic diversity, perhaps, a literary personage will arise, a type that will embody partially, to a greater or lesser extent, the ideal of our time.

The same thing, it goes without saying, we expect also from prose about the working class, about the intelligentsia, and about the youth engaged in study. . . Here the power of inertia does not hang over the young writers because the immediately preceding experience did not exert such a strong influence on them.

In recent times I have had to express myself a number of times exceedingly critically about contemporary poetry. Evidently many agree that in our time it is strongly inferior to prose in its influence on the reader. But this is not the Issue. I am ready to name the names of outstanding poets who today find themselves in a fine time of creative maturity, write remarkable poems, publish books and collections of works. I am talking about the lowering of the social and civil fervor of poetry, about its--to see it as a whole--certain pacification, uniformity, evening pensiveness. There is a lack of wrestling of passions, scale of thought, world vision, and keen feeling of our contemporary era, of the kind of thing by which Vladimir Mayakovskiy changed our conception of the poet and poetry.

We must not forget that of which the 26th CPSU Congress reminded us once again: "The Party was not and cannot be indifferent to the ideological direction of our art." And, you know, this is also the position of our reader, the serious reader, who opens a book not only with the desire to enjoy the art of the word, but also with the desire to extract a moral lesson for himself, to enrich himself spiritually.

The poetry background of our literature, in the presence of many talented and even very talented artists, nevertheless is somewhat uniform since poetry, it seems to me, echoes the events of inner and world significance more obscurely. This uniformity and a certain orderliness also distinguish the poems of the young poets. Among them are exceedingly gifted ones, sometimes giving hopes with their first published works. In the lyrical character which takes shape today--if one has in view the positive experience of poetry development--his attraction to the soil, his love of the soil, of the fatherland, his patriotic feeling and national pride are perhaps perceptible above all--and this is fine.

The other day a guest meeting of the secretariat of the RSFSR Union of Writers took place in Voronezh, at a session of which questions relating to the work with young writers were discussed. This agenda was no coincidence. Neither was it a coincidence that leading writers of Russia, who had took part in the discussion, participated with interest, not smoothing over the existing acute problems.

Every year constantly new young writers make themselves known with works about contemporary life, and every year brings to readers the joy of the encounter with books heated with the breath of youth, with young passion. Is not the tomorrow of literature, its future, in this, in the constant renewal of literature, the constant flow of fresh forces and young talents into it!

Formation of Young Writers

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Ernst Safonov: "Up With the Epoch: On the Formation of Young Writers"]

[Text] From Vladimir came a package addressed to me. The author sent his book with an obliging autograph.

Although this book, composed of small tales and stories, is the author's first, to call him a young writer will hardly be appropriate: He, like myself, is already past forty, but the main thing is that the collection contains serious works with respect to subject matter and artistic principles.

This book at once compelled me to recall the stormy, holiday-elated and at the same time exacting and tough discussions, debates and conversations in the atmosphere of which the 7th All-Union Conference of Young Writers took place. Among the participants of the seminar, of which I was one of the leaders, was the author of the future collection, who had come from Voronezh. How he and one other age-cohort of his from Krasnodar succeeded in "penetrating" the conference of the young, bypassing the barrier of age limitation (only those were admitted who had not turned thirty-five), I do not know. Most likely this was a last desperate attempt, when they put up a stake: Either--or. . . but if they only will see me, listen to me, and discuss my things!

The manuscripts of these comrades received a most detailed assessment at the seminar, and if it happened before that among our "five" leaders, wisely directed by the elder among us--Vasiliy Bykov, there was not always complete unanimity of opinions on one or another work being discussed, here we reached agreement at once. Exchanging impressions later, I remember, we lamented the fact that somewhere "in [high] places" they do not always treat our beginning writers with the necessary understanding and solicitude, frequently they compel even the capable authors, who have proved themselves well in creativity, to go "tc the boys" until they have gray hair at the temples. . .

And here is one book, published by "Sovremennik"--and before me is a second one, a novel by the fellow from Krasnodarsk--to be published by the same publisher, whose nature, I will note, it is to discover new names in literature.

I remember how at the same All-Union Conference it was said that for a writer there is no more fascinating and noble task than the discovery of a truly heroic character in daily reality. I remembered the words of the critic Kuznetsov: ". . . in order for the writer not to walk past the hero in life, he must hear him morally, hurt from his trials and tribulations, rejoice in his joys, he must at least be equal to his hero in terms of the level of his political, social, and civil self-consciousness."

And this "at least", used with caution, is very justified here. First of all, the words are addressed to the young writer who has embarked on the creative path, who is going to have to perfect himself persistently in professional practices; secondly, we are talking about a true hero, the bearer of the spiritual values of the epoch, an active fighter for progressive ideas, exalted in his moral and ethical searches, and, finally, an individual preoccupied with the state. . . And to understand such a personality, to represent it in a work in its full stature, with all peculiarities, which at times seem contradictory, that only an author can do whose talent allows him to feel deeply and to realize the deepest, future-directed moral discoveries of our socialist society.

To be on a level with that kind of hero of his--does not mean for a young writer to follow on his heels, but to be able to see together with him the perspective of the century, to go farther by himself, to the artistic exposure and affirmation of the most serious, socially significant questions. It is no problem if the author just marks time on petty themes and remains an apprentice, showing no signs of growth despite every encouragement. No one is dragged by the ears into literature--literature is the kind of work which demands one's whole strength and spiritual energy, as well as a--forgive the epithet--brutish capacity for work. But when a writer through his first stories and tales demonstrates that he is "on a level with his hero," is able to show him without indifference, and possesses indubitable abilities, and when this writer is not noticed for a long time and is not received where he ought to be received, he, like a lone craftsman, rushes with his manuscript from door to door, losing his spiritual balance and perhaps his faith in himself and in his work--this already develops into a problem.

Let's look at some recent events:

Telling me how in the frosty snows and high-water quick grounds they "raised" structures weighing thousands of tons, how quickly and reliably the industrial giant was built on the unstable swamps and wild marshes of the northern Taiga, how many examples of selflessness and non-ostentatious heroism there were, the secretary of the party committee of Syktyvkarskiy Lumber Industry Complex imeni Leninskiy Komsomol, Vladilen Nikolayevich Vaneyev noted with a sigh:

"Do you know what I regret? That among those who erected the complex no writer from the ranks of the workers turned up. They experienced such days--every one of them could form the basis for a separate chapter in a story or novel.

Our conversation was then joined by the general secretary of the Lumber Industry Complex, Nikolay Nikolayevich Balin, whose judgments, remarks and rejoinders revealed a person not only well-read, but someone who attentively follows the contemporary literary process. Our dream to have "our" writer develop in the enterprise, he said, is not of a consumer nature, we do not want to read personally about ourselves--so much is written about us in the press, we are not treated badly with attention. . . We are expecting a talented, sensible book on the "plant" subject, without the sort of scheme in the subject which already made the readers' mouths sore: Here is the innovator--there is the conservative, here is the progressive method--there is routine. On such pages the human spirit, the feelings of the individual are joined to production matters and questions, like merely certain additional stimuli--and that is all! And really if there is love, then the woman must unfailingly choose: Yielding to inclination, leaving for the handsome frontline worker or, being obedient to duty, remain with the disgraced conservative, in order to help him recognize his mistakes, stand on his feet. . . It would not be out of place to ask such an author: Does his beloved, when he "winds up" a weak story or play, also quickly leave him for a more successful "author"?

This is how we talked then, and I, deliberately, it goes without saying, refer to what I heard and what I recall there, in Syktyvkar.

It was precisely this conversation, during which it became suddenly and unexpectedly clear that in the plant environment they "long for" their own, home-grown writer (such a curious symbol of our time!) and the collection here received from Vladimir lead me to the reflection: Why, for all that, the young prose writer (as we frequently call him, but better said--the writer who enters the world of literature with his first publications and his first book) has noticeably "aged" during the past few years? And we do not need statistics. It is sufficient to leaf through the journals which introduce new names of authors and to examine the collections of tales and stories representing an author hitherto unknown to the readers to become convinced: Those who are not thirty years old are rare.

Besides, we can turn directly to statistics. At a guest session of the secretariat of the management of the RSFSR Union of Writers which recently took place in Voronezh, the following data were cited: The Union of Writers of Russia has now 4,411 members, among them there are only 128 who are under age 35, i. e., 2.9 percent! Here are prose writers and poets, playwrights and critics--representatives, all in all, of all literary genres.

One can see this "aging" also in the creative association of prose writers of the Moscow writers' organization. At a regular meeting of the bureau of the association, we examine each time eight to ten acceptance files. Those who are young in age are the exception. But who is among the candidates? The famous producer. . . a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences. . . a colonel. . . an assistant to a minister. . . a director of a large enterprise. . . All, naturally, with books composed of articles, essays, "memoir-type" stories. "Authorship" for the majority of these comrades, each of whom has given up many years to conquer the peaks of his basic profession and has become an authoritative and useful worker in it, is already an element of prestige, as it were. Here, they say, I have in the main achieved everything, and now there is the possibility and time "to write"--they say, I've had a certain success, perhaps I can turn my hand to writing.

But what are the reasons for the "late ripening" of the prose writers of today? Why are there few of them under age thirty or slightly past thirty who past the admission commissions of the writers' organizations? To come up with a simple answer here is hardly possible. Among these reasons, probably, are those which are determined by the character of the very time in which we live, by its high exactingness. Determined also by the socio-national regularities which are difficult to discover even by specialists in literature who have become accustomed to "internecine" arguments. We know that suddenly during certain years the genre of the story flourishes in an unprecedented way; then--when there is a slump in interest for the story--the renaissance of the novel ensues, the great narrative, with gravitation towards the epic sound; and somewhere, "in a flash", as if illuminated by one long-awaited and sudden light, the "stars" of poetry rise on the sky of poetry--a whole galaxy of names, after which there is once again calm .

This is the way it is. But there are, however, also visible reasons. Given their "habitualness", they do not appear to be extraordinary, that is why our attention has become dull towards them.

One of them, which has been the subject of frequent discussion in the press and at writers' congresses, is the excessively long road from manuscript to book. In the case of the professional writer who is well-known to the staff members of the publishing house, who are well-disposed towards him and his work, a minimum of two, three or four years pass from the moment that he puts the manuscript down on the editor's desk and the time when it, having successfully overcome all the links of the publishing house "machine", hits the counters. But in the case of a novice this time period most often drags out to five or six years. But, as a rule, the Union of Writers does not admit people with one published book, they must wait for the appearance of the second or third book. Year after year and, you see, already ten years have accumulated--here it is and there is gray hair at the temples.

But where have the "little libraries" of all kinds (libraries of stories, short narratives, "leaflets" under the name of "Young Voices", etc.) vanished, which were in vogue in the publishing practice of the 1960's? These inexpensive and "mobile" publications made it possible to acquaint a wide circle of readers with a new author relatively quickly, after his very first journal publications. Now the prose writer, who has timidly opened the door of the publisher's office with a small manuscript running to five or six author's sheets, is told: "You have very little thus far, we publish only thick books. . ." In connection with this I would like to mention with a good word the journal MOLODAYA GVARDIYA, which has begun to publish an appendix, "its little library", of small format and volume, in which beginning authors will be published. For the time being it is difficult to talk about their quality: We shall see what we shall see, the undertaking at the moment is at the very beginning, but the intention of the journal is really worthwhile and beneficial.

And if it were not for the weekly LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA, faithful to the rule of supporting without fail the rubric "A New Name" and "Let Us Continue Our Acquaintance" in its pages, then, leafing through our thin journals, one could think: Really and truly disappeared, the young story-teller "has pined away"; it is only for this reason, surely, "because of the great need", that in these journals, issue after issue, the stories and novels of "distinguished" authors are published with endless continuation, so that when one work is not yet finished, a new one is launched with beginning pieces, again for a month or two or three, and this is how it goes the whole year. The whole journal, thus, from fragments and scraps! But, you know, at one time, we remember, a decade and a half or two ago, it was precisely the thin journals, in particular OGONEK, which were the cradle of the short contemporary story, they were the first to discover for the readers the young, who with a loud and confident voice announced themselves in Russian novel writing: Sergey Nikitin from Vladimir, the Muscovite Yuriya Kazakov, Nikolay

Voronov and Stanislav Meleshin from the Urals, Anatoliy Tkachenko from Sakhalin, the Muscovite Georgiy Semenov, and some others. Or have the journals now also "aged" and forgotten to listen to young voices?

With reluctance, for the most part in a condescending tone, on the level of hasty annotations, our critics write about the first books of the prose writers. With what kind of incomprehensible short-sightedness it stubbornly calls writers "young" who behind their shoulders have already five to ten books to their credit. What is more, in the "iron ring" of such "young" the same list of names is included in article after article. . .

Questions, questions. . .

In the pages of periodical publications for writers discussions are perpetually started which deal with literary problems. Some of them are distinguished by depth and are interesting in regard to their form and content; others are similar to the shedding of the leaves in the fall: A great deal of noise--and no use. . . But if there were, let us say, a discussion on the following subject: "Why is the young writer not young?"--these articles in the literary press would be both timely and useful. In a key that a thorough discussion can take place both of the successes and the positive experience in local writers' organizations in regard to work with the young writers and the important problems existing here, which have arisen in the movement of life itself and have been set by the time. You know, the lines of the well-known party document, adopted five years ago by the CPSU Central Committee--the decree "On Work with Creative Youth"--retain their timeliness, as before, for all of us.

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NATIONAL

LIFE IN CITY AND COUNTRYSIDE COMPARED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by L. Voskresenskiy: "City and Village: The Quality of Life Is Equal"]

[Text] Where to live -- in the city or the village? Many millions of people in the country are posing this question, and more than 4.5 million people annually set out on a journey from the village to the city or from the city to a village when they have made their choice and decided.

Changing one's living surroundings is a matter no less risky and psychologically difficult than, for example, changing one's profession or settling down as a married man. Essentially a man is making a sharp change in his personal fate. In the final analysis, the fate of the country also depends to no small degree on these individual and particularly personal decisions taken in toto.

A second demographic slump, which has arisen as a result of the events of the Forties, is now taking place. It is known that the victory over German fascism was achieved by our people at a great cost -- 20 million human lives. The birth rate fell during the Forties, and the influx of people, who were entering into active life, decreased correspondingly by the end of the Seventies. The reduction in the influx of labor resources is one of the factors which is complicating the present economic development of the country. Industry and construction -- in a word, the urban sphere of labor -- is experiencing an ever sharper need for working hands. The village has actually become the only source for replenishing the urban contingent of workers. However, the village also needs working hands.

What The Statistics Say

The population of the USSR reached 267.7 million people on 1 July 1981, about 98 million of them were rural inhabitants. The agricultural population, that is, those working on kolkhozes and sovkhozes together with their dependents, children, pensioners, etc., is 63.7 million people. More than 24 million people are directly engaged in agricultural production.

Ten years ago the proportion of urban and rural population looked differently: 243.9 million (USSR as a whole) composed of 138.8 (urban) and 105.1 (village).

As we see, the rural population is actually decreasing, but not because its natural growth is decreasing. As a rule the birthrate in villages is higher than in a city, the death rate in both is identical, and the life expectancy of rural inhabitants -- in any case -- is no less than in the cities. The decrease in the rural population is the result of migration.

During the Seventies, almost 3.1 million people migrated annually from the villages to the city; there was a counterflow of approximately 1.5 million. Thus, the annual migration balance was 1.6 million people.

As a result, the rural population decreased by seven million people during the ten years despite an active natural growth, and the contingent of those engaged in the economy's agricultural sector decreased by a million workers.

Scientific and technical progress and the increase in labor productivity in the rural economy (by 15 percent during 1976 - 1980) has compensated the village for the losses in manpower. However, has it done so fully?

Speaking generally, the decrease in the contingent of those engaged in the rural economy with the simultaneous growth in productivity is an indicator of the intensity of the country's development. The Soviet Union has still not achieved those proportions in the distribution of manpower between branches, which are typical of countries with a highly developed industry and agriculture; and therefore, the migration from the village to the city is a justified and natural phenomenon.

The Geography of Demographics

The density of the rural population in various republics is extremely different. For example, it reaches 150-200 people per square kilometer on the oases of Central Asia, 70 in fruitful and warm Moldavia, 20 - 30 in the Ukraine and Belorussia, 10 -20 in the Baltic republics, and 3-5 people in the livable zones of Siberia and the Far East.

The rates of natural increase of the rural population are just as unequal. For example, a rural family having three - four children is considered a large family in the Ukraine or in Russia, but six - seven children is a normal phenomenon in an Uzbek family.

From a demographic respect, the most satisfactory regions of the country are Estonia, Latvia, a large part of the Ukraine, Moldavia, the European south of the Russian Federation (the steppes along the banks of the Kuban', Don and Terek), the Transcaucasus, the southern part of Kazakhstan, and also the environs of such large cities as Moscow, Leningrad or Alma-Ata. The villages in these areas, in giving up part of their inhabitants to the city, have compensated almost completely for the losses in manpower at the expense of other regions. Here and there, the number of rural inhabitants is decreasing; but here and there it is even growing -- however, within permissible limits.

What Does the Migration Barometer Show?

An analysis of the migration processes during the second half of the Seventies when compared with those during the first half shows that the situation on the whole is beginning to change for the better.

Favorable changes are being observed in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR. After the state special purpose program for the complete development of this region's agriculture began to be implemented, the absolute outflow of the rural population was diminished and the percentage of migration losses was reduced in each of the 29 administrative oblasts and autonomous republics of the Russian Nonchernozem Zone.

During the middle of the Seventies the number of those arriving in Siberia exceeded the number of those leaving. The situation in the Siberian village improved.

The outflow of people from Belorussia has been sharply decreased. Arrivals exceed the departures of people from Central Asia.

Finally, the intensity of the outflow from villages has been considerably lessened for the country as a whole, although it has not been reduced to the optimum level.

As we see, the changes have affected the most vulnerable -- from a demographic viewpoint -- regions. Although it is impossible to think that the migration processes in Central Asia, in some rayon of Siberia and Kazakhstan and especially in the Chernozem area of the RSFSR have been completely normalized.

Nevertheless, it is possible to state that the evidence of the migration barometer unequivocally testifies to the correctness of the policy which the Soviet state is following in the village.

The Bringing Together of Work and Living Conditions

Soviet agrarian policy provides for two interconnected goals: The growth in the productivity and -- at the same time -- an increase in the standard of living of the rural population.

The incomes of rural inhabitants have sharply increased recently, especially after March 1965 when the program for the intensification of agriculture was put into operation. However, it is not only a matter of the size of earnings. The main thing is that the quality of life in rural areas is drawing near to urban standards.

This was reflected in the "Basic Directions of the Social Economic Development of the Country During the Eighties," which were adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and in the Five -year plan for the years 1981 - 1985.

For example, the volume of sales of personal services will increase approximately 1.4 - 1.5 -fold for the country as a whole; however, higher volumes are being provided for in rural areas.

The program for housing construction is extensive (to construct housing with an overall area of 530 - 540 million square meters); however, workers in newly created enterprises and the inhabitants of areas,which are being developed, and of rural areas must be provided with housing first. The opportunities for the individual construction of dwelling houses are being expanded in the village.

A lot of attention is being devoted to expanding the rural population's facilities with various types of transportation.

One of the most important reserves for the growth of the Soviet economy during the Eighties is the economic, rational and effective use of all existing resources: Labor, fixed capital, fuel, raw materials, and the output of the fields and farms. It is no secret that we must now economize literally in everything. In particular, the state no longer has the capability of increasing the proportion of investments in the agrarian sphere (they have reached 27 percent of the investments in all the branches of the national economy). However, in trying to achieve a policy of savings, the state does not consider it possible to economize on expenditures which have the goal of raising the quality of the rural population's life.

In carrying out the policy to draw living and work conditions in the village and the city closer together, our state is searching for ways to regulate internal migration and to optimize the distribution of manpower between the branches of the national economy without damaging any one of them.

This is one of the clear examples of using the social factors of economic growth in the practices of the Eighties.

8802
CSO: 1828/52

BRIEFS

STATISTICAL METHODS FOR PARTY WORKERS--Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYA in Russian No 12, December 1981, carries on pp 113-120 a 5800-word article by V. Levashov and G. Papoyan titled "Quantitative Analysis in Sociological Research." According to its authors, this article should give organizers of party education and propagandists the mathematical tools to conduct their own analyses of sociological materials. It provides these party workers with operational definitions of nominal, rank-order, and interval scales; arithmetic means, and standard deviations. [Editorial Report] [COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", Politicheskoye samoobrazovaniye", 1982]

PARTY EDUCATION IN ESTONIA SURVEYED--Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 12, December 1981, carries on pp 36-60 a series of articles under the rubric "The Propagandist--Chief Figure in Party Education: From the Experience of Party Organizations of Estonia." In a 6500-word article titled "Towards High Effectiveness in Propaganda Work," K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CC CPSU, describes the system of party education in Estonia and gives figures on the current size of this effort. His article is followed by a series of short reports on party education in the workplace, in the village, among scientists, among cultural workers, and among factory workers. [Editorial Report] [COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", Politicheskoye samoobrazovaniye", 1982]

STATISTICAL SOURCES FOR PARTY WORKERS--Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYA in Russian No 1, January 1982, carries on pp 125-131 a 5800-word article by G. Kiperman titled "How To Use Statistical Information." The article describes statistical sources available to party workers and ways in which they can be used. In addition, it provides guidance on certain basic statistical operations which the party officials can perform in order to make better use of the published materials. [Editorial Report] [COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Politicheskoye samoobrazovaniye", 1982]

OBKOM SECRETARY ON LEADERSHIP QUALITIES--Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 February carries on p 2 a 2000-word article titled "The Word and Task of a Leader" by Ye. Ligachev, first secretary of the Tomsk oblast party committee. In this article, published under the rubric "Party Life: The Quality of Ideological Work," Ligachev argues that leaders need to be continually attentive to the ideas and opinions of their collectives and also must strive to establish a "morally pure milieu" for them. He notes that the party's requirement not to avoid difficult questions means "not only" that such questions must be answered when they are asked "but also" that steps must be taken to resolve the issues raised in them. Ligachev reports that his obkom has established such a system and also a procedure for evaluating the work of public lecturers through audience research. [Editorial Report]

CSO: 1800/301

AZERBAIJAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETING

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 Dec 81 p 2

[Information item: "A Meeting in the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Azerbaijan SSR"]

[Text] A regular meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Azerbaijan SSR has taken place under the chairmanship of comrade K. A. Khalilov.

According to comrade K. A. Khalilov, the meeting examined the question of the results of the fulfillment of the plan of basic measures which was mapped out for execution in the Supreme Soviet Azerbaijan SSR for this year, and the work plan for 1982.

The Presidium discussed the course of the fulfillment by the ispolkoms of the Lenkoran City and the Tauzskiy Rayon Soviets of People's Deputies of the decree of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the Supreme Soviet Azerbaijan SSR, and the republic's Council of Ministers "On a Further Increase in the Role of the Soviet of People's Deputies in Economic Construction." It was noted that in executing this decree the executive committees of these soviets under the leadership of local party agencies have carried out a number of organizational measures aimed at a further strengthening of the role of the soviets in economic construction and an improvement of the executive committees' own work in the light of the demands that the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the statements contained in the speeches by comrade L. I. Brezhnev on the fundamental issues of the party's economic policy and of work by the soviets.

However, the ispolkoms of the Lenkoran City and Tauzskiy Rayon Soviets of People's Deputies have not brought about the realization of a number of very important points in this decree. In particular, substantiated proposals on the transfer to local subordination of enterprises located on their territories whose output is used primarily to meet the needs of the populations of these soviets, or of neighboring rayons, have not been developed and have not been presented to the appropriate superior agencies.

There has been no practical implementation of the very important principles in accordance with which the Title Lists of construction projects, regardless of their departmental subordination, which deal with the construction of residential houses, municipal, cultural and domestic, and environmental protection facilities are subject to being agreed to by the executive committees of the rayon and city (republic subordination) Soviets of People's Deputies at the location sites of the construction projects in order to coordinate their construction by expenditures and commissioning schedules with the construction of production purpose facilities. These questions were not brought up for discussion at sessions of the soviets and at the meeting of the ispolkom, and a plan of practical measures to realize them has not been worked out.

In the decree which was adopted the ispolkoms of the Lenkoran City and Tauzskiy Rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, and also the ispolkoms of all of the rayon and city (republican subordination) soviets of the republic are given concrete commissions on the practical implementation of the points contained in the decree of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Azerbaijan SSR, and the Council of Ministers of the republic "On a Further Increase in the Role of the Soviets of People's Deputies in Economic Construction."

The chairman of the Commission on Public Education and Science of the Supreme Soviet Azerbaijan SSR, the deputy I. A. Ibragimov, delivered a report at the meeting of the Presidium containing information on the state of the training of qualified worker cadres by the educational institutions of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education of the Azerbaijan SSR.

During the examination of this question it was noted that during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the republic's vocational and technical schools were graduated from by 256,000 young men and women who obtained qualifications in 223 occupations. Quite a bit has been done to develop the network of vocational and technical schools, to expand their profiles, and to improve the quality of the training of the new labor shift.

In addition to this, attention was called to the fact that there are serious shortcomings in the training of qualified worker cadres in the republic. Thus, the specialist training plans which are established by the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education for its subordinate educational institutions are frequently greatly overstated compared to the needs of enterprises, which makes it difficult to find jobs for the specialists in accordance with the occupations they have received. In a number of cases enterprises have taken several times fewer graduates of vocational and technical schools than they themselves agreed upon in their requisitions. Every year a substantial number of graduates of the day schools who are assigned to industrial enterprises and construction organizations do not arrive at their destinations. Sometimes the professional level of the training of worker cadres leaves something better to be desired.

Poor vocational orientation work, the lack of the necessary attention by the administration and public organizations of enterprises and construction projects to making young people permanent in production, and also frequent cases of violations of the established procedure and of the granting of privileges to the graduates of vocational and technical schools leads to the fact that labor turnover among them is higher than among workers of the older ages. Unfortunately, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the ministries and departments are not making a deep study of the reasons for this situation and are not taking the necessary measures to eliminate them. The material and technical base of the vocational and technical schools lags sharply behind the present technical level of the economy. The educational institutions of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education do not have enough modern machinery, mechanisms, tractors, and metal-working machine tools, which lowers the level of the students' mastery of practical knowledge. Often worker cadres are trained in isolation from production conditions. Many rural vocational and technical schools do not have their own land plot, or have very saline land at their disposal. Despite the shortage of standard educational buildings, year after year the plans for the construction of new vocational and technical schools of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education are not fulfilled.

There are important miscalculations in the selection and placement of cadres of teachers and production training experts. To a definite degree this is a result of the fact that the training of teachers and experts for the vocational and technical educational system is not performed in the public's higher and secondary specialized educational institutions.

During the course of the discussion of this issue serious defects were also pointed out in the political educational and mass cultural work among the students of the vocational and technical schools with the result that there are frequent instances of violations of study and labor discipline and of law and order.

In the decree which has been adopted the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the republic's ministries and departments have been given commissions aimed at improving the training of young worker cadres in the light of the tasks facing the republic in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

An examination was also conducted on the question of the work of the commissions for the affairs of minors and of the observation commissions attached to the ispolkoms of the Nasiminskiy Rayon (Baku) and Yevalkhskiy City and Rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, and other questions on which the appropriate decrees were adopted.

The following took part in the discussion of the issues examined at the meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Azerbaijan SSR: the Presidium members A. A. Aslanov, F. R. Mustafayev, and M. D. Nasirov; the Minister of Internal Affairs D. D. Veliyev; the Minister of Education E. M. Kafarova; the republic's Procurator A. M. Zamanov; the Deputy Chairman of Gosplan F. A. Faradzhev; and the deputy ministers: of industrial construction--S. I. Grushetskiy, of rural construction--K. D. Khudiyev, and of agriculture--D. M. Nabiyev; the Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education Z. S. Abdullayev; and others.

2959
CSO: 1830/232

UZBEK PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE ON CONSTRUCTION

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 3

[Article: "The Thorny Path of an Automatic Telephone Exchange"]

[Text] The committee noted that the ministries of communications, construction, and land improvement and water resources Uzbek SSR, the Glavtashkentstroy, the "Sredaztransstroy" Trust, and the Tashkent Construction and Installation Administration of the "Soyuztelefonstroy" Trust have not been satisfactorily fulfilling the established assignments for the construction and commissioning of communications facilities. Every year they fail to make use of the appropriations which are allocated for these purposes, and they do not stay within the normed construction schedules.

During the past two years more than 24 million rubles were appropriated for the development of the means of communication in Tashkent. Only two-thirds of the allocated resources were used. Stations with a capacity of 13,700 numbers were not put into operation.

When they build communications facilities many construction organizations do not show concern for high work quality, and unfinished jobs are not completed for years. Thus, the Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Resources Uzbek SSR was supposed to commission the building of the automated telephone station-74 last year. But to this day work has not been completed on energy supplies, ventilation, water supply, heat supplies, and plumbing. The construction of a building for the automated telephone station-58 in Sergeliyskiy Rayon which was begun by the "Sredaztransstroy" Trust five years ago has still not been completed.

But the biggest debtor is the Glavtashkentstroy. Last year the construction and installation work plan was not fulfilled at a single one of the seven communications facilities being built by it. Construction is being performed unsatisfactorily by Trust No. 11 on a post office and radio-television transmitting station. For the fourth year construction completion schedules are being missed on the base amplifier station on the Severnyy Ob"yekt Tract which is being conducted by Construction Trust No. 4, and which today is not ready for commissioning.

For two years the new building of the automated telephone exchange-42 which was built by the 159th trust has been in use. But to this day it has not been accepted with a deed from the state commission because the construction workers have not removed work left undone.

The committee has pointed out to the first deputies of the Ministries of Construction and Land Improvement and Water Resources Uzbek SSR comrades Abbaskhanov and Kadyrov, and to the first deputy chief of Glavtashkentstroy the lack of discipline and the slow construction and commissioning of communications capacities in Tashkent.

In view of the fact that the Tashkent City Committee for People's Control has imposed punishments on the managers of Trusts Nos. 4 and 159 comrades Akhmedov and Tulyaganov for serious shortcomings in the organization of construction work, the republic committee limited itself to a warning.

For failing to commission the automated telephone exchange-54/55 and line installations, and also a number of other communications facilities, the chief of the Tashkent Construction and Installation Administration of the "Soyuztelefonstroy" Trust comrade Sergachev has been given a reprimand.

The leaders of the Ministry of Communications and of the Main Administration for Capital Construction of the Tashkent gorispolkom had their attention called to the lack of supervision of plan fulfillment and the quality of construction and installation work.

2959
CSO: 1830/233

PARTY MEMBER DEFENDS RIGHT TO VOTE 'NO'

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Ye. Yeremeyev, section chief at the technical department of the Tolyatti division of the "Promstroyproyekt" design institute (Kuybyshevskaya Oblast): "Why Did I Vote 'Against'?"]

[Text] At an open party meeeting which had discussed the results of our design organization's work, I voted against the resolution. I turned out to be the only one. It meant that I'd opposed myself to the other communists. It's not easy to find oneself in such a situation. I won't discuss my feelings. I do, however, think it necessary to explain my stand: behind it lay long observations, reflections about the life of our party organization, its activities and the quality of work.

In my view, a meeting's resolution must be judged according to its party spirit, that is, whose interests it reflects--national, popular interests defined by party directives, or parochial, departmental interests prompted by a kind of group egoism. After all, it does happen that even in a party collective one can find defenders of such interests, and the main thing in such cases is not to let them set the rules. In our institution, it seems to me, the egoism of such people, who have managed to subordinate other communists to their interests, has lately been taking the upper hand. For that reason I feel that the decisions being passed are not aimed at the unswerving and effective implementation of party directives; on the contrary, they as it were legalize the old order, which was so convenient for a trouble-free existence.

I recall, for instance, our discussion of how to save energy resources. What should it have been about? Apparently, about how the projects we draw up provide for savings of heat, fuel and electric power, what keeps us from suggesting the most economic solutions and reducing power intensity wherever possible. But no, the debate was sidetracked to why the heating system of our building is poorly regulated. Of course, you can, as they say, "dance" from there: we spend three times more energy than we should: on the upper floors it's too hot, we open windows and let the heat out into the street; on the lower floors we freeze and turn on electric heaters. Bad management, in short!

But for some reason no one recalled that the building's heating system had been designed by our own technical sanitation department, that the low quality of the design is a reflection of the department's style and level of work, that the mismanagement built into the design wasn't accidental either: it stems from the negligence and irresponsibility of our employees. The resolution states: to set up a commission with instruction to set the heating right. In other words, the whole force and prestige of the party organization's collective will was targeted on the solution of an isolated everyday question reflecting the narrow, purely consumer interests of the collective. Incidentally, in the 2 years since the heating commission was set up it has achieved nothing. Can such a decision be considered truly principled?

Or take such a fact. On the eve of preholiday workdays collective "lunches" are often organized. As a rule, there are drinks. Then everyone proceeds to a solemn meeting, which is followed by singing and dancing until the end of the workday. After that, when everyone is merry and relaxed, they all go home. I, for one, consider this impermissible and blasphemous: turning work into feast. But, I'm told, it's done everywhere now. Not everywhere, I venture. In any case, It's something for the party organization to think about. At one meeting, where we were discussing strengthening ideological and educational work, I denounced the practice of holiday lunches. But neither the management nor the party bureau supported my appeal. Nor did the meeting: it's resolution contained not a word about this unseemly practice. In fact, I saw condemnation in the eyes of many: look at that goody-goody speaking out....

At the meeting where I voted "No" the question had been that we hadn't fulfilled our profit plan. We had economized on wages, but then irresponsibility and waste had reduced the savings to naught due to overexpenditure on another item: "Expenditure of materials for production." It would seem that logic should suggest that the communists must concentrate their attention on fostering thrift and responsibility and rally all efforts for the fulfillment of the profit plan. But no, once again the initiative was taken by those who think of their own good rather than that of the community. They suggested including an item in the resolution which would denounce, not waste but wage savings. I couldn't remain silent and insisted on its deletion. But even so, my own suggestion to oblige communists--chiefs of departments to personally control the expenditure of materials was not supported and the resolution was purely declarative and non-obligatory in nature. I was therefore compeled to vote "against" it as against a half-measure....

Why do philistine attitudes sometimes prevail in our organization? I wouldn't undertake to list all the reasons, but there is one I'd like to single out. I think that "number mania" has become much too widespread nowadays and the state of affairs is judged not according to actual accomplishments but according to their appearance as reflected in an index, in a percentage point. Accordingly, a leader, including a party leader, is regarded as more capable if he can "produce" the right number, flash an index, create an appearance of well-being. For a long time I didn't venture to raise my voice against the majority: I felt awkward about setting myself in opposition to the collective. But then I realized that it was wrong to confuse the collective with a group: a collective is an association of people inspired by a common lofty purpose, but what we have so far is simply a production group with misconceived goals and notions. Many of our communists think like I do, but they prefer to be silent so as to appear nice to all. But I refuse to! The honor of a communist is more to me than friendship with those who besmirch it. I vote against them.

9681
CSO: 1800/231

REGIONAL

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF STUDENTS CONCERN OF 'ROUNDTABLE'

Tallinn MODODEZH ESTONII in Russian 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by A. Zaytseva who conducted the discussion: "It Is Impossible To Change the Place of the Meeting"]

> [Text] Let us stipulate right away that the "Roundtable" at which we have assembled ten interested persons today, is particularly relative. These conversations with the competent people took place at the various tables and at various times. However, you see, neither the place nor the time of a meeting but the common task -- the common problem -- in whose solution they are engaged, unites people in the final analysis. The question concerns the international indoctrination of school boys, the system of contacts between peers in a school which trains them in the Russian and Estonian languages.

E. I. Vyari, inspector of schools for the Estonian SSR Ministry of Education: If I may define the three primary avenues in the problem as a whole. First of all, it is the training of personnel as teachers of the Estonian language for schools with training in the Russian language; next, it is the improvement of the instructional methods base; and finally, it is the instilling of the appropriate attitude towards the subject. These tasks are closely interconnected and are subordinate to the overall goal: Improving the role of the Estonian language as a means of access to the national culture and as a means of instilling a concrete sense of internationalism. Of course, the importance of this work must be first of all realized by the school leadership, the director and the teachers.

O. N. Silina, an instructional methodologist in the Tallinn instructional methods office: A school director determines the reference points in indoctrinational work. I had occasion to work with a director for 17 years, and all these years we tried to consistently give the children access to the republic's cultural life and to strengthen the bonds between schools.

V. P. Rayapuu, director of the 52d Secondary School: I think that access to the republic's culture is the direct task of a school. For example, we continuously invite lecturers for the teachers -- on Estonian literature. Let a new book appear on the sales counter -- we tell the children about it and recommend it to them. And if there is no special measure to talk about, each day and each lesson provides an occasion to address the republic's life, you see.

Z. S. Panteleyeva, the organizer of work in out-of-school hours for the 52d School: Stands entitled "Estonia Is Your Native Land", which we renew, permanently hang on our third floor. Five years ago, we set up a museum entitled "Lenin and Estonia".

I. A. Sepp, an instructor of the Estonian language in the 52d School: Once, a young boy, an excellent student, asked during a lesson in the 6th class seemingly as a joke: Why do they say we should study Estonian? And you know, the children began to "bite" on it; I did not have to intervene with educational speeches. This is the main thing, I think: That the children themselves understood why.

V. P. Dikovich, an instructor of the Estonian language at the 53d Secondary School: A serious mission has been placed on an instructor of the Estonian language. Teaching to read and talk -- this is not enough. It is necessary to teach them to think and to arouse their spirit. The subject, which is designated in a text book, is -- so to speak -- an occasion for a discussion. We begin to study Estonian literature in the seventh class, and the children are obliged to read Luts' "Vesna" [Spring]. They read Smuul in the eighth class. I bring books to the lessons. And there is a discussion about art after visits to an exhibition. Each year, we write papers about the old and the new city and about writers and artists.

T. P. Soboleva, the 53d School's training department manager: Our children often select a topic on Estonian literature for a graduation paper, and -- you know-- they write well. Svetlana Borisovna Leont'yeva has conducted an elective on Estonian literature at our school for several years. In general, we are trying to keep the children in the modern literature course, especially in the 10th class.

Correspondent: We are still talking about the everyday life of a school, about the painstaking daily work that takes place within a school building. And it would be possible to say a lot more about this. For example, the children are learning a song in the Estonian language during the singing lesson in the 50th School. This is also taking place only within the walls of the school. However, perhaps here -- during a singing lesson -- the walls are breaking?...

I once was looking through the records of the Tallinn international friendship clubs. The following phrase hit me in the eye: "We consider personal contact to be the most effective way to bring about friendly bonds. A report that every summer the members of the International Friendship Club in this school travelled to Schwerin for personal contact with their German friends, followed after this. This wording was imprinted in my mind. However, a seditious thought arose: Is this "effective form" not only applicable to Schwerin but also to Tallinn? It is somewhat closer....

O. N. Silina: A system of lively contacts between the children is quite necessary. In my opinion, any new school must begin its indoctrinational work with this. Contacts are needed at all levels and at the adult one especially.

T. P. Sobolev: We had such contacts with the 44th School for a long time. The Pioneer detachments, Komsomol groups, teacher collectives, and party organizations were friends. Our colleagues came to us for lessons -- not only in Estonian, but also for a lesson in physical training or in military affairs, for example. In our turn, we adopted their experience. Discussions and instructional methods conferences were held. We had open general party meetings once a year. And the children were on friendly terms. We had joint sport contests, Pioneer rallies and Komsomol meetings. In general, we were together both on work days and on holidays.... And then a new school was built near us. Someone somewhere had reasoned that it would be easier for close neighbors to be on friendly terms. They said that they would be shoulder-to-shoulder. Although it is not easy to begin everything from the beginning, we are preparing for this now. Experience is a blessing....

N. Ya. Perova, the 52d Secondary School's training department manager: Our children are friends with two schools -- the 32d and the 44th -- beginning with the junior classes. We draw up joint work plans. We usually meet once a month without fail. For example, our younger students spent a story evening at the 44th School. They put on the play "Cinderella" for them. It has already become a tradition that we celebrate 8 February -- the day of the young anti-fascist hero -- in our school and we invite them as guests; and we spend V. I. Lenin's birthday at our friends. We are proud of the fact that, as guests, our children speak and perform successfully in Estonian....

V. G. Ess, the 50th School's international friendship club director: We planned a friendship evening with our neighbors in the 43d School in December. The children prepared diligently. There was a concert and entertainment, but the guests... did not come. It is difficult to find the guilty ones. Perhaps they had not made arrangements as they should have. However, it is clear that contacts must be organized at a serious level.

E. R. Boronil'shchikov, an inspector for the city department of education: Yes, many difficulties arise in this work. Nevertheless they will be overcome if a search is made in the correct direction. When speaking about instilling a sense of internationalism, one cannot fail to mention a certain -- not quite true -- orientation in some schools. The subject of the friendship is selected according to the principle -- the further, the more interesting. They travel on trips to other republics, but they do not know Estonia. They study the sights of remote cities using booklets and postcards, but they have not been to a museum in their own city. Evidently, a section on the national republic is needed in the international friendship club of the Pioneer Palace.... Most of all, formalism is terrible. Artifical mutual relations and measures for the sake of checking something off are capable of bringing only harm. You see, everything is started so that the knowledge of the language will be mutual and so that the children will be able to use the knowledge, mastered during a lesson on the Estonian Language, in practice. If the guests from the neighboring school speak to us in

Russian, we in our turn will speak Estonian when we go to them. This, besides everything else, is common politeness. If we have imparted the correct content to our indoctrinational work, it will acquire correct forms. Each school can solve on its own and creatively how to organize a meeting and a friendship evening. Let there be the desire to search....

E. I.Vyari: What does the essence of the problem,which we are discussing, consist of? The essence is that indoctrinational work and contacts between schools speaking different languages are most often carried out at the level of individual measures. It is time to think about a system, about joint planning, about results. We are satisfied with too little. In order to provide access to culture, it is in no way sufficient to read two- three classic works. Contemporary Estonian literature has acquired an authentic scope and it has great importance in our Soviet multinational literature, but what do the senior class children know about it? It is worthwhile to look at how Estonian literature is represented in school libraries and at how familiar teachers, training department managers and the school director are with it. As soon as we talk about the need for contacts between schools with training in the Russian and Estonian languages, the level of the contacts here is determined by concrete knowledge -- the knowledge of the literature, art and culture of the republic. Inter-subject ties must not play a minor role here. Each lesson and each subject must contribute to the formation of the students' correct world outlook so that a pupil will be able to evaluate this or that social political phenomenon in an ideologically correct way. The instilling of a correct vital position and of a sense of internationalism and -- in the final analysis -- the formation of the personality is the task of each teacher regardless of the subject, be it history or literature or work done outside of class hours. The children must understand why they need these contacts, they must be deeply aware of how vitally important they are for them, and they must be prepared for these contacts. Yes, I emphasize once again that the question concerns not a number of individual measures-- even the most successful ones -- but a combined approach to the solution of the problem, the creation of a system.

The first republic olympiad on the Estonian language for the 9th class students in schools with instruction in the Russian language must become a very important form for attracting attention to the Estonian language, giving access to the republic's culture, and creating friendly contacts. The olympiad's slogan is: The Main Thing Is Not Victory But Participation. We selected the 9th classes because they already have a sufficient knowledge of the language. The olympiad is being conducted in three rounds. The first round, the one between the schools, was held on 16 December. The children wrote a competitive work about their native land. The overall topic was "The Estonian SSR". The second round, the city or rayon one, will be conducted on 30 January; and the third, the republic one, -- on 24-26 March. The basis, of course, is the material which has been passed in. What is particularly important? The third round will be conducted jointly with students in Estonian schools. An olympiad -- literature, Pushkin -- is also being held in them. It is planned that meetings with the students and then a general evening will be conducted. It is important that each school raise the overall seriousness of this work so that it will become an important stage in the indoctrinational process.

T. P. Soboleva: As soon as we received the instructions about holding the olympiad we duplicated and distributed them to the Estonian language teachers, to all of them regardless of what classes they taught, so that they could orient themselves on the future. They decided that everyone would write. The main thing is participation. On the day of the olympiad, they solemnly opened an envelope with the contest subject. The children were not especially frightened because they had prepared so excellently. They wrote during the second lesson. Our 9th class had physics, mathematics and literature during the second class. These teachers became assistants. Valentina Pavlovna Dikovich and I went about the classrooms. The children were writing in absolute silence, almost calmly. Then they began to read to Valentina Pavlovna and she says: "I am satisfied!".

V. P. Dikovich: We began to prepare for the olympiad literally as soon as we found out about it. We reviewed the program material and wrote several written works. The majority wrote the competition interestingly and emotionally. The three best were the works of Layne Kiyn from 9C, and Nelya Sharonova and Vanda Perevozchikova from 9A. Layne knows the language better than the others, although not quite as fluently as could be concluded from her last name; and Nelya and Vanda -- on the scale of the school program. In addition, we want to commend in general the three best ones from each class. Their names were posted on a stand so that the entire school would know them. Publicity! Of course, we hope for victory, who does not hope for it?...

Correspondent: The olympiad continues, we have still to name the winners, and we will still continue the discussion. However, our meeting at the imaginary "round table" has come to an end. It is not proper to sit too long when work awaits. If one were to sum up results briefly, it is important that the sharp angles of the "round table" have been designated. The animated and specific experience which the participatnts shared, is even more important. Experience in such a complicated sphere of moral development has no price.

Concerning the title, it defines the subject of the discussion quite accurately. The meeting of a juvenile with the culture of his republic, with a peer from a neighboring school and with life must take place in school. It is impossible to change the place of the meeting.

8802
CSO: 1800/267

TAJIKS REVIEW PETITION, COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 31 Dec 82 p 2

[Report: "In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Tajik SSR"]

[Text] There has been a meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Tajik SSR at which the question of the state of work on examining the applications and complaints of citizens and their reception in the system of the republic's Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise was discussed. The Minister K. Sufiyev delivered a report.

As has been noted, definite work in this direction is being carried out in the ministry and its subordinate organizations and enterprises and this has promoted a certain improvement in the branch. In recent years the production of vegetables, fruits, melons, and potatoes has increased in the republic, the capacity of storage units has increased, the trade network has been expanded, and supplies for the population have improved.

However, it was emphasized at the meeting that when what has been achieved is measured against the tasks put forward for the branch by the 26th CPSU Congress a great deal still has to be done. Organizational work, particularly, an examination of the letters and applications of citizens plays a role of considerable importance in improving the work of the branch. For, as a rule, most of them are motivated by state interests and are aimed at a maximum use of reserves and the elimination of shortcomings. As a check has shown, the practice of examining the applications and letters of workers is still marked by important violations, in recording citizens' letters and oral presentations. Sometimes they are not registered on time. Schedules are not always observed in the examination of letters. A substantial number of the statements and complaints which were received this year was elicited by violations of the rules of Soviet trade, unsatisfactory storage, and, this means, low output quality. However, radical measures were not taken in all cases, which, naturally, gives rise to repeat complaints. The branch's leading workers underestimate the importance of such a form of work with citizens as the personal interview and exercise poor supervision over the fulfillment of the party's and government's decisions regarding work with workers' letters and statements. During the course of the year these questions were not considered a single time at the board. In its decree the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Tajik SSR called the attention of the leadership of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise Tajik SSR (comrades K. Sufiyev, S. Khaknazarov, M. Kasimov, N. Ya. Zyu in, A. Kadyrov, S. Radzhabov) to the existence of serious shortcomings in the work on examining the statements and complaints of citizens and on providing them with personal interviews, and also bound it to discuss this question at an expanded meeting of the board and to map out and execute concrete measures to eliminate these shortcomings, guiding itself strictly by the decree of the CC CPSU "On Measures to Further Improve the Work with the Letters and Suggestions of Workers in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

It has been recommended that there be a systematic generalization and study of citizens' applications and complaints and that the necessary measures be taken to eliminate the causes which give rise to them; to strictly comply with examination schedules, permitting no formalism or red tape; to exercise constant supervision over the correct and punctual consideration of applications and complaints at subordinate institutions, organizations, and enterprises and to periodically hear information from their leaders at the board. The leadership of the ministry has been charged with taking measures to improve output quality. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Tajik SSR has also heard information from its Permanent Commission on Industry on the results of an examination of the question of the work of the republic's ministries of light and local industry and of the enterprises of the Ministry of Social Security and Consumer Cooperation on increasing the production of consumer goods from local materials and production waste. Other questions were also examined. The Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Tajik SSR M. Kh. Kholov spoke at the meeting.

2959
CSO: 1832/214

PRICE IMBALANCE BETWEEN KAZAKH AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 2

/Article by Sh. Mukhlisulin, candidate of economic sciences and head of the Department of Economics and Production Organization at the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Karakul Breeding, Chimkent: "Rayon Control Element"/

/Text/ The link between industry and agriculture is becoming stronger with each passing year. However, at the present time it would appear that there is no community or unity of interests in the economic relationships of enterprises within this agroindustrial complex. The development of farming and animal husbandry is still unilateral in nature and associated only with the production of definite types of products. This is explained by the fact that the conditions for a partnership between the producing and processing branches have not been created. Responsibility for the final results of the complex has been assigned only to agriculture. Thus, when animals are delivered to meat combines from fattening farms and enterprises (by means of transport or especially livestock drives carried out over extended distances), each sheep loses from 2 to 4 kilograms or more in weight. Owing to the absence of integration, the meat industry does not bear responsibility for these losses. A privileged position in this regard is occupied by the karakul plants, by factories for the primary processing of wool and by other industrial enterprises engaged in the processing of agricultural products.

In solving the food program, the principal role will be played by agriculture. However, many sovkhozes and kolkhozes are sustaining losses, while at the same time the service and processing enterprises are earning profits and bonuses. For example, let us take a specific branch such as karakul breeding. The principal product of karakul breeding -- pelts. The majority of the karakul breeding sovkhozes engaged in the production of pelts sustain losses even after the procurement prices have been raised. On the other hand, the karakul plants and fur combines are realizing tremendous profits from the sale of these products. Thus, during the past few years the Chimkent Karakul Plant has been realizing an annual profit of more than 5.5 million rubles merely for the dressing of pelts, with one half of this amount being above-plan profit.

During the past 10 years alone, the profit of all of the procurement organizations doubled and that of the meat and dairy industry tripled.

What is the explanation for this? I do not believe I am revealing a secret when I state that at times the quality of the agricultural products is low at the time of sale. The specialists have calculated that a reduction of just one tenth of one percent in the fat content of milk will result in losses amounting to 80,000 tons of products at sovkhozes and kolkhozes throughout the country. Meanwhile the enterprises, as a result of this, will receive 27 million additional rubles, with no noticeable increase in expenditures or services to agriculture.

Moreover, a determination as to the quality of individual types of products is carried out organoleptically in agriculture. Thus the arbiter of karakul quality at the present time is a sorter at a plant, who is guided only by his experience. The same holds true in the case of vegetable, fruit and potato procurements: they are accepted "by eye." This is why the maintenance of roughly the same effectiveness in various elements of the agroindustrial complex requires further improvements in economic relationships. Corrections must be introduced into the price mechanism aimed at achieving an equivalent exchange between agriculture and the industrial elements. The additional profit accumulated in the processing industry should be distributed, in accordance with the norms, among the agricultural enterprises.

But this is minor. Over the past few years, a number of intermediate administrative elements have been created and this has led to dissociation in the management of farms. For example, let us take Kzylkumskiy Rayon in Chimkentskaya Oblast. There are seven specialized karakul breeding sovkhozes in this rayon, but three of them are included in the structure of the Karakul' Scientific Production Association and are not subordinate to local organs. A similar situation prevails in Suzakskiy Rayon in this same oblast, where two out of ten karakul breeding sovkhozes are directly subordinate to the branch main administration of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture. Similarly, dissociation among the karakul breeding farms is also occurring in Dzhambulskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Gur'yevskaya, Ural'skaya and other oblasts.

Dissociation is also taking place in other branches of the republic's agriculture. This is complicating production planning and control and logistical support and it is also promoting an increase in the size of the administrative apparatus. Thus, prior to 1978 the administration of karakul breeding operations in the republic was carried out by the branch main administration of the Ministry of Agriculture for the Kazakh SSR, which consisted of nine individuals. With eight farms being made subordinate to this main administration, the size of the administrative apparatus increased by a factor of more than five. The expenses for maintaining this apparatus are borne by the farms. The Production Department of the Karakul' Association, consisting of 30 individuals, is also maintained by the 10 sovkhozes included in the structure of this association. In addition, the sovkhozes pay the wages for 9-10 workers attached to newly created karakul breeding departments of the oblast agricultural administrations. Pedigree animal husbandry inspections have been created in the oblasts and these too are being maintained at the expense of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

All of these factors are bringing about an increase in production costs, they are disrupting the principles of cost accounting and they are complicating the management of agricultural production. In such a situation, the rayon agricultural administrations are unable to exert an effective influence over the production activities of the rayon's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. And the higher organizations are also unable to direct the production operations in an efficient manner.

Accumulated experience testifies to the fact that growth in agricultural production must be achieved within the framework of a single rayon agroindustrial complex.

The rayon organs are closer to the production operations, they maintain direct contacts with the farms and enterprises and they perform administrative functions associated with the planning of product procurements and the use of land, capital investments and material and labor resources.

We are of the opinion that there must be a single agroindustrial association in a rayon. Its structure must include, in addition to sovkhozes and kolkhozes, procurement, processing, service and other enterprises.

Thus the rayon organs must be converted over from administrative to economic-administrative organs. And their enterprises must be cost accounting facilities with complete centralization of production and procurement planning, the processing of products, logistical supply, the distribution of profits, capital construction and so forth.

The overall final production results must be based upon the economic relationships of those participating in the rayon's agroindustrial complex. Towards this end, they are extended the rights of interdepartmental control and they are assigned responsibility for the operational results of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and procurement, service and supply enterprises located within the rayon. The operational experience of an agroindustrial association in Vil'yandiskiy Rayon in the Estonian SSR, in Abashskiy Rayon in the Georgian SSR and a number of others reveals that the effectiveness of such a method of agricultural integration is sufficiently high.

In such a specific branch of agriculture as karakul breeding, agroindustrial integration on a republic scale based upon cooperation between rayon and oblast production associations is considered to be most advisable. The development of a model for a rayon agroindustrial enterprise, for the production of karakul breeding products on an industrial basis, can be carried out based upon 10 of the largest karakul breeding sovkhozes in Suzakskiy Rayon in Chimkentskaya Oblast, where more than 550,000 sheep are concentrated. In the process, the task of some farms will consist of reproducing the herd, others will be tasked with raising replacement young stock and still others will be responsible for the industrial fattening of older ewes and obtaining Persian lamb pelts. Substantial improvements can be realized in feed production through the more intensive use, for this purpose, of underground waters for oasis irrigation.

According to our calculations, with the creation of the Suzakskiy Rayon agroindustrial association the yield of products per sheep will increase by 34.2 percent, labor productivity will be raised by a factor of 1.6, the profitability level will reach 63.3 percent and the capital investments will be repaid within 7.3 years. High indicators are being achieved owing to improvements in the structure of one-time expenditures. The principal proportion of the capital investments is being employed for those measures which will promote the conversion of the branch over to a progressive technology and raise the productivity of the animals. Thus, one third of the capital investments -- 30.4 million rubles -- will be used for the fencing of pastures, 18.4 million rubles will be employed for the intensification of feed production and 3.26 million rubles will be used for introducing a mechanical milking system for the ewes and for processing the milk.

The creation of a single agroindustrial association according to the branch principle will make it possible to reduce coordination and accelerate the process of further collectivization of production. In addition, it will bring about the use of forms and methods for controlling the branch's economy that will conform with the modern conditions for the development of scientific-technical progress and this in turn will promote growth in production efficiency.

7026
CSO: 1830/252

TURKMEN ATHEISM COUNCIL WORK DESCRIBED

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by K. Shamyradov, chairman of Scientific Atheism Council under Tel'man Raykom of the TCP: "The Influence of Atheistic Education"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress put forth important duties in educating the man who is the builder of the communist society. One of these duties consists in giving an atheistic education to the workers. The party raykom and the primary party organizations, taking direction from this, always keep the strengthening of atheistic propaganda among the population and conducting consequential individual education among religious believers at the center of their attention. The question has been planned and conducted through an expanded bureau council of the party committee. In giving a communist education to the workers and strengthening the struggle against harmful remnants of the past, definite measures have been announced on strengthening the role of atheistic propaganda.

With the goal of providing leadership to scientific-atheistic propaganda a scientific atheistic council consisting of 7 people has been set up under the TCP raykom. The atheism section of the "Bilim" society has been joined to it. Experienced atheists and veteran teachers who make use of their authority and respect among the masses, soviet and Komsomol workers have been appointed to the council. Atheistic councils have been established in all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the rayon.

Twenty two atheist-lecturers are in the atheist soviets; they are giving relevant lectures and talks in the branches of production. Other than this, there are 12 lecturers and political reporters who are not on the staff, 24 members of the "Bilim" society, 34 agitators and 34 political informers who actively participate in talks and lectures on atheism. From the beginning of the year more than 130 lectures and political reports were read with their help and close to 200 talks and oral analyses took place.

Speeches and lectures were given by atheist-lecturers Olmez Chasemova, secretary of the TCP raykom, on "The Women of Soviet Turkmenistan--Diligent Builders of Communism," Merjen Artykova, secretary of the raykom LKSMT, on "Islam and Women," and Arazbay Khalbaev, secretary of the Kalinin kolkhoz party committee, on "Religion--The Ideological Weapon of the Imperialists," all of which had a great influence on the workers.

With the goal of improving the expertise of the atheist-lecturers, the TCP raykom opened a two-year school for atheists. In it 31 people are studying--atheist-lecturers, chairmen of atheistic soviets, chairmen of commissions to implant new traditions--and are raising their expertise. Also, 5 from our rayon have completed the one-year atheistic school of the TCP Dashkhovuz obkom.

The work conducted by rayon cultural administrations on atheistic propaganda has recently improved. Student conferences and question and answer evenings on atheism are taking place in libraries, clubs and houses of culture; book displays are being set up; students' meetings with people who have broken away from religion are taking place. Books and pamphlets about scientific atheism are widely propagated. Also, satirical performances, interludes and anecdotes adorn the repertory of the rayon peoples' theater.

Great work is being done in giving scientific-atheistic education to students in the rayon schools. In most of the schools atheistic corners, stands and book exhibits about atheism have been set up. With the help of the appropriate subjects the work of giving an atheistic education to students has been put on the right road.

The raykom of the party and the primary party organizations show daily concern in diligently taking part in widely implanting new traditions and significantly speaking out against the harmful remnants of the past among the women. At present commissions are working to implant new traditions in 11 enterprises of the rayon.

The commissions are involved in giving contemporary names to newly born children in the rayon, celebrating the acceptance of young people into kolkhoz membership and sovkhoz work, the granting of pensions to the old, youths joining the ranks of the Soviet army and the holding of Komsomol celebrations.

The question of implanting new traditions has been considered 5 times in bureau conferences of the party raykom and 20 times at meetings of party organizations in the last two years.

The women's oral journal CHEMEN and a number of womens' clubs, "Guncha," "Gulalek" and "Ayna" are functioning. They are playing a significant role in educating the women and in struggling against harmful remnants of the past.

Work along this line by party and Komsomol committees of the Kalinin kolkhoz are especially worthy of praise. The commission is conducting its work of implanting new traditions in this kolkhoz on the basis of a specially worked out plan. It is implementing its work by meeting with party and Komsomol organizations of the kolkhoz, the kolkhoz administration and the atheistic council. Ajebay Meredova, chairman of the kolkhoz trade union committee and a communist with higher education, chairs the work of this commission. The commission is doing much work to strongly implant new traditions in the life of kolkhoz workers and to eliminate old traditions whose time is past. The work conducted and implemented to spread the atheistic education given to the workers is bearing fruit. As a result, the number of religious believers is diminishing from year to year.

However, some party organizations and their atheistic councils have opened the road to passivity in giving an atheistic education to the workers. They are not approaching this work according to the demands of the day. Insufficient attention is given to structuring atheistic education in a relevant militant manner according to the demands of the time.

In the ranks of such councils one can name those of the "Leninism" and "Turkmenistan" kolkhozes and the "Kommunism" sovkhoz as examples. Thus, one can run across people who are religious believers, practice its traditions and go to the so-called "holy places."

Giving an atheistic education to workers and strongly implanting new traditions are questions demanding the conduct of complex and multi-faceted work. Party organizations and similar social organizations which think about this positively, by working according to the decree "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" are constantly perfecting the forms and methods of educational work conducted among the masses and implementing effective means for firmly implanting new traditions in the life of the workers.

CSO: 1834/10

KAZAKH TEACHER CITES NEED FOR KAZAKH-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 22 January 1982 carries on page 13 a 300-word letter by reader Tortay Basibekov on the urgent need for a new Kazakh-Russian dictionary to meet the needs of the schools. Basibekov relates his own difficulties as a teacher due to the lack of such a dictionary and proposes reversing the recently completed two volume "Oryssha-Qazaqsha Sozdik" (Russian-Kazakh Dictionary) to produce a Kazakh-Russian dictionary.

KAZAKHS DEVELOP NEW PHOSPHORITE MINES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 January 1982 carries on page 1 an unattributed 100-word notice of progress in opening new phosphorite mines at Shilisay in Aktyubinskaya Oblast. Work is going forward rapidly at the Shilisay phosphorite mines, one of the major projects in Aktyubinskaya Oblast in the current five-year plan. Section one of the mines began production last year and a solidification chamber, a food refrigeration unit, a compressor station, a service rail line and headquarters buildings have been constructed at a total cost of 1.4 million rubles.

KAZAKH FORESTS, MANAGEMENT DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on pp 8-9 a 700-word article by Smaghul Makhmutov on Kazakh forests and the Kazakh forest management system. The article is published under the regular rubric "Cherish Nature."

Trees give meaning to the natural environment. The KaSSR is second in the Soviet Union to the RSFSR in forested area with 21.5 million hectares. Some 8.6 million hectares of this are forests. Forests are concentrated in Alma-Atinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts while much of western and central Kazakhstan is essentially unforested.

Makhmutov lists the many uses of forests in terms of the environment and the republic's economy and describes Kazakh forest management. Under the current system, Kazakh forest are divided into three use categories. Category 1, 19.1 million hectares, is comprised of natural reserves, park and recreation areas, trees along roadways, near factories and in urban areas. This category is strictly controlled and protected; tree cutting is allowed to take place only under specified circumstances. Category 2, .8 million hectares, is comprised of watershed. While

Category 2 is also controlled and protected, limited cutting is allowed annually. Category 3 is made up of industrial forest and includes 1.7 million hectares.

The purpose of the forest management system is to restore forests, prepare tree stocks, raise seedlings and expand forested area to achieve proper forest use, Makhmutov recalls that 1,114,000 hectares are hand-planted in state forest reserves alone and that many trees have been planted by individual sovkhoz and kolkhoz as well to prevent soil erosion by wind and water. Some 293 tree farms currently operate in the KaSSR.

9857
CSO: 1832/1092

BRIEFS

NOVOSIBIRSK FOOD PROGRAM CONFERENCE--A joint meeting of the presidiums of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Siberian Branch of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin] and the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences was held in the agricultural science township of Krasnoobsk near Novosibirsk. The scientists discussed the problem of supplying the population with food products, which was called "the central problem of the whole 5-year plan" at the November (1981) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. On instructions of party and local government agencies, the scientists drew up the principles of the food program for Novosibirskaya Oblast. This work will serve as the basis for drawing up the food program itself. It contains recommendations on considerably intensifying agricultural production, defines the fields of most effective utilization of capital investments and presents estimates of variants and ways of solving the problem. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jan 82 p 1] 9681

CSO: 1800/231

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NEW DETAILS ON ROGINSKIY CASE

Leningrad VECHERNIY LENINGRAD in Russian 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by P. Grigor'yev: "How Canards Are Born or the Story of a 'Gifted Researcher,' 'Well-Known Writer' and So Forth"]

[Text] There is probably no Leningrader who is not proud of his "Public"--the State Public Library imeni M. Ye. Saltykov-Shchedrin. We enter this temple of wisdom and unique, priceless repository of world literature with quivering emotions.

Books, books.... Any, even the slightest, encroachment on them--our common national property--would seem implausible and blasphemous. But families have their freaks, as they say....

According to L.A. Shilov, director of the Public Library, the theft of books of the greatest value has been on the rise recently, unfortunately. Many people remember, of course, when a certain V.A. Aslanov, in conspiracy with a group of persons, illegally removed from the library collection about 900 books worth more than R14,000. Thanks to the timely actions of the militia, the bulk of these books was confiscated and returned to the library depositories. Aslanov was deservedly punished. And now another recent example. A.I. Parakhin, an engineer at the "Krasnogvardeyets" Association, had ruined 39 issues of a magazine obtained by overseas subscription for foreign currency. Parakhin explained his criminal acts--he cut color photographs of cars out of the magazine--by his desire to assembly a photograph album of all makes of cars. The "collector" had to pay the library a sizable fine. S.N. Merkulov and M.B. Nurtazina were also detained attempting to remove books from the reading rooms. They lost their readers' rights.

Leonid Aleksandrovich spoke bitterly about this. But his face assumed an expression of disgust when the talk came around to A.B. Roginskiy.

The story began long ago, and even today it is impossible to calculate the extent of the damage done to our society by this 35-year old of no fixed occupation.

Roginskiy would call at the "Public" frequently; he did not stand out in any way among the other readers. But this was only how it appeared. And then....

A foreigner had "rid himself" of a dangerous load during a customs inspection at the border and left a book entitled "Pamyat'" [Remembrance] beneath the hall bench. Having established that the book was a collection of articles published in 1978 by the American Chronicle Press, the border guards sent it for evaluation to the Public Library. The workers of the Manuscripts and Rare Books Department discovered that the collection contained material from the department's collection. How could it have reached a U.S. publisher? They ascertained to whom this material had been issued. It proved to be Roginskiy....

His "activity" became a subject of investigation by the prosecutor's office's investigating authorities. It was established that he, a graduate of Tartu University's History-Philology Faculty, had been engaged in teaching from 1970 through 1977 and had taught at Leningrad correspondence and night schools and subsequently, up to June 1981, was the secretary of Ya. S. Lur'ye, research fellow of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Russian Literature (the Pushkin Center). All very decent, seemingly. But highly "piquant" features also turned up in Roginskiy's biography. For example, he was officially cautioned in 1977 for the systematic storage at his apartment of literature of anti-Soviet content and for disseminating it. Two years later he was brought to court and barred from teaching for actions incompatible with the high title of teacher (article 254, paragraph 3 of the RSFSR Code of Labor Laws). But, as can be seen, he did not draw the conclusions from this.

The investigation naturally could not have failed to have been interested in a further very significant question: how had Roginskiy gained access to unique archive material? Circumstances quite out of a detective story were revealed here. The very first written request from Saratov State University to the USSR Geographical Society Archives for Roginskiy to be admitted for work with manuscripts examined by specialists proved to be a forgery. Considering that this fact came under article 196 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, the prosecutor's office of Leningrad's Oktyabr'skiy Rayon instituted criminal proceedings in July 1981. As it turned out, the sphere of Roginskiy's "research" activity was quite extensive. Let us read the criminal information: "...In the period 1971 through 1978 A.B. Roginskiy visited the archives of the cities of Leningrad and Moscow, where he familiarized himself with manuscript material for the purpose of its publication in Soviet and foreign publications. In order to gain access to the archive material, he used knowingly counterfeit documents, a considerable proportion of which he had forged himself. Thus on 30 December1971 Roginskiy submitted to the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and the highest organs of state power and organs of state control of the USSR a knowingly counterfeit document--an application on a form of the Saratov State University.

"On 4 March 1974 on a form of the NEVA editorial staff Roginskiy wrote out an application for admission to the State Historical Archives and forged the signature of S.A. Lur'ye, a worker of the editorial staff. The counterfeit document was submitted to the archives on 26 March 1974...."

And so on and so forth. Altogether, according to the investigation data, Roginskiy, who presented himself as a contestant of Saratov University, submitted to the archives 17 counterfeit memoranda from institutes and the NEVA journal editorial staff.

The words "counterfeit," "forged signatures" and "criminal offense"--attributive terminology of a serious violation of the law--were heard most often in the information presented to the court. In December 1981 the court gave the criminal his just desserts--Roginskiy was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

It would be fitting here to ask: how did the swindler manage to obtain the forms of the establishments and have a thorough knowledge of and so skillfully forge officials' signatures? After all, this is difficult without someone's assistance. This question was raised in the courtroom also. But no answer was obtained. More, the above-mentioned S.A. Lur'ye, who was a close acquaintance of Roginskiy, could not "recall" whether or not he had given him forms of the NEVA journal and whether he himself had signed them or not. He did not want to let his friend down. Recourse had to be had to expert testimony.... Contrary to the truth, a certain V.V. Pugachev, an employee of Saratov University, attempted to prove that Roginskiy was a graduate student of this VUZ....

But everything was perfectly clear: a person had committed a crime and was punished for it. Alas, this fact was perceived differently by "ideologists" from the emigre rabble, who earn their bread by serving their Western masters. How could they let slip such a "titbit"! How could the West not make Roginskiy, an inveterate swindler, "a fighter for human rights in the USSR (do not laugh!), a "scholar with a world name" and a "Russian historian of world renown"!

The emigre ragsheets joined in the lamentation for the new "victim". They speak out "emphatically" in defense of Arseniy Roginskiy," demand, appeal, bay.... It is claimed, contrary to the facts, that he is the "author of a multitude of scientific articles" (true, there is continual confusion as to how many--sometimes 10, sometimes 15 and sometimes more than 20 even). They rely particularly on the following inveterate lie: the purpose of Roginskiy's persecution was an endeavor to prevent his research activity. "He was not given an opportunity in the USSR to study as a graduate student." The gentlemen do not give a damn, to put it mildly, about the fact that Roginskiy never even attempted to register for a single course of graduate study.

The dependable lackey of the special services, Radio Liberty, is also zealously active. It gives the microphone to such renegades as V. Maksimov, who publishes an anti-Soviet magazine on Springer money, and S. Dedyulin, who works in the emigre press, a friend of Roginskiy's back in Leningrad days, who left the USSR by way of the emigration channel for Israel and who is now part of the chorus of provocation. Calling on the public of the West to take part in the campaign in "defense" of Roginskiy, they all ascribe to him the titles of "scholar-linguist," "well-known writer" and "literary historian". This "well-known writer" is somehow unknown to the Soviet reader!

All have been outdone, of course, by VOA, which is maintained by the CIA. It calls Roginskiy "one of the most gifted researchers of the Decembrist movement in the USSR." No more, no less!

Speculators from certain quite respectable Western publications are also attempting to elevate themselves on this wave, which is absolutely steeped in lies. For example, the newspaper LE MONDE claims that "Roginskiy sought permission to emigrate, but was refused." When? How? But about this--not a word. Quite, since this was not the case! And one outwardly respectable journal went as far as to say that in 1976 Roginskiy had been placed in a lunatic asylum. Even Roginskiy, however much he might have liked to have such a "winning" fact in his biography, could surely not have hit on this!

The story of A.B. Roginskiy is a typical example of how ideological provocations are born and anti-Soviet canards are fabricated in the West.

8850
CSO: 1800/358

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON HANDLING LETTERS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by V. Nikulin, first secretary of the Kalmytskiy Obkom: "Addressed to the Committee"]

[Excerpt] What characterizes the obkom's mail? It touches on all aspects of sociopolitical life and economic and cultural building. More than 1,000 letters are received annually. In addition, 500-600 verbal petitions are registered. Their subject matter varies. There are difficult problems. Housing, for example. Many houses are being built in Kalmykia. But people's requirements are growing also. For this reason questions connected with the affairs of the construction collectives are frequently on the agenda of obkom bureau sessions. Violations of housing legislation are encountered. The guilty parties receive their just desserts in such instances.

Letters which criticize individual leaders and their unwarranted decisions and actions are checked particularly closely. Each such warning signal is thoroughly investigated. The consequences vary. Leaders who have not justified the trust placed in them have to be dismissed. This was the case with A. Lazarev, director of Sarpinskiy Rayon's "Arshan'-Zel'menskiy" Sovkhoz. Letters to the obkom noted that he was unenterprising. Replacing the director made it possible to rectify the situation on the farm.

We analyze the work with letters locally. Recently, for example, the obkom secretariat received a report from I. Drozdov, secretary of the Yustinskiy Raykom, on this issue. Why had such a need arisen? There had been an increase in warning signals about the fact that people's opinion was sometimes being ignored here. There were many flaws in the work of the municipal and consumer service enterprises and cultural establishments, and measures to improve matters were not being adopted. The leaders of a number of organizations did not have reception days, and it is difficult to get to see them. The raykom's attention was brought to the impermissibility of such a situation, and a fundamental reorganization of work was demanded.

It is gratifying that many letters raise problems of great importance and broad significance. The author displays a personal interest in the common cause and as a citizen has a right to expect that he will receive unreserved support. We comment extensively on interesting letters on political briefing days, which are practiced constantly in the oblast party organization.

In a word, it is important to know how to work with letters. And he who is thoughtful, patient and consistent is successful here. A simple truth, seemingly. But not one that is assimilated by all, unfortunately. Haste in judging the nature of verbal and written petitions was displayed, for example, by workers of the Kaspiyskiy Raykom, including First Secretary N. Reznikov. Whatever the warning signal, for them it was a "trifle" and "bagatelle". It is clear that such an attitude toward matters testifies to a superficial approach to assigned work. N. Reznikov had to be corrected in the obkom. Both he and the raykom machinery are improving their work style.

And what if a committee receives a minimal number of letters? Is this good or bad? Some people have been inclined to believe that this testifies to a happy situation. I do not believe that this is entirely so.

Incidentally, I should also mention the fact that there are letter writers who slander behind people's backs for selfish purposes. B. Boval'dinov, for example, engaged in this for many years here. He was once an employee of the Kalmytskiy Scientific Research Institute of Stock Breeding for Meat and later transferred to a job in the autonomous republic's Ministry of Agriculture. And everywhere he hatched petty intrigues and considered himself unappreciated and passed over for promotion. He therefore began to discredit those who were performing their duties impeccably, sending disparaging "warnings," unsigned, of course, to various addresses.

In order to catch the slanderer out the aggrieved parties--and there were many of them--had to appeal to the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office. He was summoned to the people's court and received what was coming to him.

But this case was, nonetheless, exceptional. More often than not the malfeasance of the writers of the letters, which, following a check, are transferred to the archives as unreliable, remains unpunished. This is wrong, I believe.

8850
CSO: 1800/363

BRIEFS

CULTURAL MONUMENTS CONGRESS--The Council of Ministers of the RSFSR has accepted the proposal of the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments on the holding of a regular Fourth Congress of the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments in June 1982 in Novgorod. [Text] [Unattributed Report: "Congress Will Take Place in Novgorod"] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 1800/997

KUNAYEV ON LABOR, LITERATURE

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 2

[Interview with D. A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU CC, first secretary of the CP of Kazakhstan CC, by correspondent Aleksandr Samoylenko: "The Traveler Masters the Road..."; date and place not specified; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

> [Text] /"The party's course of intensifying social production, taking all measures to increase its effectiveness, requires a high degree of organization, a businesslike quality, and discipline, as well as a precise and well-ordered functioning of the administrative system, and the development of creative initiative among the masses."
>
> [From the CPSU CC decree entitled "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics"] /

[Question] /Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich, for our republic the present, 11th Five-Year Plan is characterized by new, high levels in the national economic plans. A significant growth is planned for the indicators, and we know that there is an entirely genuine basis for this. It was not by accident that at the 26th Party Congress Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev stated that Kazakhstan is experiencing a period of a genuine flowering in its economy and culture.

In preparing for this interview with you, I once again attentively reviewed the statistical materials of the last 20 years. I was also shown a considerable amount of interesting data in the sections of the CC of the republic's Communist Party. I remember what things were like 20 years ago, and I have seen how, literally before my eyes, the appearance of my native land has altered so strikingly. A distinctly dynamic progress may be traced in the accelerated, outstripping development of many sectors of Kazakhstan's national economy.

Of course, one could evaluate the results which have been achieved with more restraint, but in this given instance, you will agree, it is not just a matter of emotions./

/Answer/ It is not, of course, just a matter of emotions but, if I may say so, it is a matter of itself, or, more precisely, a question of many matters, of which a wide-scale panorama has taken shape of accomplishments in all fields of life--without exception. Indeed, has so much time passed since work was begun on Ekibastuz and the Yermakovskaya GRES, Kazakhstanskaya Magnitka and Central Kazakhstan's "route of life"--the unique Irtysh--Karaganda Canal? And here now everything about which we have spoken in the future tense, thanks to the working people, has become a reality which possesses such an attractive force that it must be remarked upon not only by our genuine friends but also by our most persistent opponents abroad. Together with the entire great Land of the Soviets, Kazakhstan has risen to such a height which, it seemed, not even the boldest imagination could have predicted. The republic's present-day appearance is the most convincing illustration of the rate of progress in our Soviet life. Now, when we are observing the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 250th Anniversary of the voluntary annexation of Kazakhstan by Russia, the socialist reality affirms the justification of Lenin's words to the effect that socialism "creates new and higher forms of human communal living, when the legitimate needs and progressive aspirations of the laboring masses of /every/ nationality will, for the first time, be satisfied within an international unity...." As was particularly emphasized in the decree of the CPSU CC, entitled "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,"/"the creation of the USSR was a living incarnation of the ideas of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and of the Leninist principles of nationality policy."/

You recalled the appraisal which was given to Kazakhstan at the 26th Party Congress. It was also there that the Accountability Report of the CPSU CC stated that during the 10th Five-Year Plan alone in our republic more than 250 modern industrial enterprises, large workshops, and production lines were put into operation, that a large Kazakhstan grain crop has become usual, a crop which, together with the grain harvests of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine, comprises the foundation of the country's stock of foodstuffs.

This appraisal is pleasing to hear, but it also lays an obligation on us. And the people of Kazakhstan have already done a considerable amount to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress; this is testified to by the results of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan in most sectors of industry, capital construction, transport and communications, agriculture, further increases in the prosperity of working people in urban and rural areas.... Any achievements are not simply statements of good results. As is known, a goal is achieved by hard work. And it is very important to see objectively whether we have attained a goal as it was planned, whether everything was done with sufficient efficiency, with a minimum of losses.

/Question/ /Every year brings its own lessons, and still..../

/Answer/ And still the foundation, the principal point of departure of our present-day heights, to a great extent, was, of course, the Virgin Lands epic. And even prior to it Kazakhstan contributed a significant amount to the Motherland. Recall the first few five-year plans, recall the harsh wartime years, when the republic, at the party's will, affirmed in a most convincing manner its role as a mighty arsenal for the front, and recall the post-war years, when this republic aided the country in all manner of ways. But the Virgin Lands epic, which was conducted within an unprecedentedly brief time period under the direct leadership of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, contained the beginning of our new maturation, the sources of everything in which our republic is now rich.

Just take, for example, this past harvest time's feverish work in the Virgin Lands. Unprecedented difficulties were experienced by Kazakhstan's grain growers. After an extremely promising Spring an unusual drought ensued. But the people were still able to harvest the crop, and the Motherland obtained a large grain yield from the Virgin Lands. Of course, to do this also takes experience, the Virgin Lands system of agriculture, as well as heavy-duty equipment and precise organization. All this is so, but the foundation of these results is a distinctly evident feeling of responsibility to the country as a whole.

Yes, grain has always been a criterion of social values. It is our principal concern. And it is precisely with regard to grain that people's best thoughts and qualities make their appearance, along with their creative potentials and aspirations.

The chronicle of the multi-year Virgin Lands epic comprises not only the heroism of a large grain harvest--that of yesteryear and now. It is also the creation of a high-capacity industry, a precipitously developing science and culture. It is the working class in the rural areas. It is also a type, new in principle, of a zealous master of the land, and the monolithic, international community of representatives of the country's more than 100 nationalities and ethnic groups.

We are fully justified in being proud of the fact that today Soviet Kazakhstan is renowned for the bounty of its upturned Virgin Lands, its mighty industry, the treasures of its inner depths, and the talents of its people. But the most important trasure and richness of the Kazakh people is its indissoluble brotherhood with all the peoples of our large and integrated Motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Now our indissoluble friendship, nurtured by the Leninist nationality policy, is rising like a mighty, miracle-working tree whose firm roots are the unforgettable events of the past and whose wonderful fruits are the remarkable accomplishments of the present.

The lessons of the Virgin Lands have become a school of courage, brotherhood, labor, and international education, as well as social optimism. Everything planned was accomplished thanks to the efforts of all the peoples of the USSR and primarily thanks to the great Russian people. We remember and value this always.

The very names of the Virgin Land sovkhozes and settlements--Moskovskiy, Leningradskiy, Baumanskiy, Kiyevskiy, Dnepropetrovskiy, Minskiy, Ivanovskiy, Kurskiy, Odesskiy--resound as symbols of friendship among the peoples, while the present-day reality of the Kazakhstan Virgin Lands, imbued with present meaning and true beauty, convincingly affirms the undoubted advantages of our Soviet way of life and the correctness of the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy.

When one turns to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's wise book, entitled "Virgin Land," each time one feels with renewed force the scope of the following remarkable words:

"The Virgin Lands gave a powerful impetus to the development of Kazakhstan's productive forces, the growth of its economy, science, and culture. Very large industrial complexes began to appear, and 90 new cities sprang up, including the following, which have become well known throughout the country: Rudnyy, Ekibastuz, Yermak, Kentau, Arkalyk, Shevchenko. The republic extracts and produces coal and petroleum, cast iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, the latest machine-tools, machinery, and tractors. And nobody is surprised any longer that in once-backward Kazakhstan a fast-neutron reactor has been put into operation."

This is what the Virgin Lands has given us. And its chief capital, its genuinely golden reserve consists of people--with a well-developed feeling of duty, a responsibility for the task entrusted to them, for the destiny of the state.

/Question/ /In speaking about the characteristics of the type of personality which has been shaped by the Virgin Lands school you evidently not by chance have particularly singled out such a quality as responsibility..../

/Answer/ Of course. Responsibility for one's own work, for the destiny of the state--this is what every Communist, every working person must consider to be the main thing within the complex of those world-view qualities which shape the progressive, pioneer-type of thinking so necessary today. And this is not just a speculative conclusion. This conclusion has been determined by all my life's experience, by many years of practice in party work.

Indeed, how could we have attained the present-day levels, if our people, together with their occupational competence, had not also possessed the courage of responsibility? Moreover, it is a matter of responsibility from top to bottom, all-encompassing in its social nature. I have become convinced of the following: not even the most ideal material provisions, nor the highest occupational and technical training will ensure labor success fully--without the active participation of persons who are determined and capable of functioning creatively.

There has been a manifold growth in a person's civic responsibility under present-day conditions. Look at the materials of the 26th Congress, the Plenums of the CPSU CC, and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Whether it is a matter of improving party work, perfecting the administration of the economy, re-structuring certain sections of ideological activity, strengthening the atheist education of working people, firming up the patronage ties between the creative unions and production groups, or natural and environmental protection, we constantly note the role of personal responsibility. What does this mean in practice?

This means, as was emphasized particularly at the 26th Party Congress, that we must organically combine performance and discipline with bold initiative and a sense of enterprise, practical and business-like qualities with strivings toward large goals, a critical attitude toward shortcomings with an unshakable confidence in the historical advantages of the path which we have chosen. We strive toward such a style of work, and it is precisely such a style which has a responsible attitude.

[Question] /As the poet calls upon us: "Be zealous in the task which you have chosen...."/

[Answer] This is a fine call, when the task is genuine, provided with a valuable initiative, and not separated from life. By the way, one can also be zealous in an old-fashioned way, but whether such zeal is always useful--that is the question. How much we suffer due to the fault of sluggish people who do not have a sharpened feeling for what is new and who do not bother with social responsibility! And it is not at all by chance that the party and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally are constantly drawing our attention to the following: the cause of many shortcomings and unsolved problems consists in the fact that the force of inertia and habit have not been fully overcome, factors which were formed during the period when the foreground was occupied not so much by the qualitative as by the quantitative aspect of the matter at hand.

[Question] /Party decisions have also noted on more than one occasion that the style of economic activity and economic thought, the methods of planning, and the system of administration should be re-structured more energetically..../

[Answer] Not only more energetically but also with more groundwork, taking into consideration everything valuable which has been accumulated by practice and by the requirements of the foreseeable future.

In speaking about our achievements, about the fact that they have become possible thanks to the widespread manifestation of the best moral and political qualities of the working people, I am far from thinking that everything is ideal here in our republic, or that we have achieved everything which we wanted. Yes, we do have things to be proud of. But a responsible attitude toward the matter at hand, I repeat, is also expressed in the fact that, while giving our achievements their due, we must, with all clarity, see and resolve the existing problems, with Leninist implacability struggle against everything alien and imposed which hinders the creation of the new world.

The principal master in our republic was, is, and will be the working person. To him belongs everything in which /we/ are rich and powerful. But at times we forget about the high responsibility of the very position to which he has been allotted. For, of course, to be a master means, in the first place, to hold responsibility, to share in duties, and not just to complain to someone about a lack of order or this or that difficulty.

Nothing harms a cause like a striving to consider oneself a little person, a "cog," and to shift responsibility off on someone else. It has become a common practice to place responsibility onto the party secretary, the soviet, trade-union, or Komsomol worker, or the minister or director. But do we often hold a specialist responsible for poor plant or agricultural production? Moral and political qualities essentially depend upon such important circumstances as style of work, as well as the degree of responsibility shouldered by an employee for his own work.

[Question] /In connection with this, one recalls the situation at the Aktyubinsk Chemical Plant, about which you spoke at one of the Plenums of the CP of

Kazakhstan CC. Did not the director's style of work there become the cause of many problems?/

/Answer/ On the outside, perhaps, everything looks precisely that way: a new director arrives at the plant, and after a certain length of time the enterprise, instead of moving forward, loses its position. But this is only the external viewpoint. To see only this means not to understand the situation in all its depth. In any case, one cannot agree that the breakdown in which the plant found itself for a certain period could be explained by the poor work merely of one director.

In analyzing this situation, we came to the following conclusion: not only the director but also many other comrades did not find within themselves the courage to see and evaluate in a party way their own measure of blame and responsibility. For some reason the director alone was blamed for all the errors, as well as those who had appointed him director.

/Question/ /Indeed, when I flew into Aktyubinsk in order to study this situation in greater detail, practically all the responsible employees involved in it merely complained about the director, considering that he had not justified their trust and hopes..../

/Answer/ I do not understand what hopes they could have been talking about if there was a deliberately un-thought-out attitude toward the candidacy of the director?! Certain of our responsible comrades for some reason consider their own opinion to be some kind of truth not subject to error, supposing that it is their business to appoint and dismiss, to praise and punish. No, to be a director means to bear responsibility for everything: for both the good and the bad....

Of course, miscalculations in life are not ruled out. But how important it is to correctly understand the causes of this or that failure, to estimate one's own measure of blame, and, consequently, the responsibility for what has happened! The danger of the situation about which we are talking lies first off in the lack of the necessary self-criticism. But the trouble goes further than this. It is thought that the workers' group, its party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, along with the deputies groups and people's control, had every possibility to influence the events which were transpiring and to correct everything in time without waiting for the intervention of the higher authorities. In the given case, however, they showed an overwhelming indifference and an inexplicable calm, whereas the enterprise lost the positions which it had gained. I am sure that what happened at the chemical plant will help not only the Aktyubinsk workers to draw the correct conclusions.

In naming the workers' group as the principal master of the situation, it is impossible to relieve it of responsibility for the lot of the task at hand.

Nevertheless, nobody relieves from responsibility the director either for the state of affairs in the section which has been entrusted to him. It is impossible to decrease the role and authority of the director in any labor group, creative organization, or scientific institution. And we try, when necessary, to help them, or, in some cases, to hold them strictly accountable.

Thus, in Karagandinskaya Oblast not everything has gone well in the recruitment of management personnel. At a session of the CP of Kazakhstan CC Bureau a serious discussion took place concerning the facts of the uncritical approach to the appraisal of their business, political, and moral qualities. Let's say that an immature person, lacking in experience in organizational and political-educational work, was appointed as chief of one of the rayon associations of Sel'khoztekhnika. It is not suprising that he entered upon the path of a crude manner of administration. Within two years more than half of the association's personnel had been replaced. And it was only after a group complaint that the party raykom took appropriate measures.

It is perfectly obvious that such directors inflict great moral damage on the cause. But are we right to limit ourselves merely to a statement of the facts? No, we should always give them our most principled appraisal. Successful work depends on a responsible attitude toward it on the part of every participant in it, and I emphasize that it would be naive to suppose that the poor work of one person could fail to be reflected in the total results or that collective responsibility could spare someone from individual responsibility. Every Communist must be implacable toward any manifestations of social parasitism, toward the desire to correct matters by means of other persons.

/Question/ /But, you know, in real life it is not always easy to reveal those moral and political qualities about which we have been speaking..../

/Answer/ Agreed. However, regrets on that score, in my opinion, are inappropriate. The vital assertion of genuinely progressive civic qualities has always taken place and will take place in a sharp clash with the psychology of yesterday, with the living vestiges of the past, with neo-philistinism and time-serving in all its varieties. Such is the utterly unchangeable dialectic of the struggle between the new and the old, between the more improved and the outmoded and obsolescent.

/Question/ /And, nevertheless, many situations are created in life which are difficult to explain. For example, the following.... In one of my own trips to the Virgin Lands in an interview with progressive combine-operators I was suprised to find out that Rostsel'mash had delivered to them new combines with many plant defects. But I was doubly astounded by the fact that the machines delivered to the Virgin Land workers had supposedly been inspected!/

/Answer/ Unfortunately, the situation about which we are speaking is not unique. Our Virgin Land workers frequently make justified claims not only against combine-builders. And here again we have an acute and fully blown example of that same problem of responsibility. Everyone who personally takes part in the creation of any machine or mechanism must answer for the quality of his own work to his own conscience, to our morality, and, finally, to the law; they are called upon to assist and intensify the labor process, to fill it with the joy of creation.

We have all the possibilities such that everywhere the struggle for the honor of the production trademark, for the work quality, should become everyone's top-priority requirement. This pertains to all spheres of industry, capital construction, agriculture, and here to the infantile attitude toward one's own duties on the spot.

Is it possible to "adorn" the activities of the economic managers, planners, and creators of a situation similar to that which took shape on the Sovkhoz imeni Kirov in Tselinogradskaya Oblast? A livestock-breeding complex was built here which cost the farm three million rubles. Half a million was allocated for the purification structures. And here at the height of construction the Tselingiprosel'khoz Institute designers informed the sovkhoz that the builders were trying in vain, the structures would not operate, and everything had to be re-done. One cannot call this a state type of approach to the task at hand!

/Question/ /By the way, one more important problem. This is not the first year in which specialists, the press, and television have spoken about the need to put in order the production of a complex of wide-scale, anti-erosion implements, for which our rural areas have a very acute need. Within the context of our interview could you tell us how this problem is being solved?/

/Answer/ Actually, a conversation about the need for regular production of a complex of wide-scale, anti-erosion implements for agriculture, and primarily for that of the Virgin Lands, has been going on for a long time. In areas where there is suitable such equipment agricultural operations are being conducted with high efficiency and with a minimum of losses in time and production.

All the specialists responsible for solving this problem, as well as directors of institutes, enterprises, and sectors, seem to understand its importance, and at various conferences they complain about the lack of this equipment; they call for it to be put into mass production as soon as possible. To this very day, however, this matter has remained on hold, although it requires neither large financial means nor organizational-technical efforts. There are even the necessary production capacities--Tselinograd has an association under Union administration for producing anti-erosion equipment; it is under the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. There is an obvious under-estimation here, a sluggish attitude toward very responsible action for the national economy.

And what is remarkable, moreover, is not so much the rare situation which has taken shape: everybody understands everything, the conditions for solving the problem do exist, but the problem remains. But, you know, it is not for nothing that we have the following saying: "The traveler masters the road...."! Here it would be appropriate to recall how sharply Vladimir Il'ich Lenin criticized those who "...give out the most splendid advice and guiding directions but prove to be ridiculous, /inept/, shamefully "clumsy," incapable of implementing this advice and directions, of promulgating /practical controls/in order to turn words into deeds."

/Question/ /Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich, I am turning over in my memory the facts and examples from life about which you are speaking now and which you mention in your recent books entitled "Soviet Kazakhstan" and "The CPSU's Leninist tionality Policy in Action," and I am thinking that, you know, this is very rich material not only for a party worker but also for a worker in the field of literature..../

/Answer/ You are probably right, for behind every fact of life there are quite a few moral aspects, human destinies, psychological conflicts, alarms and disturbances, defeats and victories. Socio-psychological slices of such phenomena, along with the dynamics and dialectic of their development, constitute an inexhaustible source for our literature, whose role in the communistic education it is difficult to over-estimate. I do not intend to categorically judge about the successes or shortcomings in the literary sphere, but I will say that I personally like best those works where the main place is occupied by urgent problems, those feelings and deeds by which our contemporary lives, the person of labor and intensive thought, intellectually rich, a fully entitled heir to the revolutionary past of the Soviet people, a convinced defender and one who carries on the great cause of Lenin, responsible for everything which takes place in our complex world. In the contemporary literature of Kazakhstan--Kazakh, Russian, Uyghur, Korean, and German--there are more and more such works, and this gives cause for hope.

We are also placing quite a few hopes on further activating the socially creative work of our literary people, the leaders of the theater and the cinema, artists, and architects to take all measures to consolidate the alliance between labor and art.

Recently at one of the sessions of the CP of Kazakhstan CC Bureau we examined the question of the repertory policy of the republic's legitimate theaters. Every year they stage more than 10,000 performances, which are seen by more than four million spectatos. As you can see, the audience is representative. We have quite a few fine productions. They have earned praise far beyond the borders of our republic. Nevertheless, what kind of ideological message can be carried, for example, by such shows as "An Amoral Story," "My Mother-in-Law," and "Bridegroom by Advertisement"...? The important thing here is not, of course, in the titles themselves but rather in the low quality of the contents of these and many other plays, in weak producing and directing, in chasing after "picturesque writing," aimed at a somewhat low level of taste, and in the passivity of theatrical criticism. It happens that even acknowledged works en route to being staged become stereotyped, doleful, and at times simply potboiling. One cannot speak about creative joys and successes in such cases.

/Question/ /And so, would it be correct to speak again and again about a responsible understanding of the importance of the problems confronting the playwrights and the theater, about a very exacting attitude toward it? And, evidently, therein must lie the key to solving all urgent problems. Am I right?/

/Answer/ Yes, it is precisely such a view on life, on the economy, on literature and art which can facilitate the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, at which a particular emphasis was placed on the task of attaining a situation whereby "everything surrounding us bears upon itself the imprint of beauty and of good taste."

We Communists are obliged always to know, in Lunacharskiy's words, "where society is heading, what it is calling upon us to do." And any critical appraisal, a Lenin-like demanding and exacting analysis of shortcomings against the background of undoubted and scarcely automatically multiplying achievements is to be explained by one thing--a striving to eliminate bottlenecks, to greater heights, and to move forward.

The socio-economic, political, and public life of the republic, like that of the entire country, is permeated with vital creative thought. Our potentials are great. And we are confident that there is not nor can there be any problem which we could not handle or which could stop our onrushing movement forward. And this confidence is nourished to a considerable degree by the extremely valuable experience of the last 20 years, experience which is founded on the wise lessons of the ploughed and mastered Virgin Lands; with every passing year the latter increase their strength and disclose new, very rich potentials and reserves.

The Virgin Lands have become an irreplaceable school for us. Its lessons have a beginning, but they are continuing and will continue. That which was created yesterday faithfully serves us today as a reliable support on the pathway to tomorrow. I would like to think that our work, our quests and discoveries will likewise turn out to be good experience for the foreseeable future, for its plans and new real discoveries, for the sake of which people of all generations and occupations are working in such an inspired manner. This organic heritage contains not simply a symbolic meaning but also a guarantee of the solidity of new achievements.

What has been accomplished up to the present time?

If we are talking about the production sphere in particular, then we have made headlong progress in enhancing the industrial and technical potential of each of Kazakhstan's 19 oblasts. Thus, the southern part of the republic, renowned formerly only for having generous amounts of sunshine and fruits, has become one of the major centers of large-scale chemistry, thanks to which Kazakhstan today provides within the All-Union production totals 90 percent of the phosphorus and 80 percent of the mineral fertilizers. In the eastern part of Kazakhstan, in the formerly remote taiga territory, an industrial region has been created which now provides most of the non-ferrous metals produced throughout the entire country. Great force is being gathered by the unique Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial-production complex, which has an extremely bright future....

These locations and characteristics in no way exhaust the results of the work which we have accomplished. We have learned a great deal, in the first place, how to work energetically, vocationally, and creatively, that is, with such a degree of civic and party responsibility so as to meet the highest requirements. On the moral and political level this has been our most important gain. And a unique role was undoubtedly played here by the growing self-awareness of the republic's working class.

The style and the social-moral contents of the present-day activities on the part of the republic's party organization and all its units also determine, understandably, the process of the formation of the new person, his active outlook on life, as well as the creation of a healthy moral-psychological climate in the groups. This is why we are striving to study profoundly, to give practical support to workers' initiative and socialist enterprise.

Thus, in the CP of Kazakhstan CC Bureau we have given a thorough analysis and a worthy appraisal of the work by the group and the party organization of the Pavlodarskiy Oil Refinery, where, as likewise is the case at many other enterprises, a comprehensive system of product quality control is being introduced. And if one talks about the quality and labor efficiency of Kazakhstan's entire working class, then it is extremely indicative that in recent times the number of lagging production groups in the republic has been cut in half. This has, undoubtedly, been facilitated by the improvement in organizing socialist competitions, the movement for Communist labor, the support and dissemination of the experience of Leading production workers and innovators, improvement of the economic mechanism, increasing the militancy of workers' meetings and that of the standing production conferences, as well as strengthening the monitoring controls on the observance of the labor laws.

But this does not by any means signify that we have successfully captured all the heights and that we can rest on our laurels. Far from it. There is, as they say, an uncharted realm of wealth with respect to future useful tasks, including further improvement in the forms and methods of ideological work, especially among working youth, students, and pupils, in enhancing the role of the press, radio, and television, in a thorough intensification of check-ups on performance, not allowing a discrepancy between our words, plans, and their practical implementation.

Reality has convinced us of the fact that today in our political-educational work, no matter where it may be conducted--at all levels, beginning with the primary party organizations--we must, proceeding from the spirit of the party's demands and the specific positions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th CP of Kazakhstan Congress, with equal persistence pose and solve the problems of the quality of personal and group responsibility, of the unity of words and deeds, of the most determined rooting out of dull mediocrity, showing off, jabbering, and vulgar over-simplification.

In accordance with the well-known decree of the CPSU, ideological and political educational work should be militant and aggressive in nature, provide clear and well-argued answers to the questions which arise, boldly propagandize the Soviet way of life and the achievements of a developed socialist society, competently wage an implacable struggle against bourgeois, petit-bourgeois, and Maoist propaganda, as well as against any and every ideological intrigues by our overt and covert adversaries.

We have a considerable amount. And we must know how to handle this in an economical, intelligent, and effective way, with the necessary perspective. In accordance with the demands of life, the party has posed for the society of developed socialism such problems as cannot be solved merely by intensifying our work and thought on current tasks. We Soviet people are responsible for the destiny of our country, for that of the entire socialist community, for social progress, and a firm, lasting peace on Earth. Our party has been consistently and purposefully working toward this goal, along with its Politburo, headed up by that outstanding political and state leader of our present time, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

This is a noble and manly duty. It is within the capacities of the Communists and all working people. But every one of us must remember all the time that any obligation also assumes a responsibility. Responsibility is the highest test.

2384
CSO: 1830/269

AFGHAN DELEGATION IN TURKMENISTAN

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 26 November 1981 p 3

[Turkmeninform: "Afghan Guests in Turkmenistan"]

[Text] A group of guests from the Afghanistan Democratic Republic touring in the republic continue to familiarize themselves with the work of workers' collectives of party and soviet organs.

They have familiarized themselves with the work of oblast party organizations in Mary and Chardzhou oblasts, the Bayramaly and Chardzhou party raykoms, and the Mary and Chardzhou ispolkoms of peoples' deputies.

The guests have been in the '50th Anniversary of the USSR' GRES and the Central Asian Shipping Administration in Mary, the group of silk enterprises and the wool spinning and weaving factory of Chardzhou. They also went to the 'Ashkhabad' kolkhoz in Mary rayon, the 'Karakum Canal' sovkhoz in Karakum rayon and the '20th Congress of the CPSU' kolkhoz in Chardzhou rayon. They became acquainted with beautiful places in the oblast centers.

The guests coming from the Afghanistan Democratic Republic were received at the TSPS [Turkmen Republic Trade Union Council] and the CC LKSMT [Lenin Communist Youth of Turkmenistan], O. Y. Ishangulyeva, Candidate Member of the TCP CC Buro and TSPS Chairman gave a talk on work conducted to implement the decrees of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22nd Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party. The Afghan guests went to the TSSR Academy of Sciences, the A. M. Gor'kiy Turkmen State University and the main factory of the 'Turkmenkhaly' organization.

The Afghan guests will leave Turkmenistan on 26 November

CSO: 1834/27

OBKOM SECRETARY ON CRITICISM, OPENNESS AT PARTY MEETINGS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Feb 82 p 2

[Interview with B. V. Konoplev, first secretary of Permskiy CPSU Obkom by V. Ogurtsov; passages enclosed in slantline printed in boldface]

[Text] [Question] Boris Vsevolodovich, this is the first time I have had occasion to be present at such a detailed report by the Permskiy CPSU Obkom. I would like to determine why such a mode of conducting the plenum was selected. Usually you have informed the obkom members about the bureau's work very concisely, haven't you?

[Answer] So, perhaps this is bad... I agree that, at the plenums, criticism has more often come from the top down, as it were, and has been conducted quite spiritlessly in the opposite direction. And why, in fact? Or is the obkom apparatus always so infallible?

Yes, the past year's results may, in general, be acknowledged as positive. But there are also considerable grounds for concern. For example, the rates of growth in production volumes have dropped; the mastery of capacities put in operation is lagging. Speaking of agriculture, the old anxieties are being felt.... What is the matter? Have we started to do poorer work? No, the people are the same; the mood is as militant. You return from practically any enterprise in a better mood than you went there. But here the final results force one to reflect. Of course, the objective causes--transport, energy and weather problems--cannot be disregarded, either, but then how can we explain the fact that people and collectives in relatively identical circumstances are achieving different results?

In short, the time has come to take a good look around. And first of all, the obkom bureau decided to evaluate its own work critically and look at its efforts "from a detached view." As you have seen, the plenum actively supported this effort, which, by the way, stems in fact from the very nature of our party, its genuinely democratic character. And the Central Committee is constantly directing our attention to seeing that the elective governing bodies, the party committees and the bureau report on their work systematically, know how to accumulate collective experience and actively support the communists' creative initiative and energy. It's too bad that this is not always done.

We understand what responsibility for conducting party policy locally is incumbent on the obkom. Our sphere of influence extends to all aspects of the oblast's economic, political, social, spiritual life and to the mass worker organizations. How can a real influence on this situation be achieved everywhere in all these fields? That is the question.

[Question] At the plenum many touched to some extent upon the long-term comprehensive special purpose programs relating to acceleration of switching the national economy to the track of intensive development. Concern that as yet they do not always result in the desired progress was also expressed.

[Answer] Nonetheless we have been combining practical implementation of the decrees of the 26th party congress with the implementation of just this type of program. Each of them is of major importance. Let's say that the urgency of mechanizing production can be evaluated by the fact that there are presently more than 200,000 workers engaged in manual labor in industry alone. And at the same time, if we talk about planned work volumes, there is a shortage of 25,000 qualified workers in the oblast. The municipal and rayon party committees, the primary party organizations, and approximately 5,000 economic experts have developed a mechanization program. Manual labor inventories are being taken everywhere; 320,000 work places have been investigated using a common method. Implementation of the contemplated measures will make it possible to /free more than 15,000 workers, mechanize and alleviate the work of 60,000 persons/ and considerably reduce the share of manual labor. I also note that special-purpose programs are already being successfully realized at a number of enterprises.

Agricultural development issues have an important place in the obkom bureau's work. With each year capital investments in this sector are growing, average gross annual production is increasing, and the material and technical base is being strengthened. We have begun to solve social problems better. As a result we have not only succeeded in stopping the drain on, but also in increasing somewhat the number of, rural workers.

And all the same, I cannot say that we have succeeded in achieving the necessary attitude to basic economic issues on the part of all production managers and executives of party organizations. Why? Those who spoke at the plenum probably were correct in explaining this by the imperfection of our style and method of working. And it is no coincidence that the communists have expressed serious concern about the fact that the bureau, secretariat and staff of the party obkom are still often taking it upon themselves to solve many economic and operational problems, replacing the Soviet and economic bodies. What, in fact, don't we deal with! At the same time, our workers sometimes take upon themselves administrative and operational functions which are completely extrinsic for them, naively assuming that only in this manner can success be achieved. Such an approach, even produced by good motives, seriously weakens the party committee's position as an organ of political leadership. Moreover, we minimize the responsibility of the organizations and of those managers whose direct responsibilities we assume, and we ourselves drown in a sea of petty cares and economic commotion.

The significance of this plenum is perhaps primarily that we have taken a detached look at ourselves, as it were. I will illustrate this idea if only with the example of capital construction. Up to now I myself have felt that we are justified in giving so much attention to it. And suddenly I hear another opinion. Isn't the obkom /watching over/ this industry too much? Isn't there a Main Administration for Construction in the Western Urals with a large staff of experts, headed by a member of the obkom bureau, Comrade Lipatov. He should be made primarily responsible. But what happens in fact? The obkom interferes in all routine matters at the construction projects, often examines the pettiest problems and /loses sight of long-range problems;/ it deals poorly with /the strengthening of labor collectives./ By making decisions on many individual problems relating to the central board's competence, the construction division and the secretary of the party obkom Comrade Petrov, who is personally responsible for this area of work, essentially lose, if not the ability, then in any event the moral right, to evaluate the immediate managers' actions. If he himself made the decisions and gave hasty instructions, who then can be made responsible?

It is not hard to cite such examples in other areas of our activity. And it was convincingly demonstrated to us at the plenum that such a practice panders to the passivity of industrial administrators and other executives, develops in them the habit of looking around every once in a while and teaches them to complain about trifles. This is how far things have gone: every year the obkom receives more than 4,000 requests of all kinds for assistance in the investigation of economic conflicts. Just take a look at this telegram, which I just received from the director of the Aleksandrovskiy Machine-Building Plant: "Appeals to Neftesnab [The Main Administration for Transport and Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products] are still unanswered. The compressor house is stopped for lack of KS-19 oil. Request you take prompt steps to supply oil. Machine-Building Plant. Pasynkov." As the saying goes, commentary is superfluous. Unquestionably in some situations measures of party influence can and should be applied, but this should not become the rule.

[Question] Both in the report and the discussions, special mention was made of the oblispolkom's work and Party leadership of the soviets.

[Answer] Many critical remarks have indeed been made concerning the oblispolkom: it is slow in solving the oblast's social development problems and is tolerating serious shortcomings in agricultural management. The participants in the plenum proposed to Comrade Malafeyev, the chairman of the oblast council ispolkom and a communist, that he take a more exacting approach to evaluating the work of management and the divisions and of his deputies. It was also correctly emphasized that many of the ispolkom's decisions are prepared carelessly and are not reinforced by organizational work or strict responsibility for their practical implementation. For this reason alone the obkom bureau was recently compelled to examine the issues of the unsatisfactory water supply to the cities of Perm' and Krasnokamsk and operation of the children's homes and boarding schools. It is entirely obvious that they fall completely within the ispolkom's competence. And we were forced to punish Comrades Adaryukov and Bagin, the oblispolkom vice-chairmen; Comrade Kalinkin, the Permskiy gorispolkom chairman; and Comrade Tikhonovets, the head of the oblast section for popular education, who bear personal responsibility for solving problems in their departments. They handled the local situations poorly and evidently did not make use of all resources to restore order. The participants in the plenum, as you will recall, did not limit themselves to criticism of the soviet organs but also required that the obkom bureau develop an effective, continuously operating system for party control of the work of oblispolkom executives, divisions and administrations.

[Question] Since our talk has turned to control, something must be said concerning such a key problem of party leadership as personnel selection and placement. In particular, doesn't the claim heard at the plenum, that the shortcomings in the economic and social development of the oblast are caused chiefly by mistakes in personnel policy, seem too categorical to you?

[Answer] This is not an easy question to answer. Of course, we always see to it that the most important sectors are headed by politically mature, creative organizers who know their business. There's no escaping the above facts, however. So I completely agree that the analysis of unfinished work with personnel /must begin with the obkom bureau itself and with the secretariat./ We ourselves do not always set the example of a thoughtful approach to determining people's practical qualities and often condone impermissible misbehavior by them. Unfortunately, the comrades are also correct in saying that the bureau lacks trained, effective reserves in many listed positions, and this means that there is no clear-cut system in work with executive personnel, no systematic investigation or testing of them in practical matters.

Recently we had to dismiss a whole series of executives who lost initiative and started to tolerate an irresponsible attitude to the work entrusted to them. It 's vexing, but among them there proved to be some high-ranking party workers, let's say, such as Comrades Yakimov and Lozhkov, the first secretaries of Il'inskiy and Bol'shesosnovskiy Raykoms. And it must be said frankly that the obkom secretariat condoned their bad work for too long, although alarm signals had long been received from localities. As a result, up to the present the rayons have been painfully experiencing the consequences of the former executives' "activities", especially in this same work with personnel.

Sometimes, having promoted a worker, we forget to give him help and support in beginning work, when he encounters the first difficulties and test of authority. Then we take an easier path--we replace a failed executive and do not always take this failure as referring to ourselves. The speech of Comrade Saranov, the party committee secretary of Pamyat' Zlygostev Kolkhoz made a good impression on me. The man came to party work and with a fresh eye saw the most acute problem: executives are often left to themselves and select a style of leadership at their own responsibility and risk. We know how this ends. During the 10th Five-Year Plan more than 350 kolkhoz and sovkhoz executives and nearly 4,000 intermediate link leaders were replaced.

Apparently, it is no coincidence that the plenum participants took a very critical approach to the most diverse aspects of the bureau and secretariat's work. For example, many of the bureau's decisions on different issues have provoked unfavorable criticism.

What can be said here? When we take a particular document, it does not seem unwarranted to us; the interests of the affair influence us, as it were. But possibly we are /disregarding our personnel's ability/ for independent solutions and in essence are paralyzing the party committees' initiative. Now I remember decisions which turned out to be ineffective, and I see that they suffered from such a sweeping and declarative nature and consisted of general phrases. Sometimes, too, in striving for greater specificity in economic leadership, we sometimes make a decision which is very reminiscent of management directives. Sometimes the party obkom decision "is put together" as if "for all occasions of life," without taking specific conditions into consideration. And the diffusiveness and vagueness of party documents is sure to result in irresponsibility by executives, reduce the authority of the decisions made. In my opinion this results from the fact that many of our workers basically have learned only how to "reveal" and "expose" shortcomings, which is not difficult. And not everyone thinks about how to eliminate these shortcomings.

[Question] Boris Vsevolodovich, here I should also like to return to the speeches of Hero of Socialist Labor M. N. Nazarov, the first secretary of Chaykovskiy CPSU Gorkom, and People's Artist of the RSFSR I. T. Bobylev, the main director of Permskiy Drama Theatre, about improving and refining the means of influencing contemporary man.

[Answer] It is hard not to agree with them, as with other comrades who have touched on this complex topic. Contemporary man cannot be aproached using the patterns of the day before yesterday.

I should also like to direct attention to the following. Unfortunately, one encounters many party workers who, on the whole, know the plan or kolkhoz fairly well as an /economic unit/ and only then /as a collective/ consisting of different people, experts, individual lives and aspirations. And the saddest thing is they themselves never strive for daily and many-sided contact with people. In some places they have managed to dry up and formalize even common political days and meetings of party and economic executives approved by the collectives "without an agenda" to the point that willing participants in them are not easily found. It is not all that simple to irradicate the habit of evaluating life according to certificates.

From my own experience, I know that /nothing is a substitute for being able to look the person you are talking to in the eye/ or for suddenly answering a question that has not been "tidied up," and which arises in direct, confidential contact with people. A serious thought subtly and precisely interpreted in a live interview loses both depth and emotional coloring, even in the most conscientious transmission round the departments.

And I will say frankly that it was somehow uncomfortable to hear reproaches at the plenum concerning some of our comrades who advocate some "staff" form of work, which allegedly obviates for executives of such rank the necessity of personal contact with communists at enterprises and construction projects, on collective farms and in non-production organizations.

I think that each of us will draw the correct conclusions from the basic talk which took place. I haven't mentioned that everyone has a lesson to learn, because for completely apparent reasons it was impossible to reflect and take into consideration in the decree enacted all remarks made concerning the bureau and secretariat. In the near future, when the proposals heard at the plenum have been studied and generalized, we intend to make serious amendments in the style and method of our work, taking them into account. I also feel that it would be advisable to conduct such plenums in the party gorkoms and raykoms. Only I would very much not want them to lead to discussion of this conversation of ours and the omissions revealed in the activity of the obkom bureau and secretariat. It would be better for each party committee and each party organization to try to take a fearless and self-critical look at the activity of /its own/ authorities. I am sure that this will help us to achieve better and more successful solutions of the goals set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

9380
CSO: 1800/315

TWELFTH KAZAKH TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Article: "The 12th Congress of Kazakh Trade Union"]

[Text] The 12th Kazakh Trade Union Congress opened on 18 February in Alma-Ata in the Kazakh State Order of Lenin Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni Abay.

Its presidium consisted of Comrades K. M. Aukhadiyev, Ye. F. Bashmakov, V. A. Grebenyuk, S. N. Imashev, Z. K. Kamalidenov, O. S. Miroshkhin, N. A. Nazarbayev, and D. T. Yazov-- members of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and V. T. Shevchenko, a candidate member of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

I. I. Gladkiy, the AUCCTU Secretary; A. P. Plotnikov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; E. Kh. Gukasov, Sh. Zh. Zhanybekov, K. D. Kobzhasarov, and T. G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov-- deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSSR Council of Ministers; progressive production workers; trade union activists; and scientific and cultural figures were also on the presidium.

An honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected to stormy and prolonged applause.

The following agenda was approved:

1. Report on the work of the Kazakh Trade Union Council and the tasks of the republic's trade unions in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

2. Report of the inspection committee of the Kazakh Trade Unions.

3. Election of the Kazakh republic trade union council and inspection committee.

K. T. Turysov, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Union Council, presented its report.

The report of A. N. Tasybekov, chairman of the inspection committee, was also heard.

T. K. Bedel'bayev, chairman of the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; D. Ya. Brusnik, chairman of the Kustanayskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; K. N. Ospanbayev, a power shovel operator in the Turgayskoye Bauxite Directorate; N. P. Voronin, chairman of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Trade Union Council; R. K. Kenbayev, chairman of the trade union committee in the Balkhashskiy Order of Lenin Mining Metallurgical Combine imeni the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution in Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast; Ye. P. Antoshkin, the leader of a brigade of power shovel operators in the Sokolovsko-Sarbayskiy Mining Separation Combine imeni V. I. Lenin and a Hero of Socialist Labor; Zh. Kabidoldanov, a milk maid on the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Kirovskiy Rayon of Paldy-Kurganskaya Oblast; V. P. Zimenok, the leader of a brigade of "Aktasskaya" miners in the "Karagandaugol'" Production Association and a Hero of Socialist Work; T. I. Yashina, a construction electrician at the "Aktyubrentgen" plant; G. P. Kolomiyets, a spinner at the Chimkentskiy Cotton Combine; K. A. Vaygenzhin, chairman of the Volodarskiy raykom of the trade union for agricultural workers in Kokchetavskaya Oblast; L. Ya. Beloglazov, the leader of a tractor field brigade on the "Nikolayevskiy" Sovkhoz in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast and a Hero of Socialist Work; R. S. Yegizbayev, chairman of the Ural'skaya Oblast Trade Union Council; M. Utegenova, an operator in the "Komsomol'skneft'" Oil and Gas Extraction Directorate in Mangyshlakskaya Oblast; M. G. Motoriko, the Kazakh SSR minister of agriculture; A. Akhmetov, the leader of a combined field team at the Kzyl-Ordinskaya Zonal Machine Testing Station and a Hero of Socialist Work; I. I. Gladkiy, AUCCTU secretary; M. Yu. Davydova, a worker in the "Gur'yevrybprom" Production Association; G. V. Dosobayev, chairman of the republic committee of the trade union for motor transport and railroad workers; V. V. Chaykin, a shop metal worker in the hydraulic engineering building of the Yermakovskaya GRES [State Regional Electric Power Station]; and G. O. Aubakirov, chairman of the Republic VOIR [All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers] Council, spoke during the debates.

The congress delegates greeted representatives of the youth in the capital of Kazakhstan.

The report of the credentials commission, whose chairman -- G. S. Mostovshchikov-- presented it, was heard and approved.

The 12th Kazakh Trade Union Congress is continuing its work.

8802
CSO: 1830/277

KAZAKH TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN DEFINES GOALS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Speech by K. T. Turysov, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Unions, to the 12th Congress of the Kazakh Trade Unions in Alma-Ata on 18 February 1982]

[Excerpts] Comrades! All of us, the delegates and participants in the 12th Congress of the republic's trade unions have looked through the warm and hearty greetings of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee with great attention. In it, a high rating is given to the activity of the trade union organizations during the reporting period and new and critical tasks in improving their role in further developing the republic's economy and culture and in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party and the goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan are defined.

Permit me, comrades, in your name and in the name of all the members of the republic's trade unions to express sincere thanks and gratitude to the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee for its constant attention and concern toward the trade unions and assure it that the trade union organizations will henceforth be true helpers of the party in carrying out the majestic tasks in the construction of communism.

The 12th Congress of Kazakh Trade Unions has convened at an important time. Under the direction of the Communist Party, the Soviet people are working inspiredly to implement the social and economic program, which was outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress, and are preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a fitting manner.

The very rich experience of creative work is a priceless national property. We must consolidate everything that was achieved during the past year in organizing competition and develop and multiply it for effective work in the future.

As Comrade D. A. Kunayev pointed out during the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party, at the same time the republic's trade union organizations are still permitting formalism in work rivalry and are not reinforcing it organizationally everywhere. For example, as the report of the DzhambulskayaOblast trade union council (its chairman is A. Zh. Zhunisaliyev) pointed out to the Kazakh Trade Union Presidium in September of last year, competition conditions have not been reviewed for years, competition results are not regularly summed up, and indicator boards remain empty in many oblast enterprises. Workers and kolkhoz farmers often do not know the obligation of their work collectives. Questions on improving production efficiency and work quality have not been examined a single time during the past three years by the oblast trade union presidium.

One cannot rebuke the republics committee of the construction and industrial building material workers trade union (its chairman is T. G. Lytkin) for a small number of decisions adopted on competition questions. However, it checks on its resolutions poorly. As a result, the trade union's committees only set the time lag of many construction organizations. This style of general and superficial direction of competition is inherent in several other councils and republic, oblast, factory, plant, and local committees of the trade unions.

Many deficiencies are also being permitted in the practice of adopting socialist obligations. At times they are understated without a consideration for actual reserves and capability. Thus, the Republic Trade Union Committee and Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry adopted obligations during 1980 and 1981 for an above-quota sale of products which were substantially over-fulfilled during the first three months. Similar cases were also permitted in the Ministries of Non-ferrous Metallurgy, Light Industry, the Fish Industry and a number of others.

The system for summing competition results requires improvement. The ten-day and weekly determination of its winners and those who are lagging behind, especially in brigades, work shops, departments and on farms, is still not being practiced everywhere.

Publicity and comparison of results, an effective moral and material encouragement, are not always being insured. Individual republic trade union committees, ministries and departments are permitting violationsof its basic principles when summing upthe results of work competition. The republic trade union committees and the Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry, of Geology and of Highways recognized as winners and awarded prizes to 33 enterprises and organizations based on the results of branch competition during one of the years of the last five-year plan; however, they had not carried out the plans according to the basic indicators. Naturally, the question arises: Who awarded these prizes?

Initiative-mania has still not been overcome by us. The presidium of the Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast Committee of the Construction Worker Trade Union approved almost two dozen initiatives during the past five years. However, not one of them has been disseminated, and the oblast committee of the trade union has no idea about the fate of many "initiatives".

In this connection, it is not out of place to recall the words spoken by Comrade D. A. Kunayev in his report to the 4th Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee: "There is now only one initiative desirable -- to work in the spirit of the requirements of the party and its 26th congress, in a business-like and Leninist manner, urgently and competently, with a full expenditure of effort in each sector".

The movement to develop and adopt counterplans is a powerful lever for developing the work initiative of the masses and an effective form for their broad participation in solving production questions. It is necessary to point out that the tendency to decrease the number of enterprises who adopt such plans has been noted in a number of oblast and branches. Guided by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's instructions that "counterplans and other similar undertakings along the line of 'from the bottom up': worker, brigade, enterprise, branch, must be regarded as of paramount importance", it is necessary to take urgent measures to eliminate the shortcomings in this work.

In connection with this, the brigade form of organizing and stimulating work, which must become the basic one during this five-year plan, requires more intense attention. Unfortunately, in a number of cases they approach the creation of brigades without sufficient thought, without the appropriate reorganization of planning and logistic support and without the payment for work using a common job authorization.

Definite experience in the competition of adjacent workers based on the "worker relay-race" principal has been acquired in the republic. However, the speaker says, in a number of branches a significant part of the enterprises is not fulfilling delivery quotas. This binds the initiative of collectives in adopting counterplans. Thus, the enterprises of the "Soyuzfosfor" Association stood idle for 18 working days last year only because of a failure to deliver coke, basically by the Karagandinskiy metallurgical combine.

The competition to work without laggards received definite development. At the same time, there are still many enterprises lagging behind in the construction materials industry, in the state purchasing system for the rural and fruit and vegetable economy, and in the industries of the Dzhambulskaya, Karagandinskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts. The republic trade union committees of the mentioned branches and the oblast trade union committee have not reinforced the call "To Work Without Laggards" with the necessary organizational work.

One of the very important sectors of trade union work is the struggle for a steady growth in labor productivity based on accelerating scientific and technical progress. Our republic was recognized as the winner of the all-union competition and was awarded the Red Banner of the State Committee for Science and Technology and the VOIR [All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers] Central Council for the best organization of inventor and rationalizing work during the 10th Five-Year Plan. At the same time, many republic trade union councils and committees and NTO [scientific and technical society] and VOIR councils and boards are not exerting the necessary influence on incorporating new technology and innovator proposals, and are poorly developing the competition based on personal and collective creative plans.

During its 26th Congress, the party put forward the requirement that the "economy must be economical". During the reporting period, the trade union councils and committees actively participated in the all-union review of the effectiveness of using raw materials, and fuel and energy resources. However, the competition to lessen the material and energy intensiveness of production is being conducted poorly at many enterprises still. Trade union organizations must intensify the struggle to improve the quality of produced goods by developing and incorporating advanced combined quality control systems, and must instill in the workers a sense of high responsibility for the honor of the plant's trade-mark.

During the reporting period, the attention of the trade union organization was intensified on improving the forms and methods for involving workers in production control. In this task, the role of the permanently operating production conferences is great. Almost 10,000 such conferences are now operating in the republic's enterprises. They contain more than 400,000 individuals of whom 70 percent are workers. The practice of concluding and checking on the carrying out of collective agreements has continued to be improved. However, many production conferences are working poorly and their sessions are conducted on a hit or miss basis.

The republic's trade union organizations often do not display the necessary tenacity in questions concerning the carrying out of collective agreements.

The oblast councils and the republic committees of the trade union must involve the workers more broadly in the control of production, keeping in mind that it is the guarantee for the successful carrying out of the party's economic and social program.

During the reporting period, the republic's trade union performed definite work in satisfying the material and spiritual needs of the workers under the direction of the party organization and in close cooperation with local soviet organs. During the last five-year plan, payments and privileges from public consumption funds reached 28 billion rubles for the republic as a whole. They grew by one-third in comparison with the previous five-year plan. The average monthly salary of workers and employees increased by 13.5 percent and the wages of kolkhoz farmers -- by 19 percent. In accordance with the overall plans, 2.4 billion rubles were expended on improving working conditions and safety and on medical and sanitation measures. This was one-third more than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

The budget for state social insurance grew by almost 20 percent and is now 830 million rubles. During this time, the minimum size of pensions for workers, employees and kolkhoz farmers were raised. The material and living conditions of the participants in the Great Patriotic War were improved. Grants for children from families of scanty means and additional benefits for mothers were introduced. Housing, cultural, and personal services construction was developed at high rates. Almost seven billion rubles were spent for these purposes during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Almost every fifth inhabitant of the republic gave a house-warming. Many pre-school institutions, schools, hospitals, and polyclinics were put into operation. The volume of sales of personal services grew 1.4 -fold during the five-year plan, and the retail goods turnover -- by 24 percent. The number of seats in the workers' dining halls increased.

The trade unions and the state and economic organs devoted a great deal of attention to the carrying out of the five-year combined plan for sanitation measures and to the improvement of work safety. At the same time, a continuous and strict checking for the observance of work safety norms and safety technique rules and for the elimination of the reasons which give birth to production injuries and professional illnesses, is not being insured everywhere. The provision of medical and personal services premises is low in a number of branches of the national economy. Thus, rural workers are being poorly supplied with sheepskin coats and felt boots by the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, the Kazakh Union of Consumer Societies and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

The checking by trade union organs for the observance of labor laws was improved. However, the struggle against violations of labor laws is still being conducted poorly in many collectives. Trade union councils and committees must react sharply to any attempts to infringe upon the legal rights of workers and employees and take exhaustive steps to eliminate the reasons for a violation of work laws.

During the reporting period, special attention was paid to organizing the worker's medical and resort treatment and rest. Approximately 40 million rubles were expended on improving, reconstructing and organizing the public services and ammenities of trade union health resorts.

However, the level of work of many trade union health resorts and tourist establishments still does not satisfy the growing demands of the workers. This evokes numerous and justified complaints. A further expansion of the trade union health resort network in the republic is being provided for. A total of 39 million rubles is being directed toward their construction and reconstruction. However, the construction of sanitorium and tourist installations is taking place poorly. The speaker says that the appropriate ministries and organizations on the spot must pay more attention to them and turn over the trade union project on time and with high quality. He gave an analysis of the state of affairs in the expansion of the sanitorium and dispensary network. The development of Pioneer camps, public catering and public health establishments requires greater attention.

It is necessary to solve housing and personal services better, especially in the system of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the Ministry of Power and Electrification. We must not loose sight of the operation of housing assets and the maintenance of houses. It is necessary to expand further competition under the slogan: "House of Exemplary Maintenance","The Best Worker Settlement", and "The Best City in Public Services and Amenities and Medical Upkeep".

During the year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the output of consumer goods increased by more than one billion rubles and has now reached six billion rubles. However, the demand of the population for them is still not being fully satisfied. For example, the enterprises of the light, local and food branches of industry in Semipalatinskaya Oblast did not fulfill the five-year plan for the production of goods because of a lack of the necessary attention on the part of the oblast council of trade unions and the oblast trade union committees. Here is a broad field of activity for trade union organizations.

In solving all the questions which are connected with improving the prosperity of the workers, the work of the trade unions organically merges with all the social activity of our state. The decision of the 26th Party Congress and the decree: "Concerning the Interaction of the Councils of Peoples Deputies and the Trade Union Organizations of the Kazakh SSR in Carrying Out the Social Program Outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress", which was recently adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have confirmed this once again. This decree has exceptionally important significance for the activity of the trade unions and is a new demonstration of the party's and state's attention and concern for their successful execution of the broad powers given by the USSR Constitution.

The question: He who wants to live better, must work better and more, must not be removed from the agenda of the trade union. Therefore, when developing the conditions for awarding prizes based on the results of competition and when distributing housing, passes to sanitoriums and rest homes, and other benefits, the trade union committee must primarily consider the interest of those who are disciplined and who work well. In the struggle against violations of public order and work discipline, it is necessary to make wider use of such tested methods of collective influence as meetings of collectives, councils of workers honor and comrades courts; and to improve the mass nature and effectiveness of the movement "For a Trade Union Group of High Work Discipline". The internal affairs organs must provide active assistance in further strengthening public order.

The work of trade union organizations among young workers needs to be significantly improved. Attention is still not being devoted everywhere to improving their cultural, technical,general educational, and professional level. It is necessary to have greater concern for the indoctrination of youth who are living in hostels, to develop tutoring more actively, and to help the school, the family, higher and secondary specialized training institutions, and professional and technical schools to rear the rising generation.

When talking about cultural services, the speaker in particular pointed out the need to watch that the content of club work be fully responsive to the growing spiritual demand of the workers and be directed toward the formation of a Marxist-Leninist World outlook and a high sense of Soviet patriotism and internationalism. At the same time, it is necessary to pay more attention to the maintenance of clubs, libraries, reading rooms, and sports structures and to the training of personnel for cultural establishments.

A variety of work was performed during the reporting period to expand physical culture and sports. More than two million individuals are now involved in regular physical training classes. More than half a million of them annually perform the GTO [Ready To Work for and Defend the USSR] norms. At the same time, the required attention is not being devoted everywhere to the expansion of physical training and sports. The trade union organizations and the committees for physical training and sports are responsible for many of the shortcomings. It is necessary to see to it that physical training and sports truly develop a mass character. It is also necessary to strengthen further the active sponsorship bond with troop units and DOSAAF organizations.

The republic's trade unions have grown numerically and have become stronger organizationally. After the 11th Congress of Kazakh Trade Unions their membership increased by more than one million and now embraces 6,835,000 workers, kolkhoz farmers and employees.

The campaign to hear reports and elect officials, which preceeded the congress, was an exacting review for the republic's trade union organizations of their work in light of the requirement of the 26th party congress, the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party, and the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The reports and elections basically took place in an organized and business-like manner and in an atmosphere of broad criticism and self-criticism.

During the 26th Party Congress it was pointed out that the trade union organizations frequently lack initiative and steadfastness in using the broad rights and powers which have been granted to them. Actually, as the report of the republic committee of the electrical power station and electrical equipment industry workers' trade union pointed out to the presidium of the Kazakh Trade Union Council in June of last year, many oblast, factory and plant committees of the trade union are not using their rights satisfactorily. Questions about improving the social and living conditions of the workers are seldom posed to the management organs. There are similar shortcomings in the trade union organizations of a number of other branches of the national economy and republic oblasts.

Improving the style and methods of work and raising the responsibility of personnel and the aktiv for the task entrusted to them are very important conditions for the successful work of trade union organizations. The majority of the republic's trade union organs are operating creatively and energetically. Instances of formalism and paper generation have become fewer, and the control and checking of execution noticeably improved. However, some trade union councils and committees are slow in improving their work. For example, this is the way matters stand in the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and the Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts. The carrying out of their own decisions are poorly checked here.

The special attention of the oblast councils and republic committees must be directed toward improving the militancy of the primary trade union organizations, the workshop trade union bureaus and trade union groups. It is necessary to pay more attention to the vital organizational and indoctrinational work with the people, to strengthen bonds with the masses skilfully using such a vital channel as letters and proposals by workers for this purpose, and to be continuously engaged in satisfying their needs and concerns. It is necessary to disseminate positive work experience more energetically.

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KAZAKH TRADE UNION CONGRESS CLOSES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 2

[Article: "The Work of the Trade Union -- On a Par With the New Tasks"]

[Excerpts] The 12th Congress of Kazakh Trade Unions has ended in Alma-Ata. In noting the enormous achievements in the development of the republic's economy, science and culture and the further improvement in the people's well-being, its delegates talked about the broad scope of the socialist competition to successfully carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party and the tasks and duties for the year and for the five-year plan as a whole. They underscored the need -- in light of the tasks assigned by the party -- to raise even higher the role of the trade unions in social, political, production, and cultural life and to strengthen everywhere the concern for observing the worker's interests and rights and for their working and living conditions.

Hero of Socialist Labor Ye. P. Antoshkin, the leader of a brigade of power-shovel operators in the Sokolovsko-Sarbayskiy Mining and Separation Combine, devoted his presentation to the problems of developing this enterprise. The combine's miners and separators fulfilled the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan and last year according to all the primary indicators. Ye. Antoshkin's brigade is working for the third five-year plan with an excess of design output. And this dispite the significant deepening of the open pit, an increase in the distance for hauling the mine material and the reconstruction of the entire Sokolovskiy mine.

Nevertheless, the machine operator pointed out, some lowering in the efficiency of the mining and transport equipment is being registered at the combine. One of the primary reasons is the wear and tear on a significant part of the power-shovel park. Expenditures for the repair and maintenance of the machines in a working condition have already exceeded the cost of a new EKG-8 power shovel. The bulldozer equipment mounted on the S-100 and K-700 tractors is not sufficiently productive. With the arrival of more powerful dump trucks in the pit mine, it is not capable of coping with the growing volume of work. Things are poor also with respect to spares for them. The enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture provides from the repair assets only the "Kirovets", which work in agriculture. To solve these problems means to improve the efficiency of an important branch of industry.

The chairman of the Ural'skiy Oblast Trade Union Council, R. S. Yegizbayev, said that the activity of the oblast trade unions is directed toward solving the main task of the 11th Five-Year Plan-- improving the workers' well-being by means of high production efficiency and work quality. Every other worker is fighting for the title of shock worker of communist labor, the movement "To Work Without Laggards" is acquiring ever wider scope in industry, and brigade contracting is in construction and transport. A total of 50 enterprises, organizations, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes; about 500 shops, sections and brigades; and more than 20,000 progressive workers of the oblast fulfilled the two-month plan by the opening day of the 12th Congress of Kazakh Trade Unions.

The speaker cited examples of the constant concern of the party and government for improving the Soviet people's well-being and for further bettering their way of life. More than 10,000 workers and specialists improve their health annually in local sanitariums, dispensaries and rest homes. Concrete measures are being carried out to expand the network of health resorts and cultural centers. However, the oblast builders still do not have their own sanitarium, dispensary, Pioneer camp, polyclinic, and palace of culture and sports. The delegate further emphasized the importance of improving design work and of providing the rural builders with modern designs for production, living and other buildings. Too many, he says, directives come down to us from higher trade union organs. The abundance of paper does not contribute to improving the effectiveness of trade union work.

M. Utegenova, an operator in the "Komsomol'skneft'" oil and gas extraction directorate, told about the major successes of the Mangyshlakskiy Territorial Production Complex. She said that an especially large contribution to the development of the region was made with the putting of the new deposits on the Buzachi Peninsula into operation. Their opening up was provided for by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The collective of the "Komsomol'skneft'" directorate is confidently speeding up the tempos for extracting the "black gold". The brigade form of work organization and the competition for the maximum yield from the oil wells contribute to this. Based on last year's results, there was not a single brigade in the directorate which lagged behind, and the quality of the oil shipped improved almost threefold.

The directorate's collective intends to fulfill the five-year program for the extraction of oil by 7 November 1985.

The delegate asks that attention be strengthened on improving the production base in the Kalamkas and Karazhanbas deposits and on building a settlement here, and that the construction of housing and the water supply of the work shift settlements be improved.

M. G. Motoriko, the Kazakh SSR minister of agriculture, emphasized in his presentation that the role of Kazakhstan in the country's rural economy is steadily growing. More capital investments are now being put into this branch than during the previous five-year plan. Thus, the opportunities for increasing the production and sale to the state of field and farm products and for completely satisfying the worker's growing demands for varied and high quality food items are being expanded for the sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

The speaker said that the economy of the farms, which is growing stronger from year to year, permits social changes to be carried out in the village on a broad scale and completely. Sovkhoz and kolkhoz settlements are being created which answer the high requirements based on their architectural and planning solution and the level of public services and amenities. The minister mentions the settlements of the Kustanayskiye sovkhozes imeni Michurin, imeni Timiryazev and imeni Kozlov; those of the Tselinogradskiye sovkhozes "Shortandinskiy" and "Shuyskiy"; the Kolkhoz imeni 30 Anniversary of the Kazakh SSR in the Pavlodarskaya Oblast and many others as examples of such building.

The speaker then dwells on the problems of agriculture and animal husbandry, of rural construction on the whole and on the expansion of personal services, health care and trade. It is planned to expand significantly the network of enterprises in this sphere on the farms in the near future. At the same time, a number of questions about supplying rural catering, trade and personal services; schools and kindergartens with various equipment and material has still not been solved. Farm directors, local councils and trade union committees must be more concerned with improving services for the workers and kolkhoz farmers.

Hero of Socialist Labor A. Akhmetov, a field team leader at the Kzyl-Ordinskaya Zonal machine testing station, pointed out in his presentation that the achievements of science and progressive practices are helping the farmers to improve the fertility of the rice field. On an area of 850 hectares the station receives 60 quintals [one centener equals 100 kg] per hectare, but on the fields of the team in which the delegate works -- 72 quintals of rice from each hectare. It has become traditional that the gathering of the harvest is completed in 15-20 working days.

The trade union organization is playing a large role in the life of the collective. It is actively participating in the planning of production and in the material and moral encouragement for good work, it is concerned about safety techniques and it conducts mutual inspections between competing brigades with a subsequent discussion of the results during general meetings of the trade union members and during sessions of the trade union committee. A lot of attention is being devoted to the medical treatment and rest of the workers and specialists.

The delegate addressed critical comments to the designers of agricultural machines. It is necessary to develop seeding machines and other equipment which would lessen the losses in the sown material and which would help to mechanize labor intensive processes on a broader basis.

V. V. Chaykin, a metal worker in the work shop of the hydraulic engineering building at the Yermakovskaya GRES[StateRegional Electric Power Station] says that the collective of his station is working under this slogan "For each shift -- a steady planned load". This contributes to the carrying out of socialist obligations. However, the medical and production conditions at the enterprise are not completely responsive to modern requirements. The modernization of equipment, which is not suitable for processing Ekibastuzskiy coal is taking place slowly in the boiler and turbine work shops. At the GRES which was put into operation 30 years ago, much unfinished work has still not been eliminated and necessary installations have not been put into operation.

The delegate said that they have hostels, dining rooms, a palace of culture and technology,a rest home, a standard Pioneer camp, hot-house farming, and a garden society. This is good. However, it requires an acceleration in housing construction. The fuller satisfaction of the collective's needs will help to eliminate the turnover in personnel, raise technical and economic work indicators, and carry out the socialist obligations which have been adopted by the collective.

L. A. Litvinova, the director of Secondary School No. 20 in the city of Semipalatinsk, emphasized that speaking to the trade union congress in the name of thousands of republic teachers is a great honor and responsibility. The teaching collective and trade union organizations of the city's schools are doing a lot to implement the party and government decisions on improving the work training of youth and those on a combined approach to the ideological, political and moral indoctrination of the students. Our trade union organization and the sponsoring trade union committee of the flour grinding and animal feed combine are devoting a lot of attention to the training workshop base and to the organization of the students' production practices. The inter-school training production combines have done a lot.

The delegate then talked about the expansion of the movements "Sheep-Breeding Is Work for Young Hands" in the Semipalatinsk Irtysh area. Teachers are also making a definite contribution to this important work.

O. S. Miroshkhin, the second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee made a large speech to the congress.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution which called upon trade union members and all workers in the republic to expand even wider the work of mobilizing efforts to carry out the majestic program for the construction of communism, which was outlined by the historic 26th CPSU Congress, under the direction of party organizations.

An appeal from the Heroes of Socialist Labor and USSR and Kazakh SSR state prize winners-- the delegates to the 12th Congress of Kazakh Trade Unions, to all the republic's workers was adopted.

A new Kazakh Trade Union Council and inspection committee was elected.

The congress delegates adopted with enormous enthusiasm a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

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KAZAKH FISH INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT UNCOORDINATED

Moscow SOTIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by V. Burenkov, SOTIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA special correspondent: "A Carp From Another Department: Why Don't the Fishermen of Kazakhstan Have A Single Master?"]

[Text] How beautiful Zerenda Lake is early on a spring morning! The sun's rays paint the waves a rosy color. White clouds float high in the sky. A light breeze blows from the forested shores around a face flushed with work. It smells of grass and sticky leaves. The thoughtful representatives of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of the Fish Industry had observed how the schools of northern fresh water salmon flashed in grey streaks on the sand bars. The representatives experienced bliss. It was they who had helped nature. It was they who had restocked the wonderful lake by their efforts. It only remained to wait for the results. However, they saw how the nimble launch cut like a knife through the mirror-like surface of the water. Its crew dressed in protective outer garments, began to pour something into the water.

The ministry representative asked: "What are you doing, men?"

They answered from the launch with pride: "We are restocking the lake! Not with something, but with fresh water salmon!"

"But who are you?"

"We are from the Kazakhrybvod!"

The ministry representatives were worried: "Why are you restocking Zerenda? We have already restocked!"

The Kazakhrybvod workers replied with dignity: "You have your plan and we have ours".

They do not say for nothing that you will not spoil porridge with butter. Zerenda and Beloye Lakes in Kokchetavskaya Oblast were over-stocked with fresh water salmon. This radically undermined the feed base of the reservoirs. The fish grew poorly on the starvation rations. Zerenda and Beloye became crowded with them. For all that, many other lakes remained unstocked.

Two organizations in Kazakhstan are engaged in one and the same task -- to renew fish assets. However, for some reason they do not want to coordinate their actions. Otherwise, what can explain the fact that two incubation shops are side by side in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast-- one belonging to the republic's ministry of the fish industry and the other to Kazakhrybvod? There are none in Aktyubinskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts. There are quite a few similar examples.

All told, six laboratories of the Kazakh Fish Industry Scientific Research Institute are conducting careful scientific observations of the fishing reservoirs in the republic. The control and observation station and six control points of the Kazakhrybvod are performing exactly the same observations. It seems that the more people that are engaged in the same work, the greater is the benefit. In practice it turns out quite differently.

Six more organizations are engaged in "fishing matters" in the republic beside the Ministry of the Fish Industry and Kazakhrybvod. They are the "Kazakhrybpromsbyt", the Kazakh Department of the Water and Fish Project Institute, the Kazakh Department of the Automated Control System Fish Project Institute, the Kazakh Zonal Ichthyological Inspectorate, the Alma-Atinskiy self-supporting assembly and repair section of the All-Union "Rybremspetsstroymontazh" Association, and the Aralo-Balkhashskaya State Fishing Fleet Inspectorate. All of them are completely independent.

So many organizations! So many directors! It is possible to think that the counters of all trade points in Kazakhstan are piled up with fish. However, the statistics, alas, talk about something else. The catch has systematically fallen during recent years in the republic's internal reservoirs. Whereas, 50,000 tons of fish were caught in 1965, last year it was only 30,000.

Under such conditions, it should have been necessary for everyone to exert themselves, gather their forces into one fist and strike the fish problem. However, it was not so. Each one diligently pulls in his own direction. I. M. Utegaliyev, the chief of Kazakhrybvod, expressed ponderable words to me.

"I have been in this system since 1946. I have worked as the minister. I know everything. It is necessary to unite! However, our farms are fulfilling the plan. The ministerials are crammed full all the time. Is it at our expense that they want to correct matters? Perhaps, it would be better to begin the unification with 'Kazakhrybpromsbyta'? It would be handier...."

M. T. Tairov, the chief of "Kazakhrybpromsbyt", also expressed weighty words:

"I know this sytem excellently. I worked as a deputy minister. It is necessary to unite! But not us. Our enterprises are not working badly. However, the renewal of fish stocks... it is necessary to subordinate Kazakhrybvod to the ministry without fail!"

Let us look a little more attentively at the interrelationships between the Kazakh SSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and "Kazakhrybpromsbyt".

Both of these organizations are engaged in the production and sale of fish products. They have located approximately identical production capabilities in the same places and are servicing the same customers. Only their plans are different -- and, of course, uncoordinated with each other. Each one tries to carry out his own, and frequently to the detriment of the other.

They are straining the trade network with the same products. The stores are not able to accept all this. That is when the telephones become red hot in individual ministry enterprises. The plant managers are looking for buyers and are requesting railroad cars which are in short supply. Each year, they have to dispatch 700-800 tons of product beyond the limits of the republic without funds. Fish goods jolt over the rails for hundreds and thousands of kilometers to Saratov, Kuybyshev and Cheboksary. This in no way improves either their taste qualities or the appearance of the goods.

It is also curious to see how the resources, which have been allotted to the development of the branch, are being used. The republic's Ministry of the Fish Industry and "Kazakhrybpromsbyt" can create identical or almost identical installations in the same city. It would seem that it would be better to unite their efforts and construct one work shop or plant, but a good one -- large and modern. The two organizations prefer to produce parallel plants -- diminutive,but for all that their own.

The Dzhambulskiy Fish Plant of the republic's Ministry of the Fish Industry replaced a sturdy curing workshop which was able to easily satisfy the demands of all urban lovers of "kopchushki" [small smoked fish]. The Ministry did not get this workshop for a kopeck-- but for almost a half million rubles.

"And we, are we worse than the ministry do you think?" They burned in the "Kazakhrybpromsbyt" Association. "We will tear down our own workshop!"

And they did "tear down". Here in Dzhambul. And they also invested quite a bit of money in construction.

They say that bad example is catching. The ministry undertook the construction of a fish processing plant with a curing workshop in Semipalatinsk. "Kazakhrybpromsbyt" was also not found wanting -- it is erecting its own curing workshop. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, such parallel construction is planned in Kokchetavskaya, Turgayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast.

They are not considering money here. You see, it is not their own -- it is the state's.

Specialists are convinced that the uniting of all the independent organizations in the republic's food industry system would permit the number of administrative and management personnel to be decreased by more than 250 people, and their annual wage fund by almost half a million rubles. I do not know whether it is necessary or not to combine, but if one combines -- then who with whom? The directors of the branch must decide this. One thing is clear: it is time to put an end to the administrative open field system. Otherwise, parallel works, which duplicate each other, will grow like mushrooms.

Perhaps, they do not know about the situation in Kazakhstan in the union ministry? They know. However, they have not done anything practical to send swans, crayfish and pike over a single line. B. D. Monakov, the deputy minister of the USSR fish industry, arrived in Alma-Ata in December of last year. During a meeting of the aktiv, he pointed out that all the organizations in the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry system, which are located in Kazakhstan, have been called upon to solve the tasks of developing the republic's fish branch; and must organize their work in close contact with each other under the immediate direction of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of the Fish Industry. However, these correct words have not been echoed here.

In order that these words become a reality, it is necessary that legal force be attached to them. Only the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry can do this.

8802
CSO: 1830/280

KAZAKH KARAKOL INDUSTRY INEFFICIENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 5 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by regular commentator Saytqazy Dosymov on problems of the Dzhambulskaya Oblast karakol industry. The article, published under the regular rubric "Problems, Suggestions, Proposals," is the first of two on the subject and looks at the problem from a regional perspective.

There are three karakol-raising rayons in Dzhambulskaya Oblast, Talas, Sarysu and Moyynqum. Each is desert or semi-desert with essentially similar environmental conditions.

There were 831,000 karakol in the three rayons at the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan but only 745,300 at the end of 1981. Thus the three rayons suffered a loss of 85,700 sheep at a time when republic herds as a whole grew by 194,000. Moreover, it is clear that there was a qualitative as well as a quantitative loss since present herds contain a higher percentage of young sheep than those of the past and are now poorly structured for efficient karakol raising. Seeking explanations for the declines, Dosymov discovered a local karakol industry that is highly inefficient and badly run.

KAZAKH MARKET FRAUD WIDESPREAD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial titled "Let Us Observe Trade Regulations Strictly." The living standards of the people were considerably enhanced during the last five-year plan. Much has also been achieved during the current five-year plan and consumer goods production has been increased, product quality improved and products made more marketable. There remain, however, many deficiencies in trade and trade services.

Trade services workers are part of a key economic sector and bear major responsibility since they have such an immediate impact on the public. They must maintain trade regulations strictly, but things are quite different in this area than they should be.

Among abuses that have been discovered are under-the-counter sale of goods to some but not to other customers, artificially created shortages and the distribution of goods in high demand through secondhand stores at high profit, bribe-taking for preferential treatment, particularly in rural areas with but one trade outlet and unwillingness on the part of store operators to submit to audit.

The editorial calls on trade services workers to eliminate these abuses and obey the rules and demands increased responsibility and control. The editorial also sees the need for a general improvement of trade services, particularly the goods distribution system, and a greater effort towards marketing research.

KAZAKH LIBRARIES RESPOND TO MULTIETHNIC POPULATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS IN Kazakh No 12, December 1981 carries on page 5 a 700-word article by N.V.Lyubovenko, director of the Sayram Rayon (Chimkenskaya Oblast) centralized library system. The article is entitled "Work With Young Readers" and is concerned with the multi-ethnic character of the local population and the needs of young readers.

Representatives of 43 ethnic groups live in Sayram Rayon of Chimkenskaya Oblast; of 82 schools there 39 are taught in Uzbek, 26 in Kazakh, 5 in Russian and the remainder are mixed schools. Much is being done by the rayon library system to respond to this ethnic diversity in meeting the needs of young readers; such things as ethnic surveys of school age population to structure library collections properly.

There are now 118 libraries in the rayon working with these goals in mind, some 60 in villages and around 50 in schools. They have 200,000 volumes in their collections including 45,000 in Kazakh, 70,000 in Uzbek and 86,000 in Russian. Some 34,000 library users account for a circulation of 500,000 volumes a year.

Lyubovenko discusses efforts to select books not only to correspond to the ethnic mix of library users but also to accord with differences in age as well. He also reviews the educational and ideological work of his library system.

KAZAKH PRAISES MOTHER TONGUE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 12, December 1981 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,200-word article by Omirzak Aytbaev on the importance of preserving the linguistic riches of the Kazakh tongue. The article is entitled "Mother Tongue-Great Tongue" and is published under the rubric "Spoken Culture."

Language is a most remarkable expression of man's culture and intellectual life, a fact noted by the Marxist philosophers; language is also a school in values, one that is not to be taken lightly.

Aytbaev calls for proper use of the Kazakh mother tongue through preserving its purity, using native Kazakh vocabulary for old and new ideas and guarding the cultural riches of the language. Proper language use, he says, is also the sign of a man's knowledge and culture. Throughout the article Aytbaev emphasizes the people as a fountainhead of linguistic riches, as in the proverb used in the title of the article, for example.

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6 April 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1235

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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6 April 1982

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1235

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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WESTERN DECADENCE SOURCE OF POLISH TROUBLE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Aleksandr Krivitskiy: "White Scorpions"]

[Text] This story begins in the mid-sixties. I was standing alone on the platform at the Warsaw railroad station; they had not come to meet me. I picked up my suitcase and was struggling with it to the exit when suddenly off in the distance on the gray strip of the asphalt I caught sight of a man rushing along, necktie flying out like a banner. In two or three seconds he had reached me, cast an astonished glance over me, and without a pause hurried on by. The hope vanished even before it had surfaced. But perhaps.... I shouted after him.

"Are you looking for me?"

"Who are you?" he cried in answer, moving away from me at unbelievable speed.

I loudly shouted my name and walked slowly on, but after a few seconds I heard heavy breathing at my back and I turned. The stranger had caught up with me. He was in tears. And he could not stop immediately so he went flying past and then, changing his gait, he turned through 180 degrees and we found each other face to face.

"I am the one you want," he puffed, and took out a handkerchief. The tears turned out to be beads of perspiration.

I did not know the man. It turned out that the Moscow Pole whom I knew well had telephoned him and asked him to meet me at the station. We had hardly taken a step along the platform when the man who had met me asked worriedly: "Tell me, why don't they publish Kafka in your country?"

He was, as they say, all in a lather because he had been running and wanted to be at the station in time. I looked at him and decided that I should be as informative as he. "Excuse me, you were hurrying so much. Did you fear you would not be able to ask me the question about Kafka?"

He replied persistently: "Oh, yes, that too. It's a very important question...."

But I did not have to answer him. He quickly found a taxicab, helped me to load in the suitcase, glanced at his watch, excused himself, shook hands and whirled away at the same pace I had seen in the station. I never saw him again.

In the evening a small group of writers gathered in my hotel room. Among them was a striking fair-haired woman of about 35. Her porcelain-china face was spoilt by her thin lips and unattractive eyes. But she was wearing lipstick and from time to time there was a trace of expression in the eyes. I had barely passed round the delicacies from Moscow to treat the guests, when she exclaimed: "I would like to ask you a question! A political question. May I?"

"Of course."

"Why do you not publish Kafka?"

I looked at her with unconcealed curiosity. It seemed that someone had decided to play a trick on the newcomer by asking various people to set him the same question. But there was no sign of friendly jest in her eyes. They had turned from blue to steel and were looking daggers at me.

"I'll answer you, of course. But tell me, please, is the publication of Kafka in the USSR of such concern for Poland?"

"Yes!" The blond answered decisively.

"No, no," the others protested. "It's not a problem... We have more important things...But if the question has been asked, it would be interesting to hear the answer. For sport, just for sport!"

"You are all having a joke," I suggested to the guests. "As for Kafka, well I have read an anthology of his stories in Russian, published long before the war, I think in the 'University Library' series, the ones in the greenish covers. The anthology was called 'Cockroach' after one of the well-known story titles."

"That was ages ago!" the blond retorted impatiently and unreasonable. "What about now?"

"Now it is in a new one-volume book. It will soon be published, and the name of the story has been translated differently: 'Metamorphosis.' Do you have any objection?"

Everyone smiled.

"If you are telling the truth and the volume really is going to be published, then that's OK." The blond gave her highest approval. "But why so long?"

"Enough," the others interjected. "We want to take our guest to dine at 'Krokodil.' He has answered you... What more do you want? Some kind of interrogation?"

"Just a moment," I said, "Things are getting serious. Let me answer my interrogator-inquirer. You know, darling, the Russian intelligentsia has its own specific character. In particular, it has always tried to get justice for its favorite writers. If defended Pushkin and Lermontov against the rabble at the doors; Blok from his monarchist colleagues on the one hand and the Proletkult maximalists (a literary group formed in 1924--ed) on the other; Mayakovskiy from the disgusting aesthetes and the RAPP (Russian Association of Proletarian Writers--ed) dogmatists; Furmanov from the arrogant purists and zealots of the 'pure' genre--those who did not recognize 'Chapayev' as a story of 'Myatezh' as a novel, who did not see precious spark in the jewel of the new Soviet prose; Bulgakov and Platonov from the one-line dimwits who tried to find in his creativity something that obviously was not there. There was a time when your Yesenin was poorly published, and now he is one of the most read poets. The hopeless world of Kafka has evidently not been to the taste of our readers, otherwise his books would have been published more often."

"You don't know that that is so. You'll have to prove it" shouted the blonde. "Not so? It is, and for a very simple reason. In Russia there is Dostoyevskiy. In answer to man's question to himself 'What am I, a trembling little beastie of Napoleon?' Kafka answers 'a trembling little beastie.' But Dostoyevskiy says: 'No, I must find the man within the man.' He was a great realist, but Kafka, although I saw the teacher in him, is a talented decadent. And a profoundly unhappy personality. Dostoyevskiy's hero had to arrange not his own life but the destiny of the entire world. He is shown in a bitter but also passionate struggle. In Kafka, with hanging head man substitutes his own view for the iron yoke of the unknown, or, as in 'The Trial,' he sees in the corner of the dock a narrow butcher's knife hanging over him."

I am no literary expert. I said it just as I myself understand it, and was probably a little forceful. That is how it is, especially if you are a little angry. They listened to me attentively and someone shouted "Bravo." This cry was encouraging, since it meant that I had some support in the argument from my small audience.

The blond scorpion was forced to smile, and truth to tell, the smile suited her. I thought once again how often in life the form is not the same as the content.

"Well, one volume of Kafka has been published," I continued. "So let us check that the population of the Soviet Union is not upset by this phenomenon. And you, most likely, are so upset, madam, that some radio somewhere or someone somewhere has whispered something in your ear and swung the censer so hard that now you can see nothing else but its smoke."

"Have you?" an old litterateur whose translations of the Russian classics have earned him recognition both in Poland and the USSR, asked the blonde Kafka freak.

Madam pursed her lips and glancing at me gave me the full benefit of those evil eyes.

"You fear what is different. Everything is standardized with you and there is no spiritual elite. Why do you not publish Spillane?"

"Ah, straight from Kafka to Spillane. Because it is just pornography. Our laws do not allow it...."

"Everything should be permissible, everything should be allowed."

Here I put forward a supposition.

"So perhaps your god is not Kafka? Perhaps you are a Nietzsche person, a 'superman'? You yourself say that everything should be permitted. Well, the ideologues of absolute permissiveness would like Kafka's characters under their control--those that are resigned to their fates, those that are doomed. But he who banks on permissiveness should not suggest that nothing is defensible."

She wanted to object, but from all sides came shouts of "We are taking our guest to dinner, let's go." At the hotel entrance the blond mischief-maker said goodbye to us with a general nod and left, tapping along the sidewalk on her pointed heels for all the world like a military march. While we trooped off in a happy crowd to Stare myasto, to the "Krokodil." There it was noisy and jolly.

"You really did not like that blonde, did you?" A young poet put the question as he sat down beside me.

"What can I say? She had a beautiful face and all that white hair. But I saw something else. In politics and ideology ever since Burbonov's time and even earlier white has been the color of reaction. And that is what she was, evidently: white through and through."

When at the end of the meal the efficient waiter brought our coffee he came up to me, and after a moment's silence, pressing a German silver tray to his chest, he asked:

"Is the gentleman from Moscow? Excuse me, Sir, do not be offended, but please tell me why you do not publish Kafka?"

That evening I somehow understood particularly keenly the refined methods of those who wage psychological warfare against us. They personify the direction they want in some name or other in a short and apparently easily accessible formula, and importunately repeat it as if it were not senseless and false, and intrusively thrust it into the soul of the uninformed person. The repeated refrain is lodged in the excited consciousness and works away at it like a worm, gnawing away all the time. This method has been borrowed from the arsenal of American advertising and is called forced mobilization of the attention, forcible development of a purposeful reflex.

We issued from the jaws of "Krokodil" in one piece. Our entire small company went with me. A light spring shower had already done its job, refreshing the air and filling it with the aroma of a heavenly perfume. The little puddles on the sidewalk glistened, reflecting the warm fires of the smart store windows along Marshalovskaya Street. From behind the half-open doors of the bars a honey-red half-darkness could be seen and the sound of mellifluous music heard. Despite the fact that it was a weekday evening the crowd on the street had not thinned. Sweet little Warsaw girls flirted with their escorts outrageously, and their laughter could be heard above the hubbub of the avenue.

"But you made a mistake, you see," the young poet told me when we returned again to the subject of the dialogue in the hotel. "You thought that she was a victim of malicious propaganda. Quite the contrary, she is an active part of the mechanism. To tell the truth, it was I who brought her to you. And it was precisely today that I clearly saw her role. She could not care less about Kafka. Her friends will seize on any pretext to model spiritual life in your country and mine in a distorted shape...." He lingered a while, and then added: "I know several of her friends and I hate them. It was I who cried 'Bravo'... But I like her a lot.... Of course, she has not even read Kafka. I know this for sure."

He spoke with real pain. His drama was seen briefly from a confused soul and a few vital lines had been quoted, right from the heart. Like Russians, the Poles have never been able to cut short those evening conversations, and we all went back to my hotel for another hour or so.

A year or two later I discovered that this woman had left Poland.

....Many years passed. Quite recently, twiddling the knob of my transistor I stumbled by chance across some transmission in Polish from across the ocean. I am willing to swear that it was her voice, husky and warm. I recognized the insistent intonation, now somewhat muted by professional training in the ingratiating tone of the announcer. She was urgently encouraging the extremists from "Solidarity," and I could almost hear her question:

"Ah, is that you? Why do you not publish Kafka in the 'Romangazet'?"

Kafka, however, seemed to have been removed from the agenda. It has to be something different each time. Lies and slander do not make it difficult for themselves with bothering about what they choose.

I turned the knob of the receiver and there was music, a little more, and I heard a French voice, then German, and our station was reporting a gymnastics competition... The world was turning on its axis, something was creaking, grinding, wheezing. The enormous world breathing in a small box: singing, educating, thundering out jazz, gossiping malignantly, playing the violin....

Epilogue. Deep in the depths of the U.S. International Communications Agency project "Truth" was born. The chief of this office, Charles Wick, has openly stated that all means are good in psychological warfare. The constant repetition of fables, forced mobilization of people around false names and problems will receive a new momentum. Many times in the history of mankind a noble concept picked up by Washington for the name of a project has been used for mean purposes. But, it seems, this is the first time that it has been done so openly and coarsely. Project "Truth" usurps the sense of this word, changing it into something that is completely its opposite--lies! Project "Lies" is designed to urge on all forms of U.S. foreign policy propaganda and exacerbate its aggressiveness in full accord with the course of the White House.

And this means that we should expect a new outburst of demagoguery in the international information coming from the United States. With a new fervor they will start to make other criminals into heroes. Defenders of dictatorial regimes, theoreticians of "limited nuclear war," the nigger-haters and the ideologues of the lockout, the persecutors of the striking air traffic controllers, frontmen for gangsters--the Brazinskasov father and son who murdered a Soviet stewardess aboard one of our aircraft, and the child abductor Polovchakov--will all begin with new force to hypocritically befuddle people's heads with "human rights."

Today I would also like to personify the baseness of U.S. propaganda by recalling the recent polemics about the former U.S. presidential aide for national security Richard Allen. In our newspapers his haughty expatiation on the downfall of communism was repeatedly ridiculed. And now this state figure has been removed from the Washington scene since Allen was accused of bribe-taking. These are the kinds of opponents we have to deal with. This is one of those who prophesy our doom and who try to sting us and teach us morals, conduct and ethics. Poland today is one of the main targets for project "Lies." On 17 December President Reagan stated: aid to this country is being curtailed. Let us keep that date in mind. On that day the White House acknowledged that it was supplying the counterrevolution and was arrogantly indifferent to the needs of the people. Thus the faces of the villains look out of the windows of the virtuous. Project "Lies" is hastily making them out to be defenders of freedoms and democracy and inciting the extremists to outrages. The "supermen" from Washington think that they can do anything, that anything is permitted. But they are seriously mistaken in thinking that mankind is made up of indefensible Kafka characters. The white scorpion--that is the true cast of American propaganda. In contrast to the scorpion, it is found not in the desert but is spread where people live. Its poison glands like independently targeted warheads, are open at the end of a sharp hooklike thorn stinger. But the radar is there, vigilant, to detect in good time the rapacious designs of the scorpion and to drive off its long switch.

9642
CSO: 1800/338

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS GEORGIAN 61ST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Gruzinform report: "In the Mighty Community of Nations: Solemn Session in Tbilisi Dedicated to the 61st Anniversary of Soviet Georgia"]

[Text] A solemn session of the Tbilisi City Soviet of People's Deputies, held jointly with representatives of the city's party, soviet and public organizations and military units of the Tbilisi garrison, was dedicated to the 61st anniversary of Soviet authority in Georgia. The session was held 25 February in the State Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni Z. Paliashvili.

In the presidium were Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.A. Andronikashvili, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, O.F. Kulishev, T.N. Menteshashvili, Z.A. Pataridze, D.I. Patiashvili, T.V. Rostiashvili, S. Ye. Khabeishvili, N.A. Chitanva, Z.A. Chkheidze, T.I. Mosashvili and I.N. Ordzhonikidze.

The solemn session was opened by Chairman of Tbilisi Gorispolkom G.D. Gabuniya.

The state anthems of the USSR and the Georgian SSR were played.

To the accompaniment of tumultuous applause by those present, there was a unanimous election of an honorary presidium made up of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

A report on the 61st anniversary of the victory of Soviet authority in Georgia was given by First Secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom T.N. Menteshashvili.

Throughout its history, Soviet Georgia, under the leadership of the Communist Party, traveled a path that is equal to centuries, the speaker said. Side by side with the great Russian nation, in fraternal cooperation with the other nations of our multinational motherland, there has been constructed in our republic a genuinely free and democratic society, which possesses a highly developed culture and economy.

Every year in the life of our party and nation has its special tokens, its unrepeatable content. The confident step taken by our republic along the path of achievement, the path set down by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Goergia, provides inexhaustible power, a mighty impetus for the confirmation of the achieved successes and the attainment of newer and higher goals in economic and social development.

The communists and workers of Georgia, like the rest of the Soviet nation, are marking by their shock labor the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, guaranteeing unconditional fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the second year of the 5-year plan and preparing to worthily greet the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Treaty--the manifestation of the friendship and brotherhood between the Russian and Georgian nations. Closely consolidated around their beloved Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, and in the single fraternal family of the nations of our motherland, our republic's workers are firmly resolved to strive for greater and greater successes in all sectors of communist creativity and to do everything to assure that things will always go well in Soviet Georgia.

The solemn session is declared closed.

The state anthems of the USSR and the GSSR are played.

A large concert with performances by Georgian performing artists was held for the participants of the solemn session.

5075
CSO: 1800/344

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Mar 82 pp 1-3

[Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at republic party-economic aktiv meeting on 1 March 1982]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades!

Dear Guests!

A year has elapsed since the congress, and for the republic it has been filled with glorious deeds and great events. The most memorable and most important event was, of course, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's arrival in Tbilisi for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia. All this time our people have lived and worked under the impression of the party congress and the jubilee festivities. All this time the republic's communists have been guided by the instructions and propositions contained in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th congress and his speeches in Tbilisi.

It is to you people of labor to whom L.I. Brezhnev's warm words of greeting conveyed to us today by Comrade Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, are primarily addressed. We are pleased to welcome Guriy Ivanovich, who is a great friend of our republic, to our soil, where he is well known as an outstanding scientist and prominent state figure and major organizer of Soviet science.

The high rate of the republic's socioeconomic development is largely the result of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. And we are grateful to our union State Committee for Science and Technology and Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk personally for the assistance which they are constantly rendering us in this important matter.

We are now putting great hope in science, and for this reason I would like to see the further development of our friendly relations and business and creative contacts.

Our joy is increased immeasurably by the fact that it is being shared together with us by our dear guests from the fraternal republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia. We wholeheartedly welcome the delegations of our friends headed by deeply respected Gasan Azizovich Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and deeply respected Grant Mushegovich Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. Permit me, dear comrades, to convey through you the very best wishes to the Azerbaijan and Armenian peoples and all working people of the fraternal republics and to congratulate them on the latest victory in all-union socialist competition and conferment of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners. I congratulate you! We exchange experience constantly. Friends' successes always gratify us and impart an additional stimulus to work. Our traditional fraternal rivalry is largely contributing to the fact that the socioeconomic development rate of the trans-Caucasus region is currently one of the highest in our country.

I

For the Georgian SSR the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan was, as it were, a concentrated expression of the tremendous efforts which our party organization is making in fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom and subsequent party and government decisions.

It was completed pretty well, on the whole, comrades. National income increased 6 percent, industrial production increased 5.1 percent and the gross agricultural product grew 4.3 percent. With an increase of capital investments in the economy of 2 percent, 10 percent more fixed capital was introduced than in the previous year, which corresponds fully to the party's fundamental goals and L.I. Brezhnev's instructions in the sphere of capital investments policy.

Positive changes occurred in the business of raising our population's living standard. Real income per capita increased 4.6 percent, the average wage of workers and employees increased 2.2 percent and kolkhoz members' pay increased 2 percent. The social consumption funds and retail commodity turnover and consumer services increased at a preferential rate.

The scientific-technical revolution assumed extensive proportions. Approximately 60 new models of machinery, equipment, instruments and means of automation were created in the year. Approximately 200 mechanized, flow and large-scale transfer lines were installed and 80 sections, shops and works were switched to comprehensive mechanization and automation in industry. Approximately 25,000 inventions and production efficiency proposals were introduced to the national economy.

It is gratifying that all the autonomous formations and practically all major industrial centers and cities of the republic coped successfully with the fulfillment of the industrial production plans. Dozens of labor collectives reported fulfillment of their socialist pledges ahead of schedule. Last year produced the names of hundreds of new heroes and people who are winning renown for themselves with conscientious, heroic labor.

It is most gratifying that the rural workers coped successfully with their quotas. After all, in all three previous 5-year plans we began, comrades, with disruptions precisely in agriculture and subsequently had to compensate for them at a price of tremendous efforts. It is sufficient to recall what an exertion of forces it cost us in the 10th Five-Year Plan to reach the planned frontiers in the grape harvest.

On this occasion the gross agricultural product increased 4.3 percent compared with the record year of 1980 even, and if compared with the average annual indicators of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the growth constituted 10 percent.

Another distinguishing feature is the broad scale of capital construction. In the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan the commissioning of fixed capital was 82 and 42 percent higher respectively than the 1971 and 1976 levels. Considerably more of the most important facilities were commissioned than at the start of the 10th Five-Year Plan, and this affords favorable opportunities for the continued confident buildup of Georgia's economic potential.

Finally, the first year of the new 5-year plan was characterized by a further improvement in people's work and social conditions and the confident development of the sociocultural sphere. It is sufficient to mention that commodity turnover increased almost 30 percent in the last 5 years, while this indicator has increased by a factor of 1.7 compared with 1971.

The tasks for the 5-year plan here are very complex, comrades, and, consequently, we must regard every year, precisely every year, of it as decisive. We must completely rule out an easygoing atmosphere. We have repeatedly warned our party, soviet, management and other leaders that the fulfillment of socialist pledges and the extent to which the results achieved ensure that we reach the frontiers determined by the decisions of the 26th party congress will be considered the main criterion in the evaluation of the activity of this collective or the other.

In this connection I would like here at the aktiv meeting today to attentively analyze certain important processes and trends which most directly influence the fulfillment of the quotas of the 5-year plan as a whole and the accomplishment of the arterial tasks confronting the republic's economy in the next few years.

II

The republic's lagging behind the union-average indicators of economic development was observed mainly in the 1950's-1960's, when, as a result of a certain slackening of political, organizing and educational work and deviations from Lenin's standards of party life and leadership of the economy, there was a considerable deceleration of the rate of development of all the leading sectors of the economy.

In the period 1951-1970 industrial output increased almost sevenfold in the country on average, but little more than fivefold in the Georgian SSR. The republic lagged behind considerably in the growth rate of:

capital investments (by a factor of 1.25);

labor productivity in industry (a factor of 1.26); and

production of the most important agricultural products, particularly the production of meat (a factor of 1.3), milk and eggs (a factor of 1.5), wool (a factor of 2.2) and so forth.

By the time of the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom the gap between the most important republic and all-union economic indicators was even more perceptible than at the start of the 1960's.

It increased thus in 1960-1970:

from 26.8 percent to 28.6 percent in the production of aggregate social product per capita;

from 24.1 percent to 27.1 percent in the production of national income per capita; and

from 2.2 percent to 17.6 percent in fixed production capital per capita.

It is understandable that a fundamental turnabout was required throughout the republic's economic and sociopolitical life. The CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom was this turning point. After it was adopted, the rate of growth of the republic's economy grew sharply and there was a marked increase in its economic and industrial protential. In the past decade the Georgian economy outpaced the union-average rate in its development. And this was achieved thanks to the constant assistance of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan and other union authorities. In the words of the CPSU Central Committee decree "60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," our republic's economy now "occupies an important place in the social division of labor and is making an increasingly impressive contribution to the country's national wealth."

Thus in 1971-1980 the republic's relative significance grew as follows:

from 1.4 percent in the country's national income to 1.75 percent;

from 1.2 percent in the gross industrial product to 1.4 percent; and

from 1.25 percent in the average annual gross agricultural product to 1.6 percent.

There was a corresponding reduction in this period in the republic's lagging behind the union-average level in production per capita:

from 28.6 percent in the aggregate social product to 17 percent;

from 27.1 percent in national income to 8.8 percent;

by 11.7 points in industrial output; and

by 20 points in the average annual agricultural product.

Thus we may note with satisfaction that the communists and working people of Georgia are confidently overcoming the republic's comparative lagging behind the country's level of socioeconomic development and that successes have indisputably been achieved in this very important matter in 10 years of which we can be proud.

At the same time, comrades, we still have sufficient problems and unaccomplished tasks, and much remains to be done.

There is still a considerable gap in industrial production per capita. We lag 24 points behind the union-average level, including 37 points in the production of producer goods. There is a pronounced lag in the indicators of agricultural production per capita--15.7 points--social labor productivity--14.7 points--retail commodity turnover--16 points--and so forth.

All this testifies that the achievement of union-average parameters remains the strategic direction of our work. Of course, its forms and methods are changing and being streamlined. We must now raise the matter of ensuring that this entire process be managed skillfully and with knowledgeability. It is necessary to create a system similar to that with which we manage the 17 main parameters of the republic's socioeconomic development. That is, it is a question of the need for more plan-oriented work.

We should not be oriented indiscriminately toward union-average and sectorial-average indicators. First, in some respects our republic has its own specific features, and for this reason not everything in a row may serve as a reference point for us. And, second, the level of certain sectorial-average indicators is insufficiently high for us to take them as being the standard. In some instances it is already time for us to orient ourselves toward the best enterprises and organizations in the sector and the best, if you will, world standards.

In a word, it is essential that we have great clarity, specificity and a strictly differentiated approach here.

There was serious discussion of this matter recently in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee at a meeting of the work group on the development of the major enterprises and sectors of the economy. The republic Gosplan was entrusted with drawing up a list of the main socioeconomic indicators in which we have to pull ourselves up in order that each indicator might be under constant supervision and that specific officials, work groups or commissions be responsible for its formation.

Much is being done by the Tbilisskiy Gorkom and other party committees. Literally a few days ago the gorkom bureau approved the initiative of the collective of the Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov "Every Enterprise Among the Best in the Sector, the Republic and the Country!"

Our republic has sufficient natural and labor resources and sufficient production and scientific-technical potential to fully overcome the current lag behind the union average in all the most important socioeconomic indicators in the next decade and thereby raise its role in the all-union territorial division of labor. For this it is essential that we continue to plan a higher rate of development of the main economic parameters than the average for the country. Here is a most important condition of the achievement of the planned strategic goal.

One of the main causes of the republic's lag behind the union average in the past was a certain limitation of the resources necessary for expanding production and also the insufficiently skilled use thereof. In the last 20 years the gap between the capital investment per capita indicators has increased 24 points.

The situation is alleviated merely by the fact that the use of fixed capital improved in the republic in the last 10 years. Thus whereas in 1970 the output-capital ratio here constituted 82.8 percent of the union-average level, in 1975 it constituted 93.1 percent and in 1980 some 113.3 percent. This indicates more intensive use of fixed capital in the republic than in the country as a whole, which is a very good, promising trend.

Undoubtedly, it is necessary to continue to improve its use, but, together with this, it is necessary to monitor particularly the indicator of our economy's capital-worker ratio.

The Georgian SSR was in first place in the country in the 10th Five-Year Plan in social labor productivity growth, surpassing the union-average indicator by a whole 18.2 points. At the same time we still lag behind the union-average level considerably in absolute terms.

This is why the accelerated buildup of industrial production, primarily in the sectors determining technical progress in the economy, in every possible way is now the main, determining direction of our strategy in the sphere of realization of the party's economic policy.

Certain steps have already been taken in this direction. An analysis of the activity of a number of enterprises and ministries testifies that despite the high indicators of output per worker, output-capital ratio and certain others, which are not below the sectorial average, we at the same time lag behind considerably in the use of production capacity, in terms of the shift-work coefficient and others.

Serious analytical work has begun in the republic ministries of light and food industry and in the food sectors as a whole. It has shown that these sectors are seriously lagging behind in the level of mechanization and automation of production processes because we are still dealing with this matter inadequately. Despite the very high production growth rate, losses of work time at light industry enterprises were 1.5 times more than the union-average indicator last year. Just halving them would enable the ministry to produce an additional R15 million of output approximately without increasing the number of workers.

Particular economic and political significance is currently attached to an improvement in the basic indicators of the activity of such a most important sector as agriculture. Our agriculture's arrival at union-average frontiers is not, of course, a matter of a single year and a single 5-year plan; we understand this. A tremendous amount of work is being performed in the countryside. In the 10 years that have elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom the increase in the average annual gross agricultural product in the GSSR has constitute 59 percent, whereas in the country as a whole it stands at 23 percent. Almost twice as much gross output is produced per 100 hectares of agricultural land in the republic than the average for the country, and we also produce more meat and milk here. However, we should not flatter ourselves with these indicators. Ultimately the main criterion here is satisfaction of the population's food requirements. And we all recall full well the justified criticism of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who reproached us for not yet producing sufficient agricultural products, particularly animal husbandry products, per capita.

Labor productivity in agriculture here is almost less than half the average for the country. A great deal of work has to be done to increase the yield of a number of agricultural crops and animal husbandry productiveness. Thus in reaching the union-average indicator in cow milk yield we could increase annual milk production by more than 100,000 tons without an increase in the herd! This is almost one-third of the milk produced on the republic's public farms.

Huge potential is revealed by the better use of improved land. Securing the union-average per hectare yield of a number of crops here, the republic's rural workers could right now additionally obtain approximately 80,000 tons of cereals, 70,000 tons of vegetables and so forth.

Speaking of the union average, we must not overlook such an important sphere as science and scientific-technical progress.

Our successes here, comrades, are well known. In the 10th Five-Year Plan the savings for republic Academy of Sciences' institutes constituted R140 million and were twice the level achieved in the previous 5-year plan. Great progress, indeed. Many of the most important indicators of the activity our leading academic establishments like, for example, the institutes of metallurgy and mine engineering are on a par with the country's best scientific research institutes. And we are proud of this.

Nonetheless, we know full well that many of our institutes are still far from this level, are often running idle and are not concerning themselves with the practical introduction of developments. I suggest that this question requires the closest attention and serious study.

Preparations for a plenum on science and scientific-technical progress are now almost complete here, a plan for the development of scientific-technical progress both in the republic as a whole and in individual sectors for the next 10 years is being developed and the main goal-oriented programs are being shaped. You know that it is not the first year that we have done such work. In a word, we know what tasks to set and what frontiers to chart.

III

Having embarked on the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, we should highlight particularly certain of its distinguishing features about which L.I. Brezhnev spoke at the 26th party congress and, primarily, emphasize the need for the formulation of a fundamentally new approach and fundamentally new attitude toward all economic work.

"The economy must be economical"--these words of L.I. Brezhnev should be for us a long-term action program. It has to be said plainly that the present style and methods of management have largely taken shape by proceeding from the fact that our country is very rich in every conceivable mineral and other natural resources. We are frequently very, very extravagant and sometimes simply barbaric in our treatment of our resources and organize all business without thinking of the economic aspect and the final result.

Yet the present scale of the economy's development reminds us increasingly often that raw material, fuel-energy and other potential cannot be unlimited even in such a rich country as ours. In addition, the production of many resources is shifting increasingly to regions which are difficult of access.

Thus the point today should be that we cannot evaluate our economic planning with the former yardsticks, caring only for the quantitative aspect of the question. Something else is now of importance together with this: the factors and the price at which the high production growth is secured.

"The intensification of the economy and its increased efficiency consist, to transfer this formula to the language of practical deeds," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress, "consists primarily in ensuring that the results of production grow more rapidly than expenditure thereon and that while involving comparatively fewer resources in production it be possible to achieve more."

Particular relevance is attached to this proposition under the conditions of our republic, where resources are to a certain extent limited and the material consumption of production is quite high. The proportion of raw materials and intermediate products (including auxiliary materials) in the structure of expenditure on industrial production in 1980 constituted 74.3 percent here compared with 66.7 percent for the country on average, and it amounts to 95-96 percent in such sectors as viniculture, tobacco and certain others. Specific features are reflected here, in the main, but there are our own mistakes also. It has been calculated that just a percentage reduction in material outlays in the republic's industry would signify a savings of approximately R80 million. And this is the equivalent of the volume of output of such an enterprise as the Gori Cotton Works, which employs several thousand highly skilled workers.

This is why we set our entire party organization, every communist of the republic and every worker a task of tremendous national economic significance: securing the planned rate of production development and producing the biggest increase in output with the least expenditure of material, labor and financial resources.

We draw the attention of all participants in our party-economic aktiv meeting to economies and the need for zealous management. Remember that we can no longer develop the republic's economy continuously, rhythmically and proportionately without the strictest economies in resources. We appeal to all of you, comrades, to join actively in the struggle for the strict observance of the practice of economies and to make this struggle truly universal.

Unfortunately, not everyone everywhere is treating questions of the economical and rational expenditure of material resources with due party responsibility and scrupulousness. Thus there has been considerable overexpenditure of rolled ferrous metal at the Rustavi Foundry and "Tsentrolit" Plant, in the Tbilisi Tool-Building Production Association, at the Sukhumi Gas Fixtures Experimental Plant, the Batumi "Bytmash" Plant and other enterprises.

Or what kind of economies can we talk about at all when, for example, in breach of the established rules, the Ministry of Rural Construction's Ferroconcrete Products Plant No 2 sold on the side more than 800 tons of metal, over 900 tons of cement and roughly 3,000 tons of sand and broken stone? The impression is created that the managers here are not managing but lording it. I believe that the Ministry of Rural Construction and Comrade I.A. Kharatishvili, minister of rural construction of the republic, should investigate the activity of this enterprise in greater depth. It is also necessary to get to know in detail the state of affairs at certain other enterprises of which such trends are characteristic.

A big role is assigned our supply organizations, primarily the republic State Committee for Material-Technical Supply, in the business of increasing the efficiency of the use of material resources. It is not fortuitous that Comrade A.I. Buadze, chairman of the Gosplan, was appointed chairman of the Interdepartmental Commission for Economics in and the Rational Use of Material Resources and coopted onto the republic Council of Ministers Presidium. This commission's first steps implant the hope that it could be a truly fighting body directing the struggle against lax management, extravagance and the uneconomical expenditure of material resources.

Unfortunately, many of our managers have a quite abstract idea of financial activity and sometimes display dependent sentiments and a dependent attitude toward state resources. Financial discipline is particularly inadequate here at certain enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in construction. There are many organizations which, having obtained bank credit, do not even think about returning it and have become accustomed to having their debts written off. We can no longer tolerate such a situation.

The financial state of many of our organizations is a cause for serious alarm and concern currently. I recently visited the Georgian office of the USSR Gosbank. And I was convinced that our party workers and economic planners take a look at the banks and financial and statistical bodies rarely and to no purpose. Go there a little more often, they would provide you with many useful conclusions, and you would learn much of interest. What the bank workers told me induced profound reflection. It turns out that on the one hand we have a high rate of industrial development and agricultural production and processing industry growth, the assimilation of capital investments is increasing unswervingly and so forth, but, on the other, the financial situation, financial status of enterprises, farms and organizations is deteriorating from year to year. Under different social conditions many enterprises which we consider progressive would have been forced to declare themselves bankrupt long since. Nor would it harm us also, incidentally, to be a little stricter.

A considerable number of business entities are eating up not only their own but also borrowed working capital. This means that if such an enterprise or such an organization were to auction off, as they say, all its property--buildings, installations, equipment, production stock, finished products--this still would not be enough to pay off the debts. We cannot manage like this.

The Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Rural Constuction, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and Ministry of Local Industry system alone had more than 50 such enterprises, and the shortage of working capital was in excess of R17 million.

Comrade Z.A. Pataridze confirms that we annually pay for the faults of almost every ministry. This amounts to several tens of millions of rubles a year. A very grave financial situation has taken shape at enterprises of the metallurgical, chemical and certain other sectors of industry. Comrade O.N. Suladze, director of the Rustavi Foundry, and other enterprise leaders should go to the bank and find out why they are incapable of providing themselves with their own resources and are living mainly on bank creidt, paying a higher-than-usual interest on it.

This is a very serious problem. It also confronts agricultural enterprises and organizations in all seriousness. Merely owing to the late return of credit, the republic's farms incurred losses in 1980 of the order of R21.6 million and of R32.2 million in 1981.

On some occasions almost all the indicators at an enterprise are high, and we consider it progressive, but when we start to look a little closer at its financial activity, we find a complete mess. It is with good reason that it is said that finances are a mirror of an enterprise's management activity. And we are reflected in this mirror in far from the best light as yet.

Essentially it transpires that we have not yet learned how to count money and we treat credit recklessly, taking without thinking about the fact that it has to be returned. And we take because we are sure that when the time comes to pay it back, the state will write off all debts.

It is for this reason that we say that a revolutionary turnabout in the style and methods of management activity, in the agro-industrial complex also, is literally essential now.

Certain of our comrades manifestly have a selfish departmental understanding of the humanism of our state and do not think about the fact that it cannot be unlimited and that sooner or later it will hold every leader accountable for the use of state resources. We should give thought to sharply raising in every instance the responsibility of financial services, ministers and deputy ministers in charge of finances, chief accountants, financial-economic administration leaders and so forth. These are very important components of economic management.

Recently for some reason or other we have stopped paying attention to the formation of such an important economic indicator as production costs. It was believed for a long time that since profit and profitability were the evaluative and fund-forming indicators, production costs would be regulated of their own accord, mechanically.

But this idea proved mistaken. Life and practice confirmed once again that under the conditions of the operation of objective economic laws each economic category has its own part to play in management activity and that for this reason it is necessary to treat each of them with the utmost attention. As soon as we abandoned control of the process of the formation of production costs, the stable trend toward their reduction ceased to be traced in practically all sectors of the economy and the stable decline in expenditure per unit output came to a halt.

According to the results of last year, 156 of the republic's industrial enterprises or one out of every five almost failed to cope with fulfillment of the plan for production costs and overspent the mark by R86 million.

The Rustavi Foundry permitted an increase in product costs of R14.4 million and the Rustavi Chemical Plant an increase of R22.6 million. Compared with the 1980 figures the number of industrial enterprises which exceeded planned commodity product prime costs increased by 31, and their proportion rose from 14.1 percent to 17.2 percent.

The prime costs of the main agricultural products are increasing. Thus whereas in 1975 the production of 1 quintal of corn on the republic's sovkhozes cost R17, in 1980 it cost R23. A similar trend can be traced in other crops. It may be explained partially by objective factors, but it mainly all boils down to the fact that far from full use is yet being made of available potential.

Production costs are growing in other sectors of the economy also. And the impression is that not many people are that concerned. No one has attempted to analyze the state of affairs in skilled manner and on a high professional level and to introduce constructive proposals on this score.

The level of financial planning, on which both the successful fulfillment of production programs and economic results largely depend, is impermissibly low in many ministries and associations and at enterprises.

For 1981 the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry planned a profit for the "Gruzkonservprom" Association without regard for an increase in production costs in connection with the increased purchase prices on a number of types of agricultural raw material. As a consequence of such a languid approach or incorrect planning and also because of other reasons the planned profit was undercalculated here by more than R14 million. And this profit is part of the balance sheets not only of the ministry but of the entire republic also. This year the same "Gruzkonservprom" had had planned for it a profit increase of 67 percent! It is incomprehensible what is to occur here for profit to increase in a year in such proportions. If this could be the case and the comrades convince me of this, then we have an utterly irresponsible attitude toward the formation of plans, financial included.

Or, another example. The Ministry of Rural Construction has planned to obtain 80 percent of the annual profit and all 100 percent of payments into the budget in the second half of 1982. It is, of course, difficult to understand what has guided the comrades here, but even now there is no doubt that by the end of the year the ministry will find itself confronted with insurmountable financial difficulties.

I would like to mention in this connection that no one, of course, is insured against mistakes. And it is not fortuitous that it is said that people learn from mistakes. But the trouble is that the mistakes from which certain of our managers are learning are costing our society and our people too dear. We should evidently learn from positive experience.

It is necessary to perform work better on increasing production profitability and liquidating unprofitability in the republic's agriculture, and in other sectors also, particularly construction.

A new form of equalization of the economic operating conditions of kolkhozes and sovkhozes located in different natural-economic zones was applied in the republic at the start of the 1970's. Approximately R30-40 million was built up annually in a special account in the Georgia Ministry of Agriculture from deductions from the purchase prices of highly profitable crops. The economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes were paid subsidies from this account. In a word, instead of the debts being paid off from state resources, a certain mechanism was found for the redistribution of net proceeds between the highly profitable and unprofitable farms, to which belonged the mountain kolkhozes, in the main. As a result approximately 200 unprofitable kolkhozes became profitable and more than 150 farms improved their financial position on average annually.

Furthermore, following a decision of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers, subsidies were sometimes allocated for a specific purpose--the construction of production premises and the planting of perennial plantations and also replenishment of the working capital of the interfarm organizations.

It has to be said bluntly that far from all specialists and leaders of farms and rayons of the republic and not all scientists consider this method of equalization of economic conditions optimal and warranted. Without disputing this argument I would nonetheless like to mention that the comrades have not, unfortunately, proposed anything better. And in the meantime this system is helping us raise the economy of the loss-making farms considerably.

The opinion, on the other hand, that the forms of equalization of economic operating conditions being applied in the republic do not contribute to an increase in production on the unprofitable farms and engender a dependent mood is mistaken. Graphic corroboration can be cited: the gross product and gross revenue on the economically weak farms increased more than 6 percent in 1980 compared with 1977, and an even higher rate was achieved for certain crops and leading sectors.

Furthermore, the republic's agriculture as a whole is a sector which is working profitably, and this is, of course, a big achievement of our rural workers.

At the same time the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee considers that the existing form of work requires further refinement, particularly now, when we have created in the rayons new highly competent management authorities in the shape of agroindustrial enterprises.

It would evidently be correct for the republic Coordinating Council for Administration of Agroindustrial Complexes with the participation of all interested authorities to analyze in detail the work done in this field and to submit its proposals to the republic government by this June.

The growth of production costs and the nonfulfillment of profit and profitability plans, comrades, testifies to the low level of economic thinking of certain leaders and an inability to manage intelligently and with regard for the economic conditions taking shape. Accounting and accountability is organized unsatisfactorily, an in-depth analysis of economic-financial activity is lacking and financial control is inadequate at many enterprises and in many organizations. After all, it is precisely here that the sources of the variety of transgressions and, sometimes, crimes which are of serious concern to us are to be found.

Pay attention! Workers of financial and economic services were involved in all the major embezzlements which have been uncovered in recent years in the republic. And they took advantage of the fact that certain of the republic's ministries and departments are still not paying due attention to questions of an improvement in the organization of accounting and planning and economic work and are being impermissibly slow to introduce progressive methods and forms of accounting.

In a number of organizations, accounting and accountability has been so neglected that it is impossible to conduct an audit even without their preliminary regulation. Where the accountant does not stand on guard of the law, the conditions are created for the misappropriateion of socialist property. It is not fortuitous that we consider that Soviet society has entrusted to the accountant a very responsible and humane function--that of preventing and forestalling crimes and transgressions.

Exposing and punishing--this is not all, it is not even the most important thing. The main thing is preventing transgressions and not bring matters to the point where it is necessary to resort to punitive practice. For this reason we attach particular significance to financial control, which has been entrusted mainly to the workers of the accounting offices and planning-economic and financial services of the enterprises and organizations. Where these services are on top of their situation and are performing their duties fully, there are virtually no transgressions. This is why it is important that the office of accountant, economist, planner and financial expert may be held only by a worker whose moral makeup is not in doubt. We must all together give thought to the training of these cadres again and again. We do not have enough of them, and, furthermore, their knowledge does not correspond to current requirements. It is evidently necessary to support the corresponding proposals of the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education on this question.

An examination of the income and expenditure balance sheets of the economic authorities at various levels should be an effective instrument of an improvement of the financial activity of ministries and departments and enterprises and organizations. Positive experience in this respect has been accumulated in certain agrarian-industrial associations. All balance sheets here are given a preliminary thorough analysis with the participation of qualified specialists, a conclusion is drawn with respect to them and only after this are they passed. Such an examination of the balance sheet is undoubtedly useful and effective.

Unfortunately, however, this is being done far from everywhere. Even in the system of such a competent and authoritative body as the Ministry of Finance, where serious steps have been taken recently to rectify the situation, certain local services permit formalism. The economic authorities' balance sheet is analyzed superficially. It amounts, as a rule, to someone making a little noise and criticizing half-hearted managers a little, and as a result, all debts are paid off from state pockets.

This is why we demand that this entire work be switched to a new channel. It is essential that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee departments and republic Council of Ministers give careful thought to the question of the preliminary study of ministry, department and association balance sheets with the obligatory enlistment of chiefs of the appropriate administrations and Gosplan, Stroybank and Ministry of Finance executives.

We emphasize once again: it is necessary to educate people so that they know how to count each kopeck and each ruble of state resources. We have no other more practicable sources now for enhancing the people's well-being.

IV

Exceptional importance is attached to an improvement in enterprise and organization financial activity in the process of reorganization of the economic mechanism. A regenerated economic mechanism presupposes the strong financial position of each organization.

This work has begun in the republic. Comrade Z.A. Pataridze spoke about it in detail in his report. It is now important to strive for the utmost acceleration of the measures being implemented.

In this connection I would like to emphasize that any improvement in the economic mechanism, wherever this process may be under way--in industry, transport, construction or in the agroindustrial complex--there is not the least diminution in the party committees' responsibility for the state of affairs in this sphere.

It is natural that there is a considerable increase in the responsibility of the party authorities.

First, following the transition to the new evaluative criteria and indicators, there is an immeasurable increase in the significance of economic initiative and a creative approach to matters and one's duties. The party committee and party organization must, accordingly, be able to spot in good time the shoots of everything new and useful in the collective, support a necessary undertaking, not kill people's thirst for independent thinking and contribute to the manifestation of socialist enterprise. Enormous tact, a keen sense of what is new and the highest competence are required here.

Under the conditions of an improvement in the economic mechanism a big role is beginning to be performed by such public forms of production management as collective contracts and permanent production conferences, and socialist competition is acquiring a more solid foundation. And all this with, undoubtedly, an indispensable strengthening of party influence of the most varied spheres of the life and economic activity of the labor collective.

Second, the development at the enterprise of new forms of the organization and remuneration of labor, primarily the brigade form, is enhancing appreciably the role and significance of the local party elements--the primary and shop party organizations. Under the new conditions the brigade is not only a production but also social organism. Through this organism and through the party groups in the brigades the party committees have a chance to reach each member of the labor collective and raise the level of political education.

Third and finally, a fundamentally new approach to the organization of all managerial activity takes shape with the transition to the new evaluative indicators and criteria. The task of the transition from volitional to professional, scientifically substantiated methods of management arises in full measure. The party committees are called on to contribute in every possible way to an increase in the practical authority of the managerial bodies and the streamlining of management in all components of production, as far as the brigade. After all, the brigade leader, comrades, is now an important leader and important organizer of production.

At the same time the party authorities are acquiring a chance to view problems more broadly and tackle them more confidently, having an impact on an increase in efficiency and work quality not by economic but purely party methods of management, and to pay more attention to ideological and organizational support for economic activity and the increased awareness of each worker.

The reorganization which we are currently effecting in each rayon's agrarian-industrial complex is also essentially connected with the streamlining of the economic mechanism. We have spoken repeatedly of the need for the creation in the rayons of a finely tuned mechanism via which it is possible to control and influence the state of affairs in economic activity. And now, we believe, such a mechanism is being created here in the shape of the rayon agro-industrial associations. This is a real force and real level of management.

The party committees' tasks not only are not simplified but, on the contrary, become more complex here with the creation of new management systems in our rayons. They are obliged to create the necessary conditions for the development of the independence and initiative of the newly created associations, prevent petty tutelage and not substitute for them in work. A new approach to party work in principle is needed, as is the reorganization of party leadership of all business organizations.

The raykoms are relieved here of a number of functions connected with coordination of the activity of various subdivisions, from the need to intervene in practical organizing activity and so forth, which is perfectly natural. They influence the state of affairs via the associations.

As the experience of Makharadzevskiy, Abashskiy and certain other raykoms shows, there is a corresponding increase in their responsibility in the formulation of the long-term directions of the development of agricultural production and the entire agro-industrial complex, in the selection and assignment of executive personnel, in the exercise of systemic supervision of the fulfillment of party directives and plan quotas, a rise in the level of leadership of the primary party organizations and so forth.

The raykom acquires additional opportunities to assist the growth, formation and training of managers. It should be remembered that under the present conditions the manager must possess an impeccable sense of what is new and an ability to see the long term, take an intelligent risk and display creative approach to work and initiative, socialist enterprise and professionalism.

It has to be said that questions of party work under the new conditions have not yet been studied in sufficient depth. They undoubtedly merit the most serious attention and theoretical generalization and careful scientific processing. And it is time we tackled this problem.

We attach particular significance today to bring ideological work closer to economic building. As has already been emphasized, the high awareness of each worker and each leader is a most important condition of the reorganization being effected in industry, construction, transport and agriculture. It is essentially a reorganization of the entire economic philosophy of life.

The skillful management of production and the universal implementation of the practice of economies largely depend on the direct producers of physical assets--our workers--on the level of their awareness and responsibility, on the extent to which a sense of duty and a proprietorial attitude toward socialist property has been cultivated in each of them and on the moral and material stimulation of good work.

The successful solution of the problems of the broadening of economic initiatives and the efficient use of material, labor and financial resources are inconceivable without an improvement in the economic thinking and a rise in the level of the economic training of leaders, specialists, workers and kolkhoz members. This is why today we must sharply raise the demands made on the system of the working people's economic training and economic studies.

At the same time we should continue to step up in every way possible the quest for new, more efficient forms and methods of raising the level of our workers' economic thinking and awareness.

In the years which have elapsed since the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom we have come to find a common language with people far better and have learned to be truly candid and to consult with them and persuade them. We have understood that in order to raise the workers' creative activeness it is first necessary to create all conditions for its manifestation and to provide abundant soil for initiative and creativity. The possibilities of the man of labor are truly unlimited. His energy and devotion to the cause are really capable of working miracles. And all 10 years of the work of our party organization on fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee with respect to the Tbilisskiy Gorkem are the most graphic and convincing confirmation of this.

CSO: 1800/998

LENINGRAD CITY, OBLAST INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by I. Strogov, economic observer of LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA: "The Competition is Producing Impressive Results: How We Performed in January" under the rubric "Economic Survey"]

[Text] January is a particularly responsible month. It is then that, as a rule, Soviet workers complete the drafting of their yearly socialist pledges and counter-plans, defend them, adopt them, and commence to implement them. Now the pledges and the calculations substructing them have been worked out not only for the consecutive year 1982 but for the entire 11th Five-Year Plan. They have become a living and effective response to the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the laws adopted by the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A prominent role in implementing the tasks they pose belongs to the workers of Leningrad and the oblast, who are called upon to assure during the current five-year plan period, as during all the preceding such periods, a high growth rate of scientific and technical progress.

And while they tangibly influence the growth of the national economy by their participation in the fulfillment of scientific and technical programs and through the introduction of up-to-date types of equipment, the workers of the Leningrad industry also expand their own industrial potential--they put into operation new production capacities, modernize enterprises, and increase output on improving its quality and technical level. As pointed out at the meeting of the aktiv of Leningrad and the oblast held last January, the industry of Leningrad has every possibility for overfulfilling the targets for higher production in 1982 and in the first two years of the five-year plan. The plan provides for a 6.1 percent (cumulative) increase in output, but the pledges made envisage an increase of at least 6.4 percent. Given the current scale of production this seemingly small difference of three tenths of a percent means tens of millions of rubles in additional output.

In January the industrial enterprises of Leningrad and the oblast provided the national economy and the population of this country with varied output exceeding the monthly target. Compared with January of last year, the mean daily volume of output increased by 3.2 percent. This should not, however, obscure the negative aspect of the performance of the industry of Leningrad.

Unfortunately, the old shortcomings resurfaced in the new year. The principal shortcoming is the violations of plan discipline. For January as a whole, 85 enterprises of Leningrad and the region underfulfilled the planned output targets. Eighty-six associations, combines, plants, and factories failed to attain the targeted level of labor productivity.

Are the targets excessive and unrealizable? Even if that had been so, economic managers are still responsible for failing to balance at the right time the requirements of the plan with the real possibilities of the enterprises and hoping that this would be achieved through subsequent revisions. As a rule, however, this is not the point. In most cases the causes of underfulfillment are attributable to oversights and miscalculations in the organization of management, production, and labor, underestimation and weak utilization of advanced knowhow, and omissions in political-educational work.... It is a party directive that not a single instance of underfulfillment of targets should be ignored, that the specific causes of such underfulfillment should be thoroughly analyzed, operative steps should be taken to eliminate them, and the energy and initiative of the labor collectives should be mobilized to avert future lagging.

In this connection, concern for the near future dictates that the errors of the previous years should not be repeated, that the serious exertions to fulfill the plan should not be postponed until the second half, or even sometimes until the concluding fourth quarter of the year. The "Nevskiy Zavod" Association imeni V. I. Lenin is now acting farsightedly in this respect; there the yearly plan of marketable output has been broken down into quarters of the year in proportion to the number of work days in each quarter. An even greater foresight is shown if emphasis is placed on producing ahead of schedule in the calendar periods, as is besides, properly speaking, required by the socialist pledges.

With each year the scale of co-production increases and economic links broaden and multiply. This is a natural and progressive process. It is natural as well that the requirements posed to those who carry out and direct this process are increasingly tighter. This applies especially to the workers of Leningrad enterprises whose products are utilized in every branch of the national economy and in every kray of our vast country and, as a rule, influence their technological and economic development. The prompt shipment of equipment, facilities, and instruments ordered from Leningrad builders and industry people is often essential to the on-schedule activation of new shops, plants, power stations, and productive capacities; the on-schedule deliveries of consumer goods in the necessary variety are often essential to the uninterrupted supply of these goods to broad masses of the population.

It would seem a simple rule that customers and recipients should be provided with /what is needed and when it is needed/ [in boldface]. Unfortunately this rule is far from being followed by all and always. Last year in Leningrad and the oblast roughly every second enterprise (from among those reporting on this indicator) did not adhere to the schedule for delivering its products in the variety specified in the contracts and orders placed with it. Last January the number of such enterprises did diminish but little. Altogether the shortfall in the planned volume of supply to their customers amounted to 7.4 percent.

In its relations with its partners, every enterprise acts as both a supplier and a customer. Thus, in their capacity as customers, the Leningrad enterprises often experience on their own what it means to wait for delayed shipments of the raw and other materials, machinery, instruments, tools, components and elements, and products that they need for their own production.... This was not the least of the reasons why the fulfillment of the output plan in January was complicated. This affected the performance of, for example, the Elektroapparat Association, the factory imeni V. Slutskaya, and certain other enterprises.

Delivery discipline is an organic ingredient of plan discipline. It is not enough to fulfill or even overfulfill the output target in terms of its financial value; what is also needed is to provide the particular products expected by the customers. Otherwise, disruptions in operation are inevitable not only among the closest co-producers but also, in their turn, among their customers. Hence and quite justly the responsibility for violation of economic contracts and for delayed and incomplete fulfillment of the orders of customers has been tightened, and material sanctions for failure to deliver have been made more severe.

A great event in the socio-political life of our country is nearing--the 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR. Trade unions are the principal mass organization of workers. In the widely known terse and yet exceptionally capacious definition provided by Lenin: trade unions are the school of communism.

On the eve of their 17th Contress, the trade-union organizations are promoting with renewed strength the nationwide competition for a worthy welcome of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. In Leningrad and the oblast more than three million people are competing under the tried and tested slogan, "From the high quality of the work of each to the high effectiveness of the work of the collective!" The economic substance of this competition lies in an efficient and purposive utilization of all resources--manpower, material, energy and financial. It represents, as it were, the confluence into a single channel of the efforts of all participants in the campaign for an economical economy, who enhance personal and brigade output, save metals, fuel, cement, cotton and electricity, activate new productive capacities ahead of schedule, and operate existing equipment under greater loads....

Many workers strive to celebrate the 17th Congress of Trade Unions in a purposeful manner by improving the quality of their performance and increasing production efficiency. Thus, in Leningrad and the oblast 150,000 workers resolved to fulfill their plan targets for the first quarter of the year by 16 March--the opening day of the congress.

We are now in the middle of the first quarter. The fulfillment of the related plans and pledges largely hinges on the results to be achieved in February. This shortest month of the year contains, however, at present as many work days as there were in January. All workers of the industry of Leningrad are called upon to fully utilize each of these work days for highly productive work and to produce in February more than has been achieved in January. Their exerted efforts and creative endeavors will serve to translate into reality the socialist pledges adopted for the second year of the five-year plan--for the year of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the Soviet Union and the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

1386
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UNION PARTY OFFICIALS ADDRESS 14TH KIRGHIZ TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Report on Proceedings

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] An increasingly large role in our country's political system and the development of socialist democracy is being performed by the trade unions--an influential public force. Under the leadership of the CPSU, they are successfully carrying out their high assignment--being a school of control, a school of management and a school of communism in which thousands and thousands of working people are coming to grips with the science of production management and learning to live and work like Lenin. The trade unions' entire multifaceted activity is geared to a reorganization of social relations on the basis of communist principles, an unswerving upsurge in the Soviet people's well-being and an improvement in their living and working conditions. An important contribution to the successful accomplishment of this noble task is also being made by the trade unions of Soviet Kirghizia.

The 14th Congress of Kirghiz Trade Unions opened 18 February in Frunze, in the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Political Education Center. From shops and mines, construction sites, fields and farmsteads, scientific laboratories and educational institutions, state establishments and creative organizations have come emissaries of the republic's most populous public organizations to collate experience in organizational and educational work in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 17th Kirghiz Communist Party Congresses and chart new paths to the further development of nationwide socialist competition for an increase in production efficiency and work quality and a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The congress was opened by E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions.

The delegates elected a presidium for the congress.

The seats in the presidium were taken by T.Kh. Koshoyev, A. Duysheyev, V.A. Makarenko, K.N. Kulmatov, A. Dzhumagulov, P.I. Naumov, P.M. Khodos, N.G. Minich, K.M. Moldobayev, A.M. Masaliyev and N.P. Lomov, members of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Dzh.Ch. Tashibekova and V.K. Dolmatog, candidate members of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee

Bureau; AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova; S.Z. Shpilevoy, exeuctive of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of the republic's party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and management organs; and figures of science and culture, labor veterans, production pacesetters and trade union activists of the republic.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected honorary presidium unanimously and with tremendous enthusiasm.

The delegates elected the secretariat and editorial and credential committees of the congress.

The agenda and time limits were passed. The following questions were presented for discussion at the congress:

1. Report on the work of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions and the tasks of the trade union organizations in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

2. Report of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee.

3. Election of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions.

4. Election of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee.

5. Election of delegates to the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions.

The report of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions was delivered by E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions.

The report of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee was delivered by committee chairman A.I.Shevchenko.

The following participated in the debate on the reports: K.A. Abdyrazakov, chairman of the Oshskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions; A.T. Tokoyev, arc welder of the Frunze Auto Assembly Plant; M.O. Konurbayev, KiSSR minister of local industry; Ye.S. Povorova, chairman of the republic Committee of Education, Higher School and Scientific Establishment Workers Trade Union; R.V. Ivanchenko, miler at Alamedinskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni Karl Markx; T.A. Luchko, chairman of the republic committee of the Textile and Light Industry Workers Trade Union; Ch.T. Aytmatov, chairman of the KiSSR Cinematographers' Union; G. Duyshenaliyeva, machine operator of Kochkorskiy Rayon's Tendik Sovkhoz; M.V. Yendovitskiy, chairman of the KiSSR State Committee for Labor; K. Kadyrbekov, chairman of the republic Council for the Management of Trade Union Resorts; O.D. Alimov, vice president of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences; K. Kadyrov, driver at the Przheval'sk Head Motor Transport Enterprise; Kh.A. Akeneyeva, chairman of the republic Committee of Food Industry Workers Trade Union; L.V. Bogacheva, weaver at the Osh Cotton Production Association imeni 50-letiya Oktyabrya; V.I. Ugarov, director of the Frunze Instrument Building Plant imeni 50-letiya Kirgizskoy SSR; and O. Turgunbayev, KiSSR minister of health.

The congress received and approved the report of the Credentials Commission delivered by K. Dyykaibayev, secretary of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions.

Participants in the congress were greeted by Pioneers from the republic capital.

The congress received numerous greetings from trade unions of the fraternal union republics, trade union central committees and other organizations and the labor reports of labor collectives and production pacesetters.

The 14th Congress of Kirghiz Trade Unions continues on 19 February.

Union Council Chairman's Speech

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 2

[KirTAG abridged report on speech by E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions, at 14th Contress of Kirghiz Trade Unions 18 February 1982]

[Excerpts] For the trade unions of Soviet Kirghizia, as for the trade unions of the entire country, there is no more important task than being the party's dependable support among the masses and contributing in every possible way to the implementation of its wise domestic and foreign policy.

The republic's working people coped successfully with 10th Five-Year Plan quotas. Total industrial output increased 27 percent in the 5 years, R220 million worth was sold over and above the plan and the national income in this time increased by R3 billion. R4.7 billion in capital investments were assimilated, and 58 new industrial enterprises and shops were commissioned.

The republic's trade unions also contributed considerably to the successes. Socialist competition was and remains a principal avenue of their influence on an upsurge in the economy. These questions are regularly examined at plenums and meetings of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions and in the trade union councils and committees. A Scientific Council for Problems of Further Improving the Organization of Socialist Competition is operating under the auspices of the republic Academy of Sciences, and corresponding recommendations have been formulated in conjunction with the KiSSR State Committee for Labor.

More than 1.11 million persons are currently participating in socialist competition. There are more than 630,000 persons in the ranks of the participants in the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. Approximately 60,000 specialists and more than 200 scientific research institutes, planning design organizations and industrial enterprises are competing on the basis of creative personal and collective plans and in accordance with cooperation contracts.

At the same time, the speaker said, there are many shortcomings and gaps in the organization of socialist competition in light of the requirements of the

26th party congress, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions, individual trade union councils and committees and factory-plant and local committees are still reconciled to formalism in this important matter. The role of competition as an effective means of developing the working people's creative initiative and activity has declined and the competitors' are not concentrated on achieving high final results in certain labor collectives. Pledges are frequently adopted without regard for potential and without economic substantiation and are not supported by organization-technical measures. This is one of the reasons why, in the 10th Five-Year Plan, 20-25 enterprises failed to cope with the production plans annually.

Despite the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress that counterplans should be compiled as the basis of labor rivalry, work on their compilation has deteriorated in recent years. This is a serious shortcoming both of the republic ministries and sectorial trade union committees and the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee decree "All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan Quotas," it is a paramount task of the trade unions to provide for the close interconnection of planning and competition and, in conjunction with managers, to quickly complete the development and adoption of counterplans for the current year.

A paramount concern of the republic's trade unions and the scientific-technical society and inventor and production efficiency expert society organizations under their jurisdiction, the speaker continued, has been concern for an increase in labor productivity.

In the 10th Five-Year Plan, scientific-technical society members carried out approximately 30,000 measures with respect to the mechanization and automation of production processes, and a savings of R336 million was obtained from the introduction of inventions and production efficiency proposals.

But the scientific-technical society and All-Union Inventor and Production Efficiency Expert Society organizations so far do not link their work sufficiently with concrete tasks of an increase in production efficiency and work quality, fail to actively assist the fulfillment of plans for the introduction of new equipment and the best use of production capacity and do not participate sufficiently in the elaboration of a set of measures for the mechanization of laborious processes and a reduction in manual labor.

As before, the republic has a large number of enterprises that are failing to ensure fulfillment of the labor productivity growth target. At many enterprises production capacity is being used in the 70-80 percent range, the equipment shift-work coefficient is low and much equipment is lying like dead weight in warehouses, becoming obsolete.

It needs to be constantly remembered in this crucial area of trade union work that in the current 5-year plan 85 percent of the increase in output is to be obtained thanks to an increase in labor productivity.

The struggle for an increase in labor productivity is inseparably connected with the rational use of work time and a strengthening of labor discipline. Much has been done in this direction in recent years. Measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU decree "A Further Strengthening of Labor Discipline and a Reduction in Personnel Turnover in the Economy" have been elaborated and are being implemented in conjunction with the State Committee for Labor. A republic staff for monitoring the use of work time was set up following a decision of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Thanks to the measures that were adopted, losses of work time were reduced 4.8 percent in the last 5-year plan. But they remain quite considerable for the republic as a whole.

Meanwhile, the material content of each man-day lost in the republic's national economy is increasing continuously and now constitutes approximately R89 in industry and R37 in construction.

It is the task of the trade union councils and committees, in conjunction with management authorities, to ensure daily, purposeful work to prevent absenteeism, reduce personnel turnover and use work time more efficiently.

A principal task set by the party for the 11th Five-Year Plan is to increase output quality. In conjunction with the management authorities, the republic's trade unions have implemented measures to introduce a comprehensive product quality control system. In the 5-year plan, the proportion of industrial products certified in the highest quality category increased 11.5 percent. However, this is considerably less than the average for the country. There are many enterprises in the republic that systematically fail to meet the targets for the manufacture of output bearing the official Symbol of Quality. The quality of construction and installation is still low. Many projects are being handed over with great amounts of work left undone. The quality of products manufactured by engineering, light, food and local industry enterprises is also giving rise to many complaints.

The slogan proclaimed by the party--"The Economy Must Be Economical"--has won nationwide support, the speaker continued. The struggle for the rational use of raw materials, intermediate products, fuel and electric power has become an important part of the republic trade unions' activity. Surveys of the savings of material and energy resources at each place of work are conducted annually in conjunction with the KiSSR State Committee for Material-Technical Supply, the Komsomol and the people's control authorities. Some 700,000 persons participated in such a survey last year alone. And more than 114,000 proposals aimed at strengthening the practice of economies were received from the working people in the 5-year period.

However, many enterprises still permit lax management and extravagance, output's material consumption is not being reduced quickly enough and insufficient use is being made of secondary resources. There are considerable losses during the shipment, processing and storage of agricultural products.

The trade union and management authorities are called on to step up work on economies and thrift and, in conjunction with the soviets, people's control authorities and the Komsomol, they create monitoring posts at the enterprises, organize spot checks and introduce individual and collective savings accounts everywhere.

Speaking of the importance of the extensive dissemination of valuable initiatives and progressive experience, Comrade Abakirov observed that the soviets and trade union committees and management authorities frequently confine themselves in this important work to just one aspect of matters--approval of a valuable initiative. Another, principal aspect--practical introduction of the initiative--is frequently forgotten, unfortunately. The republic Committee of Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union, for example, suffers from these shortcomings. Thus, according to the report data, the brigade contract, the Leningrad trade union groups' initiative "Not a Single Disrupter of Labor Discipline" and others were introduced in 1979 in the republic Ministry of Contruction's Frunze Construction and Installation Trust No 1. In fact it turned out that all these innovations exist only on paper.

Nor do things stand all that well with the introduction of the Frunze people's "All Supplies to the Fraternal Republics on Schedule and of Excellent Quality" initiative. Last year, a large number of the republic's enterprises failed to cope with contractual obligations with respect to interrepublic supplies. The trade union councils and committees and the management authorities should remember that under the conditions of the current cooperative relations between enterprises, sectors and republics, the precise fulfillment of plans for the supply of products in accordance with contracts and orders by each labor collective is of exceptional significance.

More initiative and persistence needs to be displayed in the fulfillment of collective contracts. More than 1,800 of them are concluded in the republic annually. Unfortunately, because of incomplete work by the administration and the trade union committees not all of them are fulfilled. Disruptions occur in the ministries of agriculture, local industry, construction materials industry, rural construction and certain others. The trade union organizations are obliged in such instances to make fuller use of their rights and apply strict measures to the guilty parties.

Concern for an improvement in the working conditions of workers and employees has always been and remains a subject of the trade unions' particular attention. A great deal of work is being performed with the participation of trade union activists on the elaboration and implementation of measures aimed at improving working conditions, the mechanization and automation of heavy and laborious processes and at improving general sanitary conditions. Some R82 million were spent to this end in the 10th Five-Year Plan, 1.6 times more than in the 9th. There was an improvement in the working conditions of more than 120,000 persons in this period. On the results of all-union public surveys of the state of the conditions and protection of labor and the domestic life and recreation of women and minors, 69 of the republic's enterprises and organizations had the title "Enterprise With a High Standard of Production" conferred on them and were awarded AUCCTU diplomas.

But work in this crucial area of trade union activity still does not correspond to modern requirements. The unsatisfactory organization of labor protection and the flagrant violations of safety equipment that occur at the enterprises of a number of ministries and departments and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are particularly intolerable. The appropriate preventive work is being performed inadequately in agricultural production, safety equipment services have yet to be created in rayon and oblast agricultural administrations and the operation of machinery and mechanisms in a state of disrepair is permitted.

It is the duty of the republic's trade unions and management authorities to exercise more effective supervision over the fulfillment of comprehensive plans to improve the conditions and protection of labor and to strive to ensure that production is as convenient and safe for the workers as possible. Where it is a question of the working person's health, the trade union organizations must be uncompromising and implacable toward any shortcomings and omissions.

In the period under review, the republic's trade unions were constantly engaged in improving the working people's housing conditions and social life. Almost 500,000 persons improved their housing conditions in the 5 years. Measures were implemented to bring strict order to bear on the registration and allocation of apartments, develop the house-building cooperatives and improve everyday conditions in workers' hostels. But the housing problem remains acute. It is made worse by the fact that the trade unions, together with the management and soviet authorities, failed to fulfill the plans for housing construction. In the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, construction workers fell 723,000 square meters short in the supply of accommodations. A particularly big lag was allowed to develop in Narynskaya and Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblasts and the ministries of agriculture, light industry and public education.

It is essential that the trade union councils and committees put this area of work under special supervision. It is also necessary to cut short even more emphatically and strictly the least breaches of housing legislation.

Speaking of the tasks of further developing state social insurance and pensions for the working people, the speaker observed that in the 5 years, R733 million, or R290 million more than in the previous 5-year period, had been spent on social insurance needs. It is necessary in this important work to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans to improve the conditions and protection of labor and sanitary-improvement measures and strive persistently for a reduction in worker morbidity.

More concern needs to be displayed for an expansion of the network of sanatoria and health centers. The republic's light industry has only one primitive health center. And there are no such health establishments, nor are they being built, in the ministries of agriculture, local industry, housing and municipal services, consumer services and trade and in the Kirgizpotrebsoyuz.

Implementing the decisions of party congresses and the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological-Political Education," the republic's trade union organizations are striving to ensure the unity of the working people's ideological-political, labor and moral education.

As a whole, however, the trade unions' educational and cultural-mass work does not correspond fully to the increased tasks. It is not yet sufficiently geared to the struggle against instances of indiscipline, lax management, abuses and other manifestations alien to the Soviet way of life. The trade unions are making inadequate use of such effective forms and methods of education as workers' meetings, preventive councils, public personnel departments and people's courts.

Successful performance of the tasks posed to the trade unions by the 26th CPSU Congress depends to a decisive extent on a rise in the level of their organizational work. The republic's trade unions currently unite over 1,387,000 persons. The number of primary and shop organizations and trade union groups increased considerably in the period under review. Some 39 sectorial trade union committees in rayons and cities, 9 in oblasts and 2 in republics and the Talasskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions were newly created. It is essential to strive to ensure that each trade union group and shop primary organization work with the maximum input, constantly perfect the practice of trade union meetings and factory-plant and local committee sessions and improve the qualitative composition of the elective aktiv.

Work was stepped up in the period under review on an examination of the working people's letters and verbal appeals. Nonetheless, there are still instances of an inattentive, superficial attitude toward requests and complaints, which frequently compels people to turn to other republic and central authorities. It is the task of the trade union authorities in this important work to be guided strictly by the CPSU Central Committee decree on improving work with the working people's letter and proposals in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau decree on this question.

Proceeding toward the glorious jubilee of the country of the soviets, we are all thinking with particular warmth and pride about our great multinational motherland and the amicable united family of fraternal peoples. Our friendship, which strengthens from day to day, is a reliable guarantee of successful progress. The trade unions will continue to strengthen the great friendship of the Soviet peoples.

Permit me on behalf of our congress and all members of the republic's trade unions to give the assurance that the trade unions of Soviet Kirghizia will, under the leadership of the party organizations, make a fitting contribution to fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Party Second Secretary's Speech

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 2

[KirTAG report on speech by V.A. Makarenko, second secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at 14th Congress of Kirghiz Trade Unions 19 February 1981]

[Excerpts] Comrades! The 14th Trade Union Congress has become a big and important event in the republic's public and political life. During it, the representatives of more than 1,387,000 trade union members have summed up work in the last 5-year period, determined the tasks for the future and spoken of the problems that have to be solved. All the speakers were unanimous that in the period since the 25th CPSU Congress and the 16th Trade Union Congress, the tasks that confronted the Kirghiz trade union organization were tackled successfully on the whole. These years were filled with strenuous struggle of the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of the republic to realize the plans for building communism outlined by the party.

In the accomplishment of the outlined plans, a particular role is assigned to the Soviet trade unions--the most populous organization of working people--which, under the party's leadership, have become an influential sociopolitical force of our society. There is essentially no single important question in the sphere of material production, social relations or people's domestic life and education that does not come withing the competence of the trade unions and is not a subject of their attention and concern.

The report of Comrade E.A. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions, and the delegates' speeches have shown graphically the role and significance of the trade unions in an upsurge of the republic's economy, in people's education and in the development of socialist democracy.

Warmly approving and supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by the true standard bearer of Lenin's great cause and relentless fighter for peace and social progress, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the working people of Soviet Kirghizia are demonstrating high political and labor activity and a patriotic endeavor to work even better and more productively.

Actively participating in all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the Kirghiz working people scored pronounced successes in the first year of the 5-year plan in developing the economy, science and culture and raising the people's well-being. The plan for industrial output sales was fulfilled. There was an increase in labor productivity, thanks to which 84 percent of the industrial output increase was obtained. New machinery and instruments were assimilated. Some 715 industrial products were manufactured with the official Symbol of Quality, and their share of total production amounted to 11.5 percent.

The pace of capital construction increased. Some R782 million of fixed capital were commissioned, 15 percent more than was introduced in 1980. The working people acquired 526,000 square meters of housing, 9 percent more than the previous year. Plans for the commissioning of general educational schools, hospitals and clinics were fulfilled successfully.

Kirghizia's agricultural workers cultivated a good harvest, conducted the harvesting in an organized fashion and successfully fulfilled plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes and melon and essential oil crops and silkworm cocoons. Grain production amounted to 1.55 million tons. It was the first time the republic had harvested such a quantity of grain. The state was sold over 400,000 tons of grain, one-third more than planned. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes provided themselves fully with high-quality grain crop seeds.

Specialization of the farms in the production of corn, sugar beet, alfalfa and aromatic tobacco seeds is under way in the republic.

The stockbreeders fulfilled the annual quotas for purchases of all types of animal husbandry products with an increase in the numbers of all types of productive livestock. The quotas for supplies to the public of meat and milk stocks were also successfully fulfilled.

At the same time, comrades, we must clearly realize that the level of our work on the development of the republic's economy does not correspond to the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. One of every five industrial enterprises permitted a reduction of labor productivity last year. This is characteristic particularly of enterprises of the textile, food and local industry, construction materials industry and others.

Dozens of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes fail annually to cope with the plans for the production and sale to the state of farming and animal husbandry products. There continue to be serious shortcomings in trade and consumer services.

We have yet to reach a point where questions concerning an improvement in the management mechanism and its increased influence on the growth of efficiency and acceleration of the intensification of social production have become the primary concern of republic trade union organizations and trade union committees and councils. Instances of disruption of the plans for the production and sale of output by certain collectives, the manufacture of low-quality products and the far from complete use of production capacity and available resources testify to this above all. The equipment shift-work coefficient is low at many engineering plants and construction industry and light, food and local industry enterprises. For example, at the Kirgizelektrodvigatel Plant, the metal-cutting machine tool shift-work coefficient was 1.45, at the Tyazhelektromash 1.31 and at the Electronic Engineering Plant only 1.25.

There are also serious omissions in agricultural production. Many of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes operate at a loss from year to year.

None of these shortcomings is coincidental. They are explained by many objective and subjective factors. But the main thing is still the inability to organize production and make the maximum use of its potential and the initiative of the masses. And the trade unions, which are still making insufficient use of the rights and opportunities they have been granted for actively influencing the accomplishment of economic tasks, are also responsible for this.

The targets for a reduction in raw material and intermediate product and heat and power expenditure norms are not being met and considerable losses in the handling and storage of physical assets are being permitted at a number of enterprises. Insufficient use is being made of secondary fuel-energy resources, and lax management is being tolerated.

This work is organized particularly inadequately at enterprises and in organizations of the ministries of construction, agriculture and local, meat and dairy industry, municipal services, rural construction and reclamation and water resources and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. We have not yet succeeded in closing off all channels of losses, waste and embezzlement in agricultural production, at processing industry enterprises and in trade, consumer cooperatives and consumer services.

And the continuing instances of petty theft, which are inflicting considerable material and even greater moral damage on our society and each labor collective, cause particular concern.

There is truly inexhaustible potential in the introduction of cost accounting and the best forms of the organization and remuneration of labor in agriculture. The rural trade unions are making an extremely inadequate study of these questions.

Comrades! The struggle to increase production efficiency and the broad use of intensive factors of economic growth presuppose a strengthening of labor discipline and the increased responsibility of every worker for the precise fulfillment of the duties entrusted to him.

Many trade union committees and managers have failed to secure fulfillment of their own measures for strengthening labor discipline, perform this work inconsistently, asystemically and irresolutely and confine themselves to general instructions.

In the struggle against violaters of labor discipline and antisocial manifestations, inadequate use is being made of the educational role of the labor collective, socialist competition, workers' meetings, the people's courts and other forms and methods of social influence. As an inspection showed, when the work of the people's courts was questioned by the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, only 50 percent of the cases concerning absenteeism are submitted for examination, and even less in such sectors as motor transport and food, textile and light industry.

The inactivity and passive attitude of many people's courts toward loafers, drunkards, idlers and other transgressors is not receiving a sharp and high-minded evaluation on the part of the trade union committees and councils.

And in connection with labor discipline, we have to dwell on a further important question--the strictest observance of labor laws. The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently examined the question of the state of work with the letters and the organization of the receiving of citizens in the republic trade union committees and councils. Mention was made here of the increasingly large number of letters of labor matters. In the 10th Five-Year Plan, the people's courts reinstated in work more than 63 percent of those who had brought suit seeking reinstatement for involuntary absence and paid out approximately R190,000, and only one-third of this amount was recovered from the managers. These figures speak for themselves, I believe, comrades.

Most of the breaches of labor legislation in the dismissal of workers and employees occur at enterprises and in establishments of the Kirgizpotrebsoyuz and the ministries of agriculture, construction, rural construction, internal affairs, education, meat and dairy industry and motor transport and highways. I believe that the trade union organizations will adopt the most emphatic measures to increase even further supervision of the observance of labor legislation and bring due order to bear here.

Together with the letters and complaints pertaining to labor disputes, I would also like to mention a relatively large category of letters received by the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, and not just the Central Committee. I am talking about the letters dealing with questions of accommodation. There is an ever increasing number of them with every passing year, although the rate of construction increases from year to year. There are, of course, objective factors here: We cannot satisfy everyone right away. And this is understood.

But there are also factors that should disturb us the most. These are, first, instances of the disruption of plans for the introduction of housing and, second, the continuing instances of the incorrect allocation of apartments and various violations and abuses in these areas. In the majority of cases, it is these factors that give rise to the big stream of letters being received both by the party and the trade union authorities. I believe that the trade union authorities and trade union organizations need to give the most serious attention to these shortcomings.

Comrades! A special place in trade union activity should be occupied by concern to improve the conditions and protection of labor, safety equipment and industrial sanitation. Unfortunately, even today, despite the measures that are being adopted, the level of industrial accidents remains high. For example, in the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways the level of industrial accidents is considerably above the republic-average indicator.

It is the primary duty of the trade unions to display high-mindedness and persistence in improving the conditions of labor protection, make fuller and skillful use of all the rights they have been granted, ensure uncompromising supervision of the fulfillment of composite plans, pledges and collective contracts and hold officials (from the foreman through the minister) strictly accountable for safe, healthy conditions in production.

In this connection, there should be an appreciable increase in the role of the republic's trade unions in realizing the food program, which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has termed the central problem of the 5-year plan. The basis of the food program is, as is known, a further upsurge in agriculture. The trade unions must operate more efficiently in the solution of this problem.

Comrades! The Communist Party and its Central Committee attach exceptional importance to a further improvement in the work of the trade unions and a refinement in the forms and methods of their party leadership. This was discussed as clearly as could be at the 26th CPSU Congress. You know that in recent years a considerable amount of work has been done to refine the structure of the industrial trade unions so that it will coresond more fully to the structure of the management of industry and the rights of the executive authorities of the sectorial trade unions will be extended. In particular, two new sectorial trade unions have been created here in the republic: the Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Workers and Fruit and Vegetable Industry Workers Trade Unions.

I wish to dwell primarily on the work with personnel. It has to be said that we have not yet solved this problem completely. Thus, only 40 percent of the rayon chairmen of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Committee are specialists of this sector. Can it be considered normal that only 36.2 percent of the sovkhoz worker committee and kolkhoz trade union committee chairmen of Oshskaya Oblast are agricultural specialists? To all appearances, this is why they do not investigate the economy of the farms and make an inadequate study of questions concerning an increase in the efficacy of socialist competition, the quest for reserves for an increase in crop yield and livestock productivity and the introduction of progressive experience.

The following question, on which I wish to dwell, comrades, is one of principle--it is that of an increase in the level of leadership of the primary trade union organizations.

In recent years the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions and the oblast councils and republic committees of the trade unions have increased their attention to the primary and shop organizations and trade union groups. The comprehensive study of their activity and assistance in the removal of shortcomings that have been brought to light have come to be practiced more frequently. Questions concerning the leadership of the trade union organizations and the style and methods of work of the trade union committees are periodically examined in the presidiums and secretariats.

All this is correct. However, it has to be admitted that the level of leadership of the primary trade union organizations does not correspond to the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. I attended trade union report and election conferences. Examples were noted there of the inadequate work of certain trade union organizations, as were instances in which some of them displayed passivity, not involving the working people in production management and failing to display initiative and persistence in fulfilling collective contracts, improving the working people's working and everyday conditions and their recreation and defending their rights and interests.

There are many organizations where meetings of the factory-plant and local committee, permanent production conferences and trade union meetings are held rarely. And if they are held, they are held without due preparation and with undue haste and they do not discuss relevant issues of the life and activity of the labor collectives.

We consider the on-paper-only style of leadership a cause of such a situation. Daily attention to the primary organizations and practical assistance to them has yet to become the main content of the activity of many trade union committees and councils.

Frequently, the efforts of trade union machinery workers are expended on various meetings and on the preparation of reports, accounts, information and material for presiding sessions.

Shortcomings in the monitoring of performance have become a bottleneck in the work of Kirghiz Council of Trade Union departments and the oblast councils and republic committees of the trade unions.

They are reaching a point where many adopted decisions which are basically sound and correct, are not being implemented and for this reason are failing to duly influence an improvement in the state of affairs in different areas of economic and cultural building.

It is essential that the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions and oblast councils and republic committees of the trade unions resolutely rid themselves of a paper-only style of work and pay as much attention as possible to the primary trade union organizations. The main thing here is to strive to ensure that the work of all trade union orgnizations corresponds more fully to their rights and degree of responsibility. Particular attention should be paid here to the kolkhoz trade union organizations. An increase in the membership of kolkhoz trade union organizations is a phenomenon of sociopolitical significance. And it is important for us that it occupy a fitting place in the accomplishment of all economic, social and educational tasks in the countryside.

And there can be no doubt that the trade unions of Soviet Kirghizia--a militant detachment of our country's trade unions--will henceforth with their entire activity justify their high calling as a school of management, a school of education and a school of communism and will make a fitting contribution to fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

AUCCTU Secretary's Speech

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 3

[KirTAG abridged report of speech by AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova at 14th Congress of Kirghiz Trade Unions 19 February 1982]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades!

Permit me on behalf of the AUCCTU to warmly and cordially greet you, congress delegates, and, through you, the splendid working class, toiling peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people of the four times order-bearing KiSSR.

The report campaign in the trade unions is coming to an end. The 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions which will be an important event in the country's political life, will open 16 March.

The 14th Congress of Kirghiz Trade Unions is being held in a businesslike, working atmosphere. An in-depth analysis of trade union activity in the period under review, which shows their contribution to the accomplishment of economic and social tasks and the Soviet people's education, is contained in the report of Comrade E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions, and the delegates' speeches.

The party regards the trade unions as its reliable support among the masses and a powerful means of developing democracy and enlisting the working people in the building of communism. A tremendous influence on a rise in the level of the trade unions' entire activity was exerted by the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Karagandinskiy Obkom's Work on Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress Concerning Party Leadership of the Trade Union Organizations and Their Increased Role in Economic and Cultural Building." Recent party and government decrees on results, physical culture, trade and preparations for sowing directly concern the trade unions and their practical work.

The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that the trade unions must make fuller and more persistent use of the broad rights they have been granted, display greater initiative in the accomplishment of production, social and cultural tasks and perform their supervisory functions more fully and purposefully. The party congress proposed that the unions display more persistence in the organization and solution of all questions concerning the Soviet people's labor, life and daily routine.

Republic party organizations and the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee are paying constant attention to the activity of the trade unions. The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau regularly receives reports of the Council of Trade Unions, the oblast councils and the republic committees on various issues. Obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms and the primary party organizations are directing the work of the trade unions and giving them practical assistance and support in the accomplishment of the manifold tasks of economic and cultural building.

The working people of Kirghizia marked the last 5-year plan with significant successes and have begun the new one in shock fashion. The trade unions are making an impressive contribution to fulfillment of the plans for economic and social development. They are paying great attention to an improvement in socialist competition and the development of valuable initiatives and progressive experiences.

At the same time, the trade unions can and must tackle many vitally important questions better.

Such valuable initiatives as competition under the motto "All Supplies to the Fraternal Republics on Schedule and With Excellent Quality" and competition for the speediest introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production and for rational use of labor, material and fuel-energy resources were born and have been supported in the republic.

Unfortunately, progressive experience is not being introduced quickly enough in the republic. The Frunze people's initiative "All Supplies to the Fraternal

Republics on Schedule and With Excellent Quality" has not been duly disseminated. And yet, in 1981 over 114 of the republic's enterprises failed to cope with their contractual obligations.

Valuable initiatives and progressive experience are being introduced inadequately at consumer and municipal service, procurement and engineering enterprises and organizations. Plant and interplant schools of progressive experience have not been organized in a number of ministries and departments, and progressive labor means and methods are not being demonstrated in the worker training and improvement system. Competition has not yet been organized between construction organizations, construction materials industry enterprises, prime contractors, subcontractors and planning institutes. The pledges of a number of collectives of this sector are not justified economically and are being compiled without regard for individual and brigade pledges, and competition results are being summed up formally.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 16th Trade Union Congress: "The party regards the trade unions as a powerful force capable of really helping in the strengthening of labor discipline in all areas of production." These questions were raised very pointedly at the 26th party congress. A great deal of work in this area is being performed throughout the country and in your republic. Nonetheless, the trade union organizations are not making full use of the entire set of measures for influencing the disrupters of labor discipline. As you know, the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has already pointed to the unsatisfactory work of the people's courts. Publicity is lacking in their work, the collectives are not notified of the decisions and the sessions are not prepared carefully enough.

It is essential in the struggle against the disrupters of labor discipline to make more considered and purposeful use of public opinion and the workers' meetings.

With the transition to the brigade form of labor there is an increase in the role of the trade union groups in the solution of all questions, particularly in educational work and the strengthening of labor discipline. The Regulations Governing the Trade Union Group Organizer recently ratified by the AUCCTU Presidium determine the range of his duties and extend his rights. The trade union group organizer must assist the development of brigade cost accounting and the introduction of progressive labor methods, work in conjunction with the brigade leader on the organization of socialist competition, strengthen labor discipline and display concern for an improvement in the working people's everyday conditions. The trade union group organizer is granted the right to participate in the solution of all questions submitted to the brigade council.

Comrades! Very big tasks confront agricultural workers. It is essential to make more rational use of the land, equipment and fertilizer and strive for high and stable harvests of all crops. A particularly great deal has to be done for the development of the republic's leading sector--animal husbandry--where the main tasks of the food program will be tackled.

The opportunities for the trade unions to influence the state of affairs in agriculture and the provision of the people with food products have increased considerably since the admittance of kolkhoz members as trade union members and the creation of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry Workers Trade Union. It is necessary to seriously rethink the content of the industrial enterprises' patronage work. Patronage of the countryside should provide for the mechanization and more accomplished organization of labor and a rise in the rural workers' skills and cultural-technical level. Particular concern in medical services and cultural-patronage work should be displayed for the shepherds.

The trade unions have a great role in the sphere of labor protection and safety equipment. Much has been done in the republic in this connection. However, it is essential that the trade union organizations turn their attention to the fact that gas pollution, dust content, noise and vibration are still above the norms at a number of enterprises of light and local industry, construction materials industry, engineering, coal industry and nonferrous metallurgy. The indicators of public and domestic sanitation premises in local industry, trade, consumer services and the Kirgizkolkhozstroy Association are lower than the republic average.

Resources allocated for labor protection are not as yet being assimilated adequately, and due attention is not being paid to the training and instruction of workers in safe labor methods.

At the center of all the tasks of our social development is the man of labor and concern for his needs and requirements. The republic's working people have adopted for unswerving guidance the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Kirghiz Party Organizations' Work on Expanding the Production and Improving the Quality of Consumer Goods and Developing the Services Sphere." Last month's Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum examined paths to the realization of the assigned tasks. The trade union organizations' participation in work on an expansion of the production and an improvement in the quality of goods in mass demand and the development of the services sphere must be most active and direct.

The trade union organizations need to display more persistence in fulfilling plans for the construction of housing and children's preschool establishments.

Kirghiz trade unions are performing a great deal of work on the working people's communist upbringing. It is necessary in this most important area of activity to assist the party more actively in shaping the Soviet people's ideological world outlook and inculcating feelings of patriotism and socialist internationalism. We must raise true patriots of our motherland in the very rich revolutionary, combat and labor traditions. An important economic and social task is the cultivation in the working people of an endeavor to master professional skill. The trade unions are also called on to increase attention to scientific-technical propaganda in the labor collectives. They must head a working people's mass campaign to master scientific-technical knowledge. There is every opportunity for this.

It is necessary in this 5-year plan to ensure a fundamental reorganization of the forms and methods of work of our clubs and enlist the broad public aktiv and, primarily, workers in this. Every club must be a center of political, labor and moral education and a place for meaningful recreation and mass public creativity.

Permit me, dear comrades, to wish you great success in work and to express the confidence that the Kirghiz trade unions will, under the leadership of the republic party organization, worthily greet the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and honorably accomplish the tasks assigned by the Communist Party.

CSO: 1830/256

USUBALIYEV ADDRESSES PARTY, INDUSTRY OFFICIALS AT AWARD CEREMONY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 14 March, page 1, features a 2,000-word report on the award of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, AUCCTU and Komsomol to Narynskaya Oblast for its successful completion of the 1981 state economic plan. At the ceremony T. U. Usubaliyev, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, addressed party representatives, industry leaders, and representatives of trade-union, Komsomol and agriculture organizations. Usubaliyev noted that the oblast's achievements were the result of "great organizational and mass-political work," and he dwelt in detail on the achievements of the "better rayons, farms and leading workers of the oblast." While citing progress in sheep raising, field culture and feed procurement, Usubaliyev also noted that there were "shortcomings and oversights". Several rayons were criticized for allowing "unused reserves", particularly in livestock and feed production. Usubaliyev concluded by expressing the certainty that those inspired by the high award would apply their greatest efforts in fulfilling the "historic decisions" of the 26th CPSU Congress.

CSO: 1830/292

16TH CONGRESS OF AZERBAIJAN TRADE UNIONS HELD; ALIYEV SPEAKS

Opening Session

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The trade unions, our country's most populous public organization, are reliable conduits of the policy of the Communist Party and its very close and loyal assistants. Speaking of the important role of the Soviet trade unions in the life of our society, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress that the party regards the trade unions as its reliable support among the masses and a powerful means of developing democracy and enlisting the working people in the building of communism.

The republic trade unions' contribution to Soviet Azerbaijan's splendid accomplishments at the stage of developed socialism is impressive. They are actively participating in increasing the creative activity of the masses and in mobilizing their labor efforts for implementation of the Leninist party's magnificent plans and the molding of the Soviet people's active involvement in life.

With a feeling of legitimate pride in the republic's successes and reports of labor victories achieved in the shock vigil of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the emissaries of Azerbaijan's trade unions, which unite 2.27 million in their ranks, have arrived at their 16th congress, which opened 5 February in Baku in the Palace imeni V.I. Lenin. Questions concerning the maximum use of the opportunities for trade union influence on all aspects of economic and cultural life and a further refinement of their activity in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congresses are at the center of their attention.

Illustrious heroes of labor, guardians of the 5-year plans, pacesetters of the socialist competition in industrial and agricultural production, figures of science and culture, and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers were gathered in the hall.

The congress presidium consisted of G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, A.V. Kovtunov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, Yu.N. Pugachev, S.B. Tatliyev and Z.M. Yusif-zade, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-zade, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and AUCCTU Secretary V.F. Bogatikov.

The congress was opened by L.Kh. Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected honorary presidium with great enthusiasm.

The steering bodies of the congress--the presidium, secretariat and editorial and credentials committees--were elected.

The delegates unanimously passed the agenda of the congress:

1. Report on the work of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the tasks of the republic's trade unions in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congresses.

2. Report of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee.

3. Election of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions.

4. Election of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee.

5. Election of delegates to the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions.

The report of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions was delivered by its chairman, L.Kh. Rasulova.

A report was received from the auditing committee, which was delivered by its chairman, S.S. Sadykhov.

A debate followed the reports. The following participated: T.A. Kerimov, senior foreman of the rolling-mill shop of the Azerbaijan Pipe-Rolling Plant imeni V.I. Lenin; M.K. Sailov, leader of a viticulturists' brigade of Shemakhinskiy Rayon's Viticultural Sovkhoz imeni Nasimi; R.S. Kazikbekov, chairman of the Nakhichevanskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions; L.V. Barusheva, sewing machine operator of the Garment Factory imeni Volodarskiy and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; S.S. Davidyan, chairman of the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions; Hero of Socialist Labor I.S. Guseynov, chairman of the republic committee of the Oil and Gas Industry Workers Trade Union and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; M.Ya. Kaziyev, AzSSR minister of social security; Hero of Socialist Labor N.D. Zeynalova, brigade leader of Shamkhorskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni R. Aliyev; A.Yu. Karakhanov, general director of the Azelektromash Production Association; M.A. Dunyamaliyev, shepherd of Kazakhskiy Rayon's Dzheyranchel'skiy Sheep-Breeding Sovkhoz; Nabi Khazri, poet and USSR State Prize winner; Hero of Socialist Labor Sh.R. Aliyev, chairman of the republic committee of the Heavy Engineering Workers Trade Union; Azerbkurortsovet Chairman M.M. Abbasov; N.A. Kusch, excavator of the

Promstroymekhanizatsiya Trust's Construction-Installation Administration-2; K.Yu. Abbasov, mechanic of the Korovabad Locomotive Depot and secretary for social work of the rayon line committee of the Railroad Workers Trade Union; D.M. Asanov, AzSSR minister of rural construction; L.A. Aleskerova, deputy chief of a section of Baku's Central Department Store; and D.M. Kerimov, chairman of the trade union committee of the Tauz Industrial-Agrarian Association.

The congress received and approved the report of the credentials committee, which was delivered by its chairman, N.S. Fataliyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions.

The congress delegates were greeted by students of the republic's vocational-technical education system. The future working class replacement shift of Azerbaijan swore an oath of fidelity to the Soviet people's splendid revolutionary, labor and international traditions and expressed on behalf of all the young men and women of the republic warm gratitude to the party and government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for their paternal concern for Soviet youth.

Telegrams of greetings were addressed to the congress from the councils of trade unions of Moscow and the fraternal republics and collectives of Azerbaijan's industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The congress continues on 6 February.

In the evening the delegates attended a gala concert in the Palace imeni V.I. Lenin at which masters of the arts of the republic, creative collectives and participants in amateur artistic activity performed.

Closing Activities

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The 16th Congress of Azerbaijan Trade Unions continued on 6 February.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, Yu.N. Pugachev, S.B. Tatliyev and Z.M. Yusif-zade, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-zade, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; AUCCTU Secretary V.F. Bogatikov; and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, constituted the presidium.

The following participated at the morning session in the debate on the reports of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and its auditing committee: D.M. Muslim-zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee; A.S. Aliyeva, operator at the Novo-Bakinskiy Oil Refinery imeni Vladimir Il'ich and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; T.A. Kasumov, AzSSR minister of health; T.Kh. Mustafayev, chairman of the joint committee of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences' Trade Union; Z.N. Bagirov, AzSSR minister of culture; A.M. Takhmasib, teacher at Baku School No 132 and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; G.S. Rzayev, chairman of the republic Sports Committee; and K.N. Gasanova, workers on Lenkoranskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni B. Abbasov and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A major speech at the congress was delivered by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present (Comrade Aliyev's speech will be carried in tomorrow's edition).

The delegates unanimously recognized the activity of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions in the period under review as satisfactory. The report of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee was approved.

The resolution outlined the concrete paths to a further improvement in the activity of the republic's trade unions.

The congress elected the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, the council's auditing committee and the delegates to the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Union.

With tremendous enthusiasm, the congress adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

This concluded the 16th Congress of Azerbaijan Trade Unions. The delegates rose for the singing of the "Internationale."

The first plenum of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions elected by the 16th Congress of Azerbaijan Trade Unions was held 6 February.

L.Kh. Rasulova was elected chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions.

G.A. Melkumyan, N.S. Fataliyev and Ye.S. Shelaginov were elected secretaries of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, and Hero of Socialist Labor T.A. Kerimov, senior foreman of the Azerbaijan Pipe-Rolling Plant imeni V.I. Lenin, was elected secretary for social work.

The plenum elected G.M. Abbasov, M.M. Abbasov, D.M. Asanov, N.A. Guliyev, I.S. Guseynov, S.S. Davidyan A.N. Zamanov, R.S. Kazibekov, A.Yu. Karakhanov, T.A. Kasumov, T.A. Kerimov, G.A. Melkumyan, F.G. Muradaliyev, V.V. Petrov, L.Kh. Rasulova, S.I. Tagi-zade, N.S. Fataliyev, Ye.S. Shelaginov and R.A. El'darova members of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, V.A. Guseynov, Yu.N. Pugachev, S.B. Tatliyev, A.M. Yusif-zade, R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-zade and G.Sh. Efendiyev, members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and AUCCTU Secretary V.F. Bogatikov participated in the plenum.

A session of the newly elected Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions' auditing committee was held. S.S. Sadykhov was elected chairman.

Aliyev Speech

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 Feb 82 pp 1-3

[Speech by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at 16th Congress of Azerbaijan Trade Unions on 6 February 1982]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades!

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee warmly and cordially greets the delegates to the 16th congress of the republic's trade unions and, through you, all members of the trade unions of Soviet Azerbaijan (stormy applause). We are sure that your congress will be an important landmark in the working people's struggle to realize the party's historic plans and multiply the republic's achievements and its contribution to the strengthening of the might of our great motherland.

Representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia, women workers and youths, shock workers, production pacesetters and innovators and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers have gathered in this hall today for the forum of the people of labor. The trade union congress is a further graphic manifestation of the monolithic cohesion of our society and a demonstration of the triumph of Soviet and truly people's democracy (stormy, prolonged applause).

Last year was not an easy one. The drought, the dimensions of which are well known, inflicted great losses on agriculture and the economy as a whole. But under the extremely unfavorable weather conditions the rural workers performed a great deal of work on providing the country with agricultural products. The state grain resources are fully providing the population with bread and bread products. The country's cotton growers obtain a big harvest. A good foundation for the next harvest was laid. For the entire set of operations, R37 billion, 27 percent of total capital investments in the national economy, were invested in development of the agrarian sector last year.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are persistently and consistently implementing the Peace Program for the 1980's approved by the 26th congress. The initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union for limiting and reducing both nuclear and conventional armaments are aimed at a recuperation of the international atmosphere and the preservation and extension of detente. Soviet foreign policy is encountering increasingly broad recognition and support in the world, for it expresses the fundamental interests, dreams and cherished aspirations of millions and millions of ordinary people of our planet (stormy applause).

The high evaluation of the achievements of Azerbaijan's working people by the party Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally, and his penetrating and moving words at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum about the republic and cordial greetings and congratulations to the rural workers and participants in the construction and assimilation of production plants at the Baku oil refineries, have evoked in each of us an effort to work even better, achieve even greater successes and scale new heights (stormy applause).

In the intensive labor rhythm of the 5-year plans and the working people's annual victories in all-union socialist competition there is a great contribution from the glorious army of members of Azerbaijan's trade unions, which number 2.2 million persons. And today, from the platform of the 16th Congress of Azerbaijan Trade Unions, we express cordial gratitude to the trade union organizations, the trade union aktiv and all trade union members for their selfless work and inspired and fruitful labor that has lifted our republic to the pinnacles of modern socioeconomic and intellectual progress (stormy, prolonged applause).

I

Comrades! Soviet trade unions have an important place in the Soviet political system. The USSR Constitution records that the trade unions participate, in accordance with their statutory duties, in the running of state and social affairs and in the solution of political, economic and sociocultural questions. Together with other public organizations, they have been granted the right of legislative initiative. These provisions, which are incorporated in the constitution for the first time, reflect the trade unions' increased role in the development of socialist democracy throughout our political system. They proceed from the fundamental Leninist definition of the trade union as a school of control, of management, and of communism. Nor, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech at the 16th Trade Union Congress, are these areas of trade union work exhausted under the conditions of developed socialism. On the contrary, they are now acquiring even greater significance and are being revealed with even greater amplitude.

The report of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions delivered by Comrade L.Kh. Rasulova and the speeches of the congress delegates reviewed in detail the multifaceted work of the republic's trade unions in the past 5 years.

We note with profound satisfaction that, implementing the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU and 29th and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congresses, the republic's trade union organizations have increased their activity considerably and, what is most important, their efficacy in the struggle to realize the party's economic stragegy and the dynamic development of all sectors of the economy, science and culture. They have begun to involve themselves in greater depth in questions concerning organization of the labor, social life and recreation of the working people and their ideological-moral education.

I would like in this connection to mention the great assistance given to the Azerbaijan trade unions by the AUCCTU. The participation in our congress of Comrade V.F. Bogatikov, secretary of the AUCCTU, is a manifestation of attention (applause). On behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, we express our warm gratitude to the AUCCTU Presidium and its chairman, Comrade A.I. Shibayev, for their attention to the needs of the republic's working people and support for the affairs and undertakings of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions (stormy applause).

Proceeding from what has been said, I wish to dwell on certain problems ensuing from this dual responsibility, for growth in and qualitative improvement of the economy is the direct and correct path to an improvement in the standard of living of the man of labor, his family and all citizens.

As is known, the party has put forward for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the entire 1980's far-reaching tasks in the economic and social development of the country and each union republic. Their essence is that we must secure a further growth of the working people's well-being on the basis of the steady, progressive development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the more rational use of production potential, the utmost economies in all types of resources and an improvement in work quality.

To translate these words into the language of figures and with regard for the high socialist pledges adopted by Azerbaijan's working people, we must in the 11th Five-Year Plan secure a national income growth of 31 percent compared with the planned 29 percent, increase industrial production 32 percent instead of the planned 30 percent and increase labor productivity in industry 24 percent compared with the targeted 23 percent and obtain no less than 80 percent of the output increase thanks to this indicator. We must more than double the manufacture of products bearing the Symbol of Quality. In agriculture, it is planned that average annual gross production will increase 22 percent and labor productivity 18 percent. Crucial tasks have been put forward in the sphere of capital construction; in the 5-year period over R10 billion in capital investments must be assimilated and their volume must be increased by a factor of almost 1.4.

A wide-ranging program of social development is planned. Great tasks have to be tackled by the workers of science, culture, education, public health, trade and consumer services. In honor of the USSR's 60th anniversary, the republic's industrial workers have undertaken to fulfill the 1982 plan 3 days ahead of the specified time and the agricultural workers propose to achieve harvests of all crops (applause).

And a most important obligation of the trade union organizations--from the primary organizations through the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions--is to contribute in every possible way to the fulfillment of socialist pledges by each brigade, shop, section, farmstead, enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz. The trade union workers are called on to concern themselves with the creation of favorable conditions for highly productive labor in each place of work. And this means the timely provision of raw material, intermediate products, transport and hot meals and the creation of good refreshment areas, comfortable reading rooms and well-appointed field camps. After all, pledges are born as a result of a quest for reserves. They are a collective's statement of more efficient labor and at the same time people's voluntarily assumed high moral duty. This is why our responsibility for ensuring that all pledges are embodied in practical deeds and that each worker keep his word is so great (stormy applause).

Competition should be geared today more than ever before to the solution of fundamental problems of the economy, the intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an increase in product quality and the rational use of all types of resources. In other words, to the achievement of the best national economic results.

I would like to stress in this connection that the strength and efficiency of competition in our day do not lie in individual, even exceptional, achievements and records but in ensuring that each collective work without stragglers, precisely and smoothly. Only on such a basis is it possible to find and commission all resources and eliminate bottlenecks.

As is known, the republic party organization is struggling to fulfill the plans of every labor collective in all technical-economic indicators. Much has been done in this direction, and the number of enterprises that failed to cope with the targets declined almost fivefold in the last decade. But we have not yet reached the set goal--working without stragglers. Some 28 production enterprises and associations, or 4 percent of them, failed to fulfill the output sales plans last year. The number of enterprises failing to cope with the quotas with respect to the product list, supplies and contract obligations is great, while the number of those failing to fulfill the socialist pledges is even greater. There are particularly many of these in the light, local and petrochemical industry, construction materials industry and certain other sectors. And we have a right today to complain about the corresponding republic trade union committees and the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, which are not displaying due persistence and initiative in the accomplishment of a most important economic and political task--working without stragglers. There is something for the trade union organizations to work on here, and very thoroughly at that.

As you know, the most concentrated indicator of the intensification of the economy is growth in labor productivity. It is gratifying that Azerbaijan was in first place among the union republics in this indicator last year (stormy applause). More than 81 percent of the industrial output increase was obtained thanks to increased labor productivity here. These results were achieved to a considerable extent thanks to the increased attention of managers and trade union committees to questions concerning the organization of labor and production.

But we also have, unfortunately, instances of a different sort. Last year, for example, there was a decline in output per worker in the Ministry of Cotton Cleaning Industry and Ministry of Petrochemical Industry systems, the Azneft' Association and elsewhere. There is no nor can there by any justification for this. The trade union organizations are obliged to display genuine concern and exactingness and to strive for unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the introduction of new equipment and all measures for an improvement in production provided for by collective contracts, which are a decisive factor for the further growth of labor productivity.

Last year the collectives of a number of enterprises came out with a valuable initiative that was supported by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee--assimilating the rated capacity of the newly installed works ahead of schedule. They honorably kept their word, and the country obtained almost R40 million of additional output (applause).

We also expect more from the trade unions in further increasing the production of products bearing the Symbol of Quality. In recent years, the proportion of products of the highest quality category has almost doubled here and for those subject to certification production, has surpassed the union average. But what has been achieved far from exhausts our industry's potential. The trade union organizations are called on to concern themselves with ensuring that the problem of product quality is made of paramount importance in the elaboration of socialist pledges and the summation of competition results. It is your duty to ponder and implement a set of measures morally and materially stimulating the maximum production of products bearing the Symbol of Quality.

Under the conditions of the constantly developing economy, increasingly great significance is attached to economies and thrift and the rational use of raw material and fuel-energy resources. This is a principal task put forward by the 26th party congress, which was expressed very precisely by Leonid Il'ich when he said: "The economy must be economical."

We have certain successes here in this sphere, but, frankly speaking, the struggle for economies and thrift has not yet become the daily concern of all the republic's management and trade union authorities and every worker and employee. Big losses and unproductive waste of raw material, intermediate products, fuel and energy are still permitted at many enterprises.

A most important task of the trade unions is to enlist all working people in an active struggle for economies in raw materials, intermediate products, fuel and energy and against lax management and extravagance. This is all the more important in that the indicators of economies and thrift have now become a principal condition in the determination of socialist competition winners.

Comrades! The report mentioned the impressive contribution to an increase in socialist production efficiency of the republic's production efficiency experts and inventors, and we are grateful to the innovators for their fruitful technical work. But there are still many shortcomings in the organization of inventing and production efficiency work, which is a vital concern of the trade unions. And they are connected primarily with an underestimation of the importance of this matter on the part of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the republic trade union committees. The republic scientific-technical society and all-union Inventor and Production Efficiency Expert Society councils are involving themselves insufficiently in the coordination of the working people's technical work, and many of their local elements are essentially inactive. The red tape concerning the examination and introduction of proposals of inventors and production efficiency experts can be termed out-and-out mismanagement. This applies primarily to the ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable industry, housing and municipal services, procurement, health and consumer services. We also expect more efficient work in this field from the collectives of such scientific research institutes as the AzINMash, the AzNIPIneft', the Neftekhimavtomat Scientific Research and Planning Institute, the Azgiproneftekhim and others.

Practice has shown convincingly the advantages of the brigade form of the organization and stimulation of labor, whose significance was emphasized anew at the 26th CPSU Congress. In the republic's industry this form of the organization and remuneration of labor extends to over 40 percent of all workers. Positive experience in the introduction of the brigade contract has been accumulated in the Soyuzneftemash Association, where it extends to approximately 3,000 persons. But this progressive form of labor organization has not yet become widespread enough at enterprises of light, food, gas and chemical industry and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. The brigade contract is being introduced particularly slowly in construction, where, as is known, it was conceived. We expect the trade union committees to stimulate work in this field. The Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and many republic trade union committees have repeatedly passed decrees on the mass introduction of the brigade contract. You need, finally, comrades, to actively set about the implementation of your own decisions.

There has been an immeasurable increase in the role and responsibility of the trade unions in the struggle for a further upsurge of agriculture. Until recently their possibilities in this sphere of the economy were limited inasmuch as the trade union organizations at the kolkhozes were extremely small. There has now been a fundamental change in the situation. Now, 98.5 percent of all the republic's kolkhoz members are members of a trade union. Thus, the trade union organizations on the kolkhozes are a great social force called on to contribute to an unswerving increase in the production and procurement of grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables and other crops and the development of animal husbandry and to ensuring the high quality and preservation of the agricultural product. The kolkhoz trade union organizations will only be able to tackle the tasks confronting them successfully with the constant assistance of the republic committee of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union and the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions. I would like to hope that attention and support will be rendered and that the trade union organizations in the countryside will become an even more effective force in the struggle for new victories in the development of our republic's agriculture (stormy applause).

II

The measures implemented in industry have led to a fundamental improvement in the conditions and content of labor and strengthened the processes of the qualitative and quantitative growth of industrial workers. In the period 1970-1980 the strength of the republic's working class increased 42.5 percent and the rate of average annual increase constituted 3.6 percent. This is one of the highest indicators among the union republics (applause).

Thanks to introduction of the latest equipment in production, there has been an increase in the intellectual content of labor, particularly among highly skilled workers. In accordance with the demands of modern production, the training and improvement of workers and employees has been undertaken at an accelerated pace. More than 400,000 persons underwent improvement instruction in the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, four times higher than the 1970 indicator. Furthermore, almost 70 percent of those who upgraded their professional qualifications are workers.

All this has stimulated a further strengthening of the leading role of the working class and an increase in its relative significance in the employed population and opened broad new possibilities for the intensive development of progressive social processes.

Much has also been done to further enlist women in assertive labor and public-political activity. The following indicators are the eloquent results of the Azerbaijan Communist Party's efforts: The average annual strength of women workers and employees in the republic's economy increased by more than 250,000 in 1980 compared with 1970, and more than 47 percent of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education currently are women (applause). One of every three research workers is a woman. The number of women among those admitted as party candidate members in 1980 was over 40 percent. Women are extensively represented among party, soviet and trade union authorities. And I would like to emphasize in particular that in all sectors of the economy and culture, in rank and file work and in executive positions, women are setting an example with the conscientious, selfless performance of their duty (stormy, prolonger appluase).

We consider it essential to emphasize particularly that the trade unions have a very crucial role in accomplishing the tasks for the working people's further intensive social development set by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. It is essential that the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, in conjunction with the republic ministries and departments, develop and implement concrete programs for social development of the labor collectives for each association, enterprise and region, remove the disproportions that have come about between the structures of jobs and the labor force and strive consistently for an increase in labor and production discipline and the creation at the industrial enterprises of conditions for a plan-oriented rise in the level of professional skills of the workers, working women and youth and their increased public activity.

An important obligation of the trade unions is concern for the protection of labor and observance of safety technology. Every accident, regardless of its seriousness, damages the most valuable property of the state--the health of the working people. We conducted a serious discussion of this at the 15th Trade Union Congress. A certain amount of work has undoubtedly been done in the period under review. But the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, the republic trade union sectorial committees and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments have not adopted the proper measures to strengthen labor protection. Despite a reduction in the overall number of instances of traumatic injury, their severity coefficient remains high. As the Azerbaijan

Council of Trade Unions' report said, tens of thousands of man-days are lost to production annually because of accidents. The level of traumatic injury is highest in the motor transport and industrial construction ministry systems, on the Azerbaijan Railroad and in the Kaspmorneftegazprom and Soyuzneftemash Associations.

We cannot be reconciled to such a situation, comrades. And here, too, the trade unions must be decisive in word and deed. Performing the duties entrusted to them by the state and availing themselves of the rights they have been granted, the trade union committees are called on to ensure the strictest supervision of the observance of all standards and rules of safety equipment, labor protection and sanitation and hygiene, not overlook a single violation and institute proceedings against everyone to blame for an accident to a worker or kolkhoz member. And, furthermore, officials, irrespective of the position they hold, must be held accountable, Be decisive and uncompromising; after all, it is a question of the protection of the labor of our Soviet man (stormy applause).

III

Concern for the man of labor is a manifold task. It demands of the trade unions practical activity in the most varied directions. Together with what has been said, this also means material support for the working people, an improvement in their housing, municipal and social conditions and an expansion of the services sphere. At the previous congress, we raised a number of specific questions in this sphere, and it has to be said that much has been done. There has been an improvement in the working people's material well-being and in the role of the payments and benefits from social consumption funds, whose volume last year amounted to almost R2 billion. Deductions for the economic incentive funds, thanks to the high growth rate of production and profit, increased by a factor of 1.7 in the 10th Five-Year Plan. But we cannot fail to be puzzled by the fact that far from full use is being made of these funds. Thus, by the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan unutilized resources from this fund constituted R342 million, including R177 million intended for material incentive. Nor were there appreciable changes last year. Particularly inadequate use is being made of the material incentive funds in the ministries of light, local and fruit and vegetable industry and trade, the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Azneft' Association.

One wonders what is preventing the leaders of the enterprises, ministries and associations, together with the trade unions, from spending the resources especially intended for the material encouragement of the people of labor. Do they not understand that a callous, bureaucratic attitude is doing material and moral harm to the working people's interests.

We believe that the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the republic trade union factory-plant and local committees must become closely involved in bringing order to bear in the use of material incentive funds. After all, it is no coincidence that they are growing here; it is the result of the large production successes and victories in socialist competiton. Consequently, every worker deserving of material encouragement must receive it in full and in good time. And I hope that the trade union workers will display proper concern to ensure this (stormy applause).

A most important place in our social program is occupied, as is known, by housing construction. This problem is at the center of attention of the republic party organization. The plan for introduction of housing was fulfilled last year, which enabled 173,000 persons to improve their housing conditions. At the same time, we know that many families are still living in communal, ill-equipped apartments. The solution of these questions has two aspects: on the one hand it is necessary to strive for an annual increase in the volume and an improvement in the quality of housing construction and build homes with an improved layout. On the other, it is necessary to reliably ensure fairness and strict observance of established procedures in the allocation of housing.

We have a right to make the most serious complaints to the trade unions for passivity in questions of the allocation of housing. You, comrades, not to mention other bodies, receive many complaints of violations in the allocation of apartments and abuses in this matter. But instances of trade union organizations emphatically opposing such ugly phenomena are a rare exception. Unfortunately, there are more instances of trade union workers, abusing their office and in circumvention of the law, acquiring apartments for themselves and their relatives. For this reason, they frequently not only do not oppose the illegal acts of leaders in the allocation of housing but with their signatures confirm their imaginary legitimacy to the detriment of the interests of the workers and employees.

The allocation of housing is an acute problem concerning the interests of thousands and thousands of people. And its solution must be approached with the highest degree of party and civic responsibility. The trade unions have sufficient rights and opportunities to ensure strict observance of the proper sequence, objectivity, legitimacy and honesty and to rule out abuses in the allocation of housing. I would like to hope that our trade unions will avail themselves of their rights to bring complete order to bear in this important matter.

An important task of the trade unions is to improve the organization of public catering in every possible way. The level of development of this sector in the republic does not correspond to present-day requirements. We lag behind the all-union indicators for commodity turnover per capita, the transition of public catering to industrial methods of food preparation and the manufacture and use of prepared foods. As an examination of this question in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee showed, there is a shortage of approximately 7,000 sit-down places in workers' canteens of enterprises of the ministries of light and timber and wood processing industry, motor transport and others, while the Baku Flour Milling Works, Cotton-Wool Factory and Artificial Leather and Film Material Plant and the Glavbakstroy Wood Processing Plant lack canteens altogether. And there are approximately 80 such enterprises in Baku alone. This situation, comrades, is intolerable.

I wish to emphasize that currently, when, owing to objective circumstances, temporary difficulties have developed in providing the population with meat and certain other products, the significance of public catering has increased considerably. The point being that the workers' canteens and refreshment rooms are supplied with products in their full requirement. Consequently, every worker may obtain a high-calorie meal every day. And it is the duty of the trade unions to make use of all their rights and supervisory prerogatives to ensure that everything intended for the man of labor reaches his table. The trade unions are obliged to involve themselves more assertively and concretely in questions concerning the organization of public catering in the labor collectives.

A principal social task tackled daily by the party and government is concern for the Soviet people's health and recreation. The trade unions are making an impressive contribution to it. Definite work has been done in recent years on strengthening the material-technical base, improving the quality of treatment and prophylactic assistance to the population, increasing official sanitary inspection and bringing order to bear in the selection, assignment and training of medical personnel.

At the same time, as mentioned at the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress, shortcomings in the organization of both hospital and outpatient-clinic assistance are still present in the activity of the medical establishments. The sanitary condition of many medical establishments does not correspond to modern requirements, and there is a shortage of apparatus and medicines. An atmosphere of irreconcilability to transgressions of the standards and principles of communist morality among medical personnel has not been created everywhere.

Together with the trade unions, serious complaints should be leveled at ministry and department leaders. We believe that our leading sectors and every large-scale production association and enterprise can and, I would say, are obliged to build their own recreation centers, sanatoria, health centers, holiday hotels and children's preschool establishments. Apsheron's Caspian coastline should be used primarily for this, of course. Where there is no chance of an independent solution to this question it is necessary to pool resources and unify efforts. A situation in which enterprises of the republic's leading industrial sectors--electrical engineering, electronics, instrument-making, radio engineering and certain others--lack their own sanatoria, recreation centers, holiday hotels and health centers, although having the possibilities for this, which need to be fully utilized, cannot be considered normal.

Comrade teacher Takhmasib, who spoke today, raised the question of the construction of a health center for the teachers. And this is correct. It is only to be regretted that it is belated. We have more than 120,000 teachers here in the republic. This is a very big army of people of intellectual work. But the Ministry of Education and the Education Workers Trade Union have not raised this question once yet. And I would think that for such a ministry as that of education it would be possible to build one and, possibly, more than one health center. The ministry builds many schools and other establishments annually. I am not saying, of course, that it is necessary to build health centers at the expense of schools, but the ministry has resources and contractors and it could, had it wished, have solved the problem long ago. I believe that the republic trade union committee, Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the corresponding organizations will now set about this question. A health center for the teachers needs to be built. I repeat, even more than one, perhaps. It is also necessary, as Comrade Takhmasib suggested, to build a teachers' center in Baku (applause).

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU recently adopted the decree "Measures for Further Improving the Working People's Sanatorium-Health Resort Treatment and Recreation and for Developing the Network of Trade Union Resorts." And it is the duty of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the republic trade union committees to provide for the implementation of all of the measures outlined by this decree.

Attaching great significance to the development in the republic of organized forms of the working people's recreation and sanatorium-health resort treatment, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, in conjunction with the republic Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU, has examined questions concerning the prospects for resort building and the creation of tourist centers in the Yalama-Nabran' zone. Together with the planning of a resort-tourist complex with housing and sociocultural facilities and engineering-communications work, the construction of two structures--sanatorium and tourist--with 500 places each is envisaged in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The progress of resort construction was studied and measures for its acceleration were outlined in Kala-Alty and Naftalan and on Apsheron.

Incidentally, comrades, these questions were raised 5 years ago at the previous congress, but the proper measures for their solution have yet to be adopted. We in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee have made a very close study of this problem and will keep it under constant supervision. We expect increased activity on the part of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and all trade union organizations.

The creation in the republic of resort zones of all-union and republic significance is an important task of the party, soviet and trade union authorities, the Gosplan, Gosstroy and ministries and departments. Great assistance in the solution of these questions will be rendered to us by the AUCCTU.

It is the duty of all authorities concerned, primarily the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, to ensure the precise implementation of the planned work, for which it is essential, incidentally, to set up a special construction organization. Development should be approached in scientifically substantiated manner and with regard for climatic and landscape conditions, so as to not be detrimental to nature. Particular attention should be paid here to questions of the quality of architectural decisions and construction so that the buildings are convenient for recreation and attractive in appearance.

IV

The educational functions of the trade unions, which are called on to shape an active positive position in life in every worker, are manifold, comrades. It is primarily a question of labor education. Mentorship has been an effective form for this recently. More than 27,500 skilled workers and production pacesetters participate in this noble movement in the republic. From good will and the calling of their hearts they teach the young people industriousness and skills and raise them on the heroic traditions of our illustrious working class. Many of them are here in this hall. It was pleasant to see yesterday with what a profound feeling of gratitude the instructors were greeted by the trainees of the vocational-technical schools.

We cannot say that the trade unions are taking full advantage of their possibilities and rights in the struggle against ugly phenomena, embezzlement of socialist property, bribe-taking and speculation. So-called "takers" feel they have the run of the place at certain enterprises, particularly of the light, food and meat and dairy industry.

Trade union workers must participate even more actively in the struggle against the enemies of communist morality and against all negative phenomena and adopt an irreconcilable attitude toward any manifestation of dishonesty and unscrupulousness. A principal place in the trade unions' educational work should be occupied by moral education, moral-legal preventive work and extensive and systematic propagandizing of the values and advantages of the Soviet way of life. In the socialist society, which embodies the powerful alliance of equal and free workers and true masters of their land and their own fate, the trade unions possess a vast amount of moral capital. Having this noble capital operate at full capacity is the honorary and responsible mission of our trade union organizations (stormy applause).

The organization of festivals, competitions and reviews of the amateur arts, which are conducted unjustifiably often and, moreover, frequently in work and study time, and are not preceded by careful preparations, is in need of considerable improvement. The current shortcomings in the development of amateur arts activity are connected with gaps in work on the selection, assignment and training of club establishment personnel and amateur arts leaders. The Azerbaijan Interunion Trade Union Folk Creativity Center is not actively enough involved in these matters, in raising the ideological level of the amateur arts and enriching their repertoire with highly artistic works of Soviet drama, music and choreography and samples of national and foreign classics.

The cultural-educational establishments possess great potential for solving key problems of the working people's communist upbringing and for satisfying their intellectual needs and aesthetic requirements. A responsible task of the trade unions is the skillful, efficient use of this potential in the interests of the all-around development of the personality and the enrichment of the spiritual world of every worker .

An important place in trade union activity is occupied by questions of the physical culture of the masses.

The Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, the sectorial trade union committees and the local committees are obliged to become actively and purposefully involved in improving the material-technical base, display constant concern for the preservation and timely and high-quality maintenance of sports installations and adopt a proprietary attitude toward public property. And, what is most important, it is essential to skillfully mobilize all resources and possibilities to ensure the true mass nature of physical culture and sport (stormy applause).

V

A principal task of the trade unions is defense of the rights and interests of the man of labor and the development of democratic principles in production. You, comrades, have the broadest opportunities for exercising your rights--workers' meetings, permanent production conferences, collective contracts, participation in allocation of the material incentive funds and housing, the issuing of passes to sanatoria, recreation centers and Pioneer camps, labor protection inspections, worker supervision in trade and public catering and much else. Even a short list gives us an idea of how great the trade unions' rights in our country are and how diverse the forms and methods of their realization. And it is very good that the trade unions are availing themselves of them ever more effectively in the name of the interests of the people of labor. Much was said about this in the report and the delegates' speeches.

At the same time, the speeches sounded notes of alarm. Mention was made, inter alia, of the fact that far from all of the 2,500-plus plant and shop permanent production conferences are operating efficiently and that their recommendations are not always supported and implemented. There are considerable gaps in the conclusion of collective contracts. At enterprises of metallurgy, local industry, housing and municipal services, consumer services and construction and in a number of other sectors the administration fails to observe a number of the commitments assumed in accordance with the collective contracts, and the trade unions are, unfortunately, inactive.

Such instances testify that the trade union organizations and their leaders are insufficiently linked with the masses and do not know enough about their needs and concerns and interests and aspirations. It is for this reason that the worker, kolkhoz member or employee, bypassing the trade union, frequently turns to party or soviet authorities with the questions that are troubling him.

Trade union workers need to display greater sharpness and scrupulousness when it comes to breaches of labor legislation. The trade union organizations are still frequently under the thumb of the administration, going along with wrongful dismissals. As a result the people's courts granted 60 percent of the suits brought for job reinstatement. We also spoke of a similar situation at the previous Azerbaijan Trade Union Congress. However, as you can see, there have been no significant changes. The trouble is that neither the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council Presidium, nor the Ministry of Justice nor other interested establishments have gotten around to analyzing the causes of the breaches of labor legislation. And one of them is ignorance of the laws on the part of both the managers and trade union workers and the unsatisfactory organization of legal propaganda. It also has to be said that, as an analysis shows, the courts do not always make legitimate rulings and at times force the reinstatement of a malicious loafer and shirker.

I would like to hope that the trade unions and judicial authorities will, finally, deal with this problem properly. Both managers and the judicial authorities are obliged to observe Soviet legislation unswervingly. It is the trade unions' duty to occupy a high-minded position in all conflicts and strictly protect the interests of both the man of labor and the state (applause).

A most important area of the trade unions' work is active, effective struggle to strengthen labor discipline. At the previous congress we criticized the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the sectorial trade union committees for a lack of due attention to this problem. The situation has been rectified somewhat. But there is still much absenteeism, whole-day and intrashift idle time and absence with administration permission. Suffice it to say that these factors are responsible for the loss of approximately R100 million of industrial output annually. Losses are particularly great at enterprises of the light and meat and dairy industry and construction materials industry. And how much time is wasted in the ministries, departments, associations and scientific research institutes?

We have reason to say again today that the trade union organizations are still struggling inadequately to strengthen labor discipline, and they discuss these questions and institute proceedings against the transgressors only rarely. In addition, the local committees frequently come to the defense of loafers and people who do not consider themselves bound to work productively for a full work day.

VI

Comrades! We spoke in comparative detail at the previous congress on the tasks of the factory-plant and local trade union committees and the shortcomings and measures for an improvement in their activity. It is gratifying that the work of many factory-plant and local committees was stepped up considerably in the period under review and that they are exerting a pronounced influence on the achievement of production successes. But, as the discussion at the congress testifies, there are still many gaps and unsolved problems in their work. And the main cause of these is the low level of leadership on the part of many republic trade union committees.

While paying lipservice to observance of the law, certain trade union leaders in practice take the path of transgressing it and of abusing their position for mercenary ends.

It has to be said frankly that the policy of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee aimed at the increased exactingness and responsibility of the personnel, a strengthening of discipline and merciless struggle against all phenomena that are alien to us has until recently not been established in the activity of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and certain republic trade union committees. They have been struggling very inadequately against those who like to profit at the expense of the state, obtain accommodations and a car illegally and so forth.

All that has been said above was a consequence of the fact that the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions; despite repeated warnings and the serious criticism at the previous congress, did not draw the due conclusions and was unable to reorganize the work of the Council of Trade Unions in the light of the requirements of the party and the 16th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. The Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions had weak connections not only with the local but also with republic trade union committees, coordinated their activity inadequately and displayed passiveness in the presentation and solution of urgent problems of economic and cultural building. The Council of Trade Unions and many republic committees neglected work on the selection and assignment of persons, who failed to justify the trust shown in them. Paperwork, formalism, lack of principle in an evaluation of the situation locally, liberalism and a conciliatory attitude toward shortcomings predominated in the style and methods of the work of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions' Presidium and departments.

We note with satisfaction that the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and its chairman, Comrade L.Kh. Rasulova, performed a considerable amount of work last year on removing the shortcomings and stimulating the activity of the trade unions. The measures adopted to improve personnel work and the moral-psychological atmosphere in the Council of Trade Unions and republic committees merit approval. Supervision of performance was stepped up, discipline strengthened and exactingness increased. There is more professionalism and sharpness in the activity of the Council of Trade Unions and its Presidium. Recently, the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions has come to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the republic government and the AUCCTU with a number of important proposals aimed at satisfying the working people's growing requirements in various walks of life. And we hope that the good start will be suitably developed (stormy applause). Much, very much remains to be done for a fundamental improvement in the activity of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and the sectorial trade unions and in the removal of existing shortcomings. Incidentally, it should be said that certain questions that we raised at the previous congress are just as pertinent today. The Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unons should take this into consideration in its practical work.

The new Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and all trade union organizations have to perform active work on tackling the tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congresses and this congress of the republic's trade unions. You, dear comrades, must work in earnest in order, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said, "...to continue to increase the control of the trade unions and labor collectives over the solution of all questions of people's labor, life and social routine extend their participation in the planning and management of production, the selection and assignment of personnel and the efficient use of enterprise and organization resources" (stormy applause).

Our trade unions will work the more successfully, the better and more specific the party leadership of them. The party committees are obliged to support the trade union organizations in every possible way, strive for their increased influence in the labor collectives, extensively enlist the trade union aktiv in participation in the work of the party authorities and share experience in organizational and political work. Party leadership of the trade unions is a creative business. It is political leadership that permits no petty tutelage or, in any event, substitution for and infringement of the rights of the trade union organizations (applause).

Comrades! We have every reason to state that the 16th Congress of Azerbaijan Trade Unions is being held on a high organizational and ideological level and in an atmosphere of healthy, businesslike criticism and self-criticism (stormy applause). And this permits us to express the first conviction that the republic's trade unions, under the leadership of the party, will henceforward participate even more actively in economic and cultural building and the working people's communist education and will make a fitting contribution to fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan and realization of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress (stormy, prolonged applause. All rise).

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PARTY LECTURERS HOLD SEMINAR IN BAKU

Lecturer's Seminar

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Azerinform report: "Carry the Party's Words To the Masses: Zonal Seminar-Conference of Party Committee Lecturers"]

[Text] It is an honorable and responsible mission to carry to the masses the party's thoughts, to explain its policy, and to contribute to consolidating lofty communist ideas. Further improvements in the quality and effectiveness of lecture propaganda are the principal topic of the zonal seminar-conference of party committee lecturers convened by the CPSU Central Committee and inaugurated on 22 February in Baku at the Club imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy. These lecturers represent the central committees of the CP of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, as well as the oblast party committees of Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkariya, North Osetiya, and Checheno-Ingushetiya; the Krasnodarskiy and Stavropol'skiy Kray party committees, the Moskovskaya, Volgogradskaya, and Rostovskaya Oblast party committees; and the ideological workers of the Armed Forces of the USSR. The seminar is also being attended by lecturers from city and rayon party committees within the zone and ideological workers and activists of our republic.

The presidium members are: G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP; the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau members G. A. Gasanov, V. A. Guseynov, A. V. Kovtunov, I. A. Mamedov, Yu. N. Paguchev, G. N. Seidov, and K. A. Khalilov; Candidate Member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau R. E. Mekhtiyev; Deputy Chief of the Propaganda Department at the CPSU Central Committee P. K. Luchinskiy; department chiefs at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee R. A. Abutalybov and A. F. Dashdamirov; and heads of lecture groups within the zone's party committees.

The opening address at the seminar-conference was delivered by P. K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the Propaganda Department at the CPSU Central Committee. In behalf of the seminar participants he cordially greeted the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and all workers of the republic, whom he congratulated on winning the All-Union Socialist Labor Competition for the Successful Fulfillment of the 1981 State Plan for Economic and Social

Development and on the award, for the 12th year in a row, of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions], and the Komsomol Central Committee to the Azerbaijan SSR. He wished them further successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Comrade Luchinskiy also transmitted greetings to representatives of the Georgian and Armenian SSRs, Dagestanskaya ASSR, Stavropol'skiy Kray, and Moskovskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts in connection with their award of the Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS, and the Komsomol Central Committee for excelling in last year's competition.

He expressed his gratitude to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and personally to Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, comrade G. A. Aliyev, for their solicitude and concern for the successful conduct of the zonal seminar conference of party committee lecturers in Baku.

The speaker further declared that regularly convening such seminars is specified in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Status and Measures to Improve Lectural Propaganda." This is a proof of the attention paid by the party Central Committee to an important sector of ideological indoctrination--lectural propaganda. "Our seminar ranks in importance with the other major ideological measures carried out by the CPSU Central Committee following the 26th party congress, such as the All-Union Conference on Ideology for Secretaries of the Party Central Committees of the Union Republics, and Kray and Oblast Party Committees, as well as the republic and zonal seminars for secretaries of city and rayon party committees, and the courses for heads of propaganda and agitation departments within the party central committees of the Union republics as well within the party kray and oblast committees. These measures represented the implementation of the directive of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the profound analysis and propaganda of materials of the 26th congress. At these seminars the conclusions and assessments by the party congress, which we follow in our everyday activities, were transmitted to the broad aktiv. And as known, in these activities an important role is assigned to lectural propaganda.

"As comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out in his 'Reminiscences,' 'The passionate words of the party were and remain the party's sharp-edged weapon, and therefore they must be treated very seriously.' This brief sentence sums up and interprets a tremendous amount of experience which is of great significance to the present and to the future.

"In recent years the possibilities of the Soviet people for receiving information via radio, television, and newspapers and periodicals have markedly broadened. Nevertheless, nothing can replace the personal contact between workers and the lecturer, propagandist, or public speaker, the possibility of questioning him, listening to his answer, exchanging opinions about recent events. That is why the congress expressed gratitude to these categories of party workers and activists for spreading the party's thoughts and explaining its policies among the masses. They are, as L. I. Brezhnev said, doing work that is useful and necessary for the people.

"However, despite all its indisputable accomplishments, lecture activity needs constant refinement and further improvements in effectiveness and quality.

"A year already has passed since the 26th congress of our party; tomorrow will be the first anniversary of the opening day of that congress. The Soviet people is preparing to solemnly celebrate the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR through feats of labor and socio-political activity. Yesterday the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee 'On the 60th Anniversary of Establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' was published. This is an important theoretical document of the party, which has been received by the Soviet people with tremendous enthusiasm.

"This opens a fertile field of activity to lecturers, in this connection: the propagandization of the historic meaning of the achievements of socialism, the clear and convincing revelation of the heroism of our days, of the beauty and grandeur of the labor of the Soviet man, of the meaning and accomplishments of socialist democracy, of the broad range of the rights and freedom of the Soviet citizen, and of the practical incarnation of the ideas of V. I. Lenin and Lenin's nationality policy in our state. At a time when communists and all Soviet people are starting to implement the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, you, party lecturers, are able to take part in propagandizing the ideas of socialist internationalism among the workers of fraternal Azerbaijan, this republic of glorious revolutionary traditions. The resolution adopted by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee 'On Measures to Further Develop the International Ties of the Workers of Azerbaijan With the Workers of the Fraternal Soviet Republics' plays an important role in promoting the ideas of friendship and brotherhood of all the nations of our multinational homeland.'"

Comrade Luchinskiy continued: "By contrast with the previous years, the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat decided to conduct the seminars in eight zones: Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Baku, Tallinn, Odessa, Voronezh, Sverdlovsk, and Novosibirsk. This was done to reach a greater number of party-committee lecturers. For the first time, lecturers from city and rayon party committees and the ideological aktiv have been invited to such seminars. The convening of zonal seminars serves not only to broaden the range of categories of seminar participants but also to bring theory closer to the practice of indoctrination, to the experience of local party committees and organizations with allowance for the particular features of regions and republics. The program of our seminar provides for visits and speeches to party rayon committees and labor collectives, the analysis of experience in lectural propaganda, the exchange of such experience, and section activities."

The floor was offered to Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, G. A. Aliyev, who was warmly welcomed by those present.

Aliyev Speech at Seminar

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text: "Speech of Comrade G. A. Aliyev"]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades, dear guests!

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP warmly and cordially welcomes the participants in the zonal seminar-conference of party committee lecturers from the republics of the Transcaucasus, autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts of North Caucasus, and Moskovskaya, Rostovskaya, and Volgogradskaya Oblasts, as well as of political workers of the army and navy on ancient Azerbaijan soil!

Precisely such a great event in the life of the ideological and scientific community of this country and our republic has been the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on Moral Education held in Baku in April 1979. It revealed extensive new possibilities for perfecting moral education in the struggle to consolidate an active and committed attitude of the builder of communism, and it left behind a profound trace in the republic's ideological life. Further, it contributed to intensifying the educational work of our party organizations. The communists of Azerbaijan responded to the convening of that conference by considering it both a great honor and of great assistance to the CPSU Central Committee and to its Propaganda Department in further improving indoctrination activities in the republic.

This seminar-conference and the fact that it is attended by more than 160 experienced, competent party committee lecturers from various republics, krays and oblasts of the country represent at the same time an important means of strengthening the bonds of common purpose linking the bearers of ideology, the bonds of friendship and international brotherhood.

The Central Committee has outlined a program for further perfecting of socialist international relations and for the international and patriotic education of workers at the present stage. The propaganda and elucidation of the statements in that resolution and the consistent implementation of the resolution itself are currently becoming the chief purpose of the ideological-front workers, including lecturers, propagandists, and all verbal propaganda fighters. Our seminar-conference should and will make its own contribution to the practical implementation of the related tasks.

On this glorious anniversary of the Soviet multinational state, the workers of Azerbaijan demonstrate with renewed strength their unshakable loyalty to the Communist party and its Leninist Central Committee, their indestructible fidelity to the ideals of internationalism and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR.

Comrades! Lecturing is a most important orientation of the agitation and propaganda work of the party organizations.

A party-committee lecturer is an ideological fighter for the party. He is entrusted with the exalted mission of propagandizing and elucidating the policies and ideological-theoretical wealth of the party, our great goals and tasks. The activity of the lecturer and propagandist is an important channel for communication between party organizations and the masses. It has the special advantage of direct and immediate intercourse with the people, of emotional contact with them, which places it above any other form of propaganda and agitation. This is so because, given the specific nature of the lecturer's work, he does not merely speak to the audience but also listens to it, answers questions in addition to asking them, and sometimes engages in a debate or polemics. All this immeasurably enhances the possibilities for convincing people and taking their opinions more fully into consideration; it enriches the lecturer himself and, in the final analysis, assures the effectiveness of his work. That is why the party attaches such great importance to lectural propaganda and pays such demanding attention to the work and performance of lecturers.

Of course, such lecturing work presupposes the lecturer's extensive prior theoretical and political training and demands of him constant study and self-improvement and an unflagging effort to broaden his own horizon and perfect his skills as a public speaker.

It must be bluntly stated, however, that the quality of the lecturers is not always and everywhere even barely adequate to the demands of the party and the 26th CPSU Congress. The shortcomings existing in this work--pedantry, oratorical crackling and superficial knowledge of life--are pointed out in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work." Practice shows that some lecturers display insufficient knowledge and a limited outlook which they conceal by citing copy-book maxims and resorting to shopworn phraseology in their attempts to avoid topical questions. Lenin emphasized: "Spurious phraseology and spurious bombast represent moral decay and the first sign of political bankruptcy." Vladimir Il'ich taught that the revelation of truth is our strength. But truth does not tolerate any falsehood. Hence, any propaganda, including lecture work, can be effective only when it is inseparably linked to the party's policy and utterances, when it tells the truth. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "Participation in real life, helping the people to understand more clearly the meaning of that life and guiding its course, helping to make this life better, more decent, brighter and richer not only materially but spiritually--what can be more important and more noble? This is the yardstick with which the party approaches ideological work in all its forms." This is how the party poses the question at present, and such is the yardstick with which the work of lecturers and propagandists should be measured.

These lessons, this example, obligate every party worker, every lecturer, to exert his entire energy, strength and knowledge, all of his skills and craft, in the cause of mobilizing the masses to carry out the historic plans of the party and to struggle for the triumph of communist ideals.

[In Azerbaijan] national income during the five-year plan period has increased by 47 percent compared with the planned 32 percent. Industrial output also increased by 47 percent compared with the planned 39 percent, while the mean annual volume of agricultural gross output increased by 47 percent compared with the planned 21 percent. For its pre-term fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan, Soviet Azerbaijan has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

We greatly rejoice to note that the republics of the Transcaucasus, many autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts of the entire Caucasus, as well as Moskovskaya Oblast, which is also represented at this seminar, have emerged as victors in the all-Union competition. We greet and welcome you in your capacity as envoys of Georgia, Armenia, Moskovskay Oblast, Dagestanskaya ASSR, Stavropol'skiy Kray, and Rostovskaya Oblast, on the occasion of your notable accomplishment in being awarded the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS, and the Komsomol Center Committee.

We are confident that your seminar will contribute to raising the level and effectiveness of lectural propaganda and enhancing its contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks posed to the ideological-front workers by the 26th congress of the great Leninist party.

Allow me, comrades, to wish the seminar participants fruitful work, creative successes, and new achievements.

(The speech of comrade G. A. Aliyev was heard with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause].

The seminar-conference participants listened to the following lectures: "The Leninist Nationality Policy of the CPSU at the Present Stage (Toward the 60th Anniversary of Establishment of the USSR)," by I. F. Anoshkin, doctor of philosophical sciences, senior scientific co-worker at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee; "Basic Socio-Economic Tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan and for 1982," by D. G. Khodzhayev, deputy department chief at the USSR Gosplan; "Strengthening the Country's Defense Capacity as a Most Important Task for the Party and Soviet State," by Vice Admiral P. N. Medvetsev, member of the Military Council of the Soviet Navy.

On 23 February the seminar-conference will continue its deliberations.

The seminar participants placed flowers at the monument to V. I. Lenin erected on the central square of Baku, which is named after the founder of the Communist party and the multinational Soviet state.

A wreath was placed at the memorial to 26 Baku commissars.

The seminar participants familiarized themselves with notable sights of Baku, toured the museums, and viewed films by Azerbaijani filmmakers.

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TURKMEN AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE HELD

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Turkmeninform report: "Conference of the Pace-Setters of Turkmenistan's Agriculture"]

[Text] The agricultural year 1981 was spent working and in concern for the crop harvests and the development of animal husbandry. Translating into reality the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the resolution of the 22nd Turkmen CP congress, and actively joining the all-Union socialist labor competition for fulfillment of the tasks of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan period and the period as a whole, the field and farm workers coped with the plans and socialist pledges for procurement of thin-fiber cotton, mulberry silkworm cocoons, grain, vegetable and melon crops and animal-husbandry products. For the year as a whole Maryyskaya Oblast and a number of rayons and farms were awarded the Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions), and the Komsomol Central Committee. The best rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes were awarded the Challenge Red Banners of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, the Turkmen Trade-Union Council, and the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee.

The republic's workers are grateful to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government for assistance in developing the economy and culture of Turkmenistan. They respond with devoted labor to the party's fatherly concern.

The capital of the republic welcomed hospitably the envoys of Turkmen villages. They came to Ashkabad from across sunny Turkmenistan--from the Tashauzskiy oasis, the subtropic zone, the Murgab valleys, the Tedzhen and Amudar'ya rivers, and the Karakum and Kopetdag virgin lands--in order to discuss broadly and from all sides the results of last year's work, analyze accomplishments and shortcomings, exchange advanced knowhow and achievements in developing agriculture on the basis of concentration, specialization, and intensification of branches, uncover the potential for a further increase in agricultural production and procurements, identify the new frontiers to be stormed in honor of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR and outline the ways of implementing the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central

Committee and the advice and directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev contained in his speech at that Plenum, so as to carry out the party's food program.

On 4 March the conference of Turkmenistan's agriculture pace-setters was convened in the Political Education House of the Ashkhabadskaya Oblast Turkmen CP Committee. Its participants included the leading grain growers, mechanizers, vegetable growers, silk growers, animal husbandrymen, and workers of other branches; the heads of and experts from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and inter-farm associations; secretaries of oblast, city, and rayon party committees and rural party organizations; chairmen of oblast, city, and rayon soviets of people's deputies; trade-union and Komsomol workers; scientists, administrators, and experts from republic ministries of agriculture, land reclamation and water management, fruit and vegetable farming, procurements, and cotton-processing industry, as well as from the Turkmen SSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment] and their local offices, and also from certain other ministries and departments; responsible workers of the apparatus of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, the Presidum of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, and the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers; and representatives of the press, television, and radio.

The conference also was attended by delegations from the fraternal republics of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan.

The members of the conference presidium consist of the eminent figures in the republic, heroes of socialist labor, famed masters of farming and animal husbandry, talented organizers of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, and members and candidate members of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau P. Annaobrazov, A. S. Boyko, M. G. Gapurov, V. F. Zhulenev, Ch. S. Karryyev, N. V. Makarkin, G. S. Mishchenko, M. Mollayeva, M. A. Charyyev, M. G. Shmidt, O. I. Ishankuliyeva, and S. A. Niyazov; the deputy chairmen of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers V. Ye. Abramov, R. A. Bazarova, N. Orazmukhamedov, and N. T. Suyunov; and the chief of cotton production technology at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture N. I. Krutskikh. The presidium also includes the heads of delegations from fraternal republics of: Uzbekistan--B. R. Rakhimov, Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; Azerbaijan--G. R. Gasanov, Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Forestry; Tajikistan--Kh. N. Nasretdinov, Tajik SSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Management.

The conference began its deliberations.

The state hymns of the Soviet Union and Turkmen SSR were sung.

Vigorous applause accompanied the election of an honorary presidium consisting of members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

A report on "Results of the Fulfillment of the 1981 Agricultural Production and Procurement Plans and the Tasks of the Republic's Agricultural Workers for 1982 Ensuing from the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Recommendations and Directives of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central

Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, With Respect to the Development of Agriculture, and from the Decisions of the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of Turmenistan," was presented by the First Secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, M. G. Gapurov.

The report was discussed by, among others, P. Annaobrazov, first secretary of the Ashkhabadskaya Oblast party committee; A. Akgayev, first secretary of the Maryyskaya Oblast party committee; S. Dzhumakuliyev, chairman of the "Kommunizm" Kolkhoz in Khalachskiy Rayon; B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauzskaya Oblast party committee; B. R. Rakhimov, head of the Uzbekistan delegation, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the Chardzhouskaya Oblast party committee; G. R. Gasanov, head of the Azerbaijan delegation, Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Forestry; T. Durdynazarov, chairman of the Krasnovodskaya Oblast executive committee of the soviet of people's deputies; Kh. N. Nasretdinov, head of the Tajikstan delegation, Tajik SSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Management; K. Atayeva, mechanic-driver of a cotton-harvesting machine at the "Kommunizm" Kolkhoz in Turkmen-Kalinskiy Rayon; G. Gurbanov, Turkmen SSR Minister of Agriculture; G. Koyunliyev, shepherd at the "Kazandzhik" Sovkhoz in Kazandzhikskiy Rayon, Hero of Socialist Labor; A. Khatamov. Turkmen SSR Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Growing; K. Akhmedyarov, chairman of the "40 Years of Turkmen SSR" Kolkhoz in Ashkhabadskiy Rayon; and L. A. Kruglyakov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Goskomel'khoztekhnika.

The conference participants accepted the socialist pledges of Turkmenistan's agricultural workers for 1982.

Agreements on socialist labor competition with Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan were concluded.

The conference adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

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END

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15 April 1982

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1238

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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UKRAINIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS HELD

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on proceedings at 13th Ukrainian Trade Unions' Congress]

[Excerpts] Soviet people are persistently implementing the plans of the 26th CPSU Congress, tackling tasks of tremendous scale and significance. Proceeding toward the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the workers of city and countryside are doing everything to successfully fulfill the plans of 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole. An important organizing role here belongs to the trade unions, which, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized, are the party's dependable support in the masses and a powerful means of the development of democracy and the enlistment of the working people in the building of communism. The trade unions of the Ukraine—a 25 million-strong detachment of the country's trade unions—are participating extensively in the accomplishment of economic, social and cultural tasks.

The best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia have come to the republic capital for the 13th Ukrainian SSR Trade Union Congress. On the eve of the congress its delegates, representatives of all oblasts, laid flowers on the monument to V. I. Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and the monument in honor of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Wreaths were placed at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Park of Eternal Glory.

Twenty five February, 10 o'clock AM: The congress delegates and guests, who have assembled in the "Ukraina" Palace of Culture, warmly welcome Comrades V. V. Shcherbitskiy, A. F. Vatchenko, G. I. Vashchenko, I. A. Gerasimov, B. V. Kachura, A. P. Lyashko, I. A. Mozgovoy, I. Z. Sokolov, V. A. Sologub, A. A. Titarenko, V. V. Fedorchuk, V. F. Dobrik, Yu. N. Yel'chenko, A. S. Kapto, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, Yu. A. Kolomiyets and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, leaders of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the republic government, and AUCCTU Secretary A. V. Viktorov.

The 13th UkSSR Trade Unions' Congress was declared open.

With tremendous enthusiasm the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected honorary presidium.

Following the election of the congress' steering bodies, the following agenda was passed unanimously:

1. Report of the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions.

2. Report of the Auditing Commission.

3. Election: of the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions and the UkSSR Trade Unions' Auditing Commission.

The report was delivered by V. A. Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions. The 13th Ukrainian Trade Unions' Congress, he said, is being held at a time when our party and the entire Soviet people are commemorating the anniversary of the 26th CPSU Congress. The time that has elapsed since the congress has emphasized with all certainty the tremendous vitality and realism of its decisions. The program of the country's further economic and social development put forward by our party has become the concrete concern of millions and is being implemented consistently.

Like all Soviet people, the working people of the Ukraine unanimously approve and support our party's wise domestic and foreign policy and the purposeful activity of its Leninist Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by the outstanding continuer of the great Leninist cause and relentless fighter for peace and social progress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee's greetings to our congress, the speaker continued, note the active role of the republic's trade unions in the accomplishment of the tasks of economic and cultural building and determine the main directions of their work at the current stage and the concrete paths of their participation in the practical fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses. The warm words of greeting, which are imbued with party concern, and the always concerned support for our proposals and initiatives on the part of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, personally engender a feeling of profound gratitude and give rise to an ardent aspiration to work even better and with greater results.

The purposeful leadership and constant assistance of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations have exerted a decisive influence on a rise in the overall level of the republic trade unions' organizing work in the period under review and have contributed to the unions' stronger organization, numerical growth and increased influence on all aspects of the life of the labor collectives.

Guided by Lenin's instructions, the party has set the unions a dual task: displaying the utmost concern for the development of the economy, and upsurge of production and, on this basis, a further rise in the people's well-being and displaying better concern for the working people's rights and interests and their work and social conditions. In tackling this task, the report observed, the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions and the trade union councils and committees are paying paramount attention to the development of the working people's creative assertiveness and their increasinglyextensive enlistment in production management. The trade union organizations regularly discuss drafts of the annual and 5-year plans and forward plans of the labor collectives' socioeconomic development and uncover resources for an increase in production efficiency and work quality. Extensive use is made for this purpose of permanent production conferences, meetings and conferences to conclude collective contracts, working people's amateur scientific-technical associations, worker control, brigade leader councils and other proven forms of democracy in the sphere of socialist production.

The report analyzed the activity of the republic's trade union organizations in the study, collation and introduction of progressive experience. Much was done in the period under review for, in particular, the extensive dissemination of the initiatives of the collectives of Zaporozhskaya Oblast for reducing manual labor, L'vovskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblasts for the introduction of a comprehensive product quality and production efficiency control system and Kiev and Cherkasskaya Oblasts for increasing the production and sale to the state of animal husbandry products, of the Yampol' beet growers and others, which were approved by the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees.

The work that was done on perfecting socialist competition contributed to a considerable extent to the fulfillment of the main socioeconomic targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan and the first year of the 11th.

At the same time the speaker criticized for shortcomings in the organization of competition the republic committees of the workers of coal, metallurgical and food insutry and construction and construction materials industry, which are mobilizing the collectives inadequately for the fuller use of resources and production potential, introduction of the achievements of science and technology and a reduction in unproductive losses. It is essential to target the participants in competition more purposefully toward the utmost intensification of social production, an increase in labor productivity and the more efficient use of all resources.

A big place in the report was devoted to questions of a careful attitude toward metal, fuel-energy resources and work time. It is necessary to continue to stimulate the public review of economy and thrift which is conducted in the republic, in which approximately 10 million persons participate annually. Over R3 billion were saved in the last 5 years alone thanks to the introduction of proposals received.

Particular attention was paid to the importance of the rational use of labor resources. A practicable way of tackling this task is, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, a sharp increase in labor productivity, the saving of every hour and every minute of work time, a reduction in manual labor and the adoption of additional measures to accelerate the production of comprehensive production automation and mechanization facilities. Great economic and social significance in this respect is attached to the introduction of the brigade form of the organization and remuneration of labor and the utmost strengthening of labor discipline.

Nonetheless, far from full use is yet being made of the possibilities of mass technical creativity in a number of sectors of the economy. A considerable number of scientific-technical innovations which had been accepted, but not introduced was brought to light in the course of a public stock-taking conducted on the eve of the congress. Greater persistence in the use of everything that is provided by the creative thought and initiative of pacesetters and innovators must be displayed by the All-Union Society of Inventors and Production Efficiency Experts and scientific-technical society republic councils.

The unions, the report said, have an important role in the accomplishment of the tasks connected with the development of agricultural production and the solution of socioeconomic problems of the countryside. The activity of the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, republic, oblast and rayon union committees and the primary organizations has been aimed at the further development of competition for a rise in the standard of farming, an increase in grain production and animal husbandry products, a strengthening of the fodder base and rational use of the machinery-tractor pool. Measures have been implemented for an improvement in the workers' work and social conditions and services for them in the field and at the farmsteads and for an extension of training personnel of the mass occupations.

A most important taks of the trade unions is practical implementation of the food program drawn up in accordance with the directives of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum. The trade union councils and committees are called on to continue to perfect competition on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, strengthening work relations with the workers of the processing sectors, develop the industrial collectives' and trade union organizations' patronage of the farm collectives and trade union committees in every possible way and strive for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of all orders of the countryside.

The speaker went on to describe in detail the republic trade unions' participation in reelization of the social program of the 5-year plan and the solution of such questions as an increase in workmanship and safety equipment, organization of the working people's sanatorium-resort treatment and an improvement in the housing and everyday conditions of workers, kolkhoz members, employees and the intelligentsia.

Mention was made in this connection of the important role of collective contracts and agreements on labor protection (on the kolkhozes). Over 36,000 of them are now concluded annually in the republic.

In the period under review the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions and the trade union councils and committees also participated actively in the examinstion and implementation of measures connected with an increase in the wage of workers and employees and the pay of kolkhoz members and an increase in the wage rates and salary scales of workers of the nonproduction sectors. Resources from the social consumption funds were spent and material incentive and housing and sociocultural construction funds were formed and used with the direct participation and control of the trade unions.

Some R11 billion or R2.6 billion more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan were spent in the 10th on measures for the health care of the working people and their children and an improvement in material support for working women, dietetic food and sanatorium-resort treatment. Some R5 billion were spent in this period on an improvement in production and social conditions and labor protection, and twice as much will be spent in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The task of the trade union organizations is to ensure that these huge resources be used fully, as intended, carefully and economically everywhere.

The Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions has adopted measures for an improvement in sanatorium-resort management in recent years. In accordance with the recent CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU decree, it is planned to perform a great deal of work on the introduction of new large-scale sanatoria and tourist complexes in the Crimea, Odessa and the Carpathians and begin the development of new resort zones. The speaker drew the attention of the construction ministries and departments to the need for the fulfillment of plans for the installation of resort and tourist facilities.

In the current 5-year period the plans of the ministries and departments provide for the building of an additional 200 sanatoria and health centers. Much has to be done for the further development of family recreation, and in the next 2-3 years it is necessary to prepare all trade union recreation centers and holiday hotels for the recuperation of parents and children and to more than double the number of places for this in the tourist centers.

V. A. Sologub observed that much had been done in the 5 years to secure healthy and safe work conditions. The trade union and management bodies must continue to tackle the tasks connected with this with even geaater persistence. It is intended in the 11th Five-Year Plan to basically complete the introduction of a system of labor safety standards which covers all sectors of production and which is unparalleled in the world.

Much space in the report was given to questions of an improvement in working people's housing conditions and trade-consumer services at their place of work. The republic trade union organizations adopted measures in the period under review to enhance the effectiveness of socialist competition for the on-schedule introduction and an improvement in the quality of the construction of housing and increased control over its allocation and fulfillment of the requirements of the new housing legislation. Much was done in this time to extend the network of worker and student canteens, and the network of stores and order desks at the production enterprises was doubled. The practice of the joint work of the republic's trade union and management authorities on the creation of comprehensive acceptance centers and consumer service workshops was approved by the AUCCTU. It is the task of the trade union organizations to display initiative and persistence more actively and, together with the soviet and management authorities, do everything to ensure that concrete concern for each specific individual be seen everywhere.

Under current conditions, the speaker emphasized, tremendous significance is attached to questions of the communist education of the working people and shaping in them of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, high consciousness and morality and an active position in life. For the trade unions, which unite all working people--party members and nonparty persons--these tasks are of special urgency. All trade union components are obliged to be in practice, as V. I. Lenin emphasized, organs of the "labor and socialist education of the entire working people's masses to a man." The efforts of the trade union organizations in the period under review were aimed at ensuring the close unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education with regard for the singularities of different categories of working people and the youth. For a stimulation of the unions' educational activity importance is attached to the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological, Political Education" and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's books "The Small Land," "Revival," "Virgin Land" and "Reminiscences".

It is the trade union organizations' duty to support and disseminate more energetically the best experience of educational work in the labor collecrives and introduce new forms of cultural-educational work making possible the more efficient use of the working people's and youth's free time in the interests of their ideological and spiritual enrichment. It is necessary to increase the labor collectives' influence on the shaping of people's sensible requirements and wage an aggressive struggle against manifestations of a consumerist attitude toward life.

The trade union organizations must constantly improve the ideological-political, labor, moral and legal education of the younger generation and display more concern for the young men and women's professional tuition and their retention on the job and an improvement in work, social and recreational conditions and enlist the young people more actively in the collectives' social life. Constant attention should also continue to be paid to the youth's military-patriotic education and its preparation for the defense of our socialist fatherland.

The speaker paid much attention to an improvement in the trade unions' organizational work. In the period under review the republic's trade unions grew numerically and their ranks were reinforced by 4.5 million persons, including 2.8 million kolkhoz members. This sectorial trade union, which unites more than 5 million persons, is currently the most populous. In accordance with the directives of the 25th CPSU Congress, a great deal of work was done to improve the structure of the sectorial trade unions in accordance with the structure of management of the economy. Two new republic trade union committees were formed—of oil and gas industry workers and fruit and vegetable industry and procurement workers.

The Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions and the trade union councils and committees have made a constant study of the work of the primary trade union organizations and trade union groups. The initiative of the best trade union group organizers—production pacesetters of the republic—who have appealed for work to be performed under the motto "Not a Single Straggler in the Trade Union Group," has been broadly supported.

Many trade union councils and committees are characterized by specificity and an ability to rely on the trade union activists and concentrate their efforts on the priority tasks. Unfortunately, not all of them are working thus, to which Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy correctly drew attention at the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress and in the speech at the time of the meeting of Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidates with trade union leaders last June. The speaker emphasized the importance of a constant improvement in the style and methods of the work of the trade union authorities, of the selection and training of personnel and of control and the verification of performance.

On behalf of the 13th Ukrainian Trade Unions' Congress the speaker assured the CPSU Central Committee, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and AUCCTU that the republic's trade unions would continue to be a dependable support and combat assistant of the Lenin Party in all areas of the nationwide struggle for communism.

The report of the UkSSR Trade Unions' Auditing Commission was delivered by its chairman, G. K. Leonchuk.

The reports of the Ukranian Council of Trade unions and the Auditing Commission were discussed.

The delegates spoke of the republic working people's warm approval of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the fruitful activity of the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and described the great enthusiasm with which the republic's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia are working on implementation of the program of the country's social and economic development outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The report of the Credentials Commission was delivered by its chairman, F. Ye. Nishchiy.

Discussion of the reports of the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions and the Auditing Commission continued at the evening session.

The congress was addressed by AUCCTU Secretary A. V. Viktorov.

The 13th Ukrainian Trade Unions' Congress continues today.

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SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Speech by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at 13th Ukrainian Trade Unions' Congress on 26 February 1982]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

In the recently adopted decree "60th Anniversary of the formation of the USSR" the CPSU Central Committee calls on communists, Komsomol members and working people of all the country's nations and nationalities to greet this splendid event with new achievements in realization of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the development of the economy and the strengthening of the defense capability of the country and a rise in the Soviet people's well-being and culture. The trade unions of the Soviet Ukraine, which unite 25 million persons, that is, practically all the republic's working people, are called on to make a fitting contribution to the accomplishment of these honorable and responsible tasks.

In the socialist society the trade unions are endowed with enormous rights and powers in production management and the solution of educational, economic and social questions and participate actively in the refinement and development of socialist democracy. This is a truly great army of labor capable of successfully tackling the most complex tasks.

Having shown the viability of Lenin's principles of the trade unions' organizational development, historical experience testifies convincingly that "communication with the mass, that is, with the vast majority of workers (and, subsequently, all working people) is the most important and most basic condition of the success of any trade union activity." Thus said V. I. Lenin. This experience and the entire logic of the proletariat's class struggle also testify that the strength of the trade unions and the guarantee of their successful activity lie in the proven leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party. The Communist Party and the Soviet state support the trade unions and their multifaceted activity aimed at the development of production and an improvement in work conditions, a constant rise in the people's well-being, a refinement of the socialist way of life and the formation of the new man in every possible way.

You know, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, what great attention the 26th CPSU Congress paid to the trade unions and their increased role in the life of each labor collective and the accomplishment of the tasks of communist building. It is currently its first anniversary. We may say with complete justification that the congress' decisions, which received the unanimous support of the party and the entire Soviet people, are being implemented consistently and are having an ever increasing impact on the course of events in the world. A new step forward was taken in the past year in the development of the economy, science and culture of the country and all the fraternal union republics. The moral-political unity of our people and their cohesion around the Communist Party, the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, loyal continuer of the great Leninist cause, have become even stronger.

Comrades! The historical truth and great creative force of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin have been convincingly corroborated by the conversion of actual socialism into a decisive factor of world development and by new victories of the world revolutionary process. The future, as V. I. Lenin foresaw, belongs to communism. But the path of the revolutionary renewal of the world, the path of pioneers, is difficult. We are now witnessing a serious exacerbation of the international situation brought about by the increased aggressiveness of American imperialism and its allies together with the Beijing hegemonists. The enemies of peace made, in particular, a dangerous attempt to take advantage of and exacerbate the events in Poland for their own insidious ends. Impudently and unceremoniously interfering in this country's internal affairs and flagrantly flouting the elementary standards of international law, the imperialists of the United States and certain other countries are inciting internal counterrevolution in every way possible, endeavoring to tear Poland away from the socialist community and destabilize the situation on the European continent. A particular gamble has been made here, as you know, on splitting the trade union movement and turning the so-called "free" trade unions, whose leaders were political adventurists, into an opposition, antisocialist force.

The decisive measures of the Military Council of National Salvation adopted in accordance with the Polish Constitution struck a serious blow at these ominous plans.

Under the conditions of the imperialists' inflammation of international tension our party's Central Committee and the Soviet government are firmly defending the cause of detente and fittingly rebuffing the irresponsible attempts to bring the world to the verge of thermonuclear catastrophe.

Profound realism and an all-around consideration of the alignment of class forces and consistent defense of the interests of peace and socialism--this is the guarantee of the success of the foreign policy course formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress, which is being pursued persistently and purposefully by our party's Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally.

I believe, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy observed, we are all agreed that this congress is being held in a businesslike, exacting atmosphere. The results of the work done in the period under review were shown thoroughly and self-critically in the report of the republic Council of Trade Unions delivered by Comrade V. A. Sologub. Many interesting thoughts concerning a rise in the level of the trade unions' organizing and educational work, specific proposals and also critical observations were expressed in the delegates' speeches. Their implementation will undoubtedly contribute to an improvement in the entire work of the trade union organizations. As far as the proposals within the competence of the state authorities are concerned, they will be examined attentively in the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and the appropriate ministries and departments. I believe that the AUCCTU also will turn its attention to some of them.

I am sure that none of those here present has any doubt that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's requirement put forward in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum: "It is necessary to work better. To compile plans better and fulfill them better. Organize production better and produce better. In a word, to work more efficiently" fully applies to the activity of the trade unions. This is made incumbent upon us by, primarily, the crucial tasks which confront us in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Their accomplishment was, as you know, made more difficult by the fact that last year we were unable, for reasons discussed in detail at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, to reach the charted boundaries in a number of important indicators. And this means that this year it is necessary not only to fulfill the set plans and quotas but to surpass them and to do the maximum possible to make good the lag that was allowed to develop in a number of sectors.

Particular attention should be paid to the work of the base sectors--coal and chemical industry, ferrous metallurgy and power engineering--and also the sectors producing consumer goods. We are obliged to secure the on-schedule introduction of the most important national economic facilities, primarily capacity at the AES and agricultural machine-building enterprises, and implement fully the program of housing and cultural-social construction.

It is very important that each farm, rayon and oblast fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurement of grain, sugar beets, potatoes, milk, meat and other farming and animal husbandry products.

An increase in the rate of labor productivity growth based on an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the rational use of all resources is a task of paramount importance for all sectors without exception.

The trade unions are called on to actively influence the accomplishment of these tasks by their activity and make skillful use of their extensive possibilities to mobilize the working people for the achievement of the main goals of the party's economic policy. It is primarily a question of an increase in the efficiency of socialist competition. Our republic has splendid traditions here. And it is a matter of honor for the trade union workers to develop these traditions and multiply the wealth of experience.

But it has been correctly said here in this connection that there are still many shortcomings, primarily formalism, pointless bustle and, sometimes, mismanagement in the work of a number of trade union councils and committees in the organization of competition. The authority of the socialist pledges has diminished in certain collectives, and the factors impeding the achievement of the planned results are not being removed in good time. And it is not simply a case of their fulfillment being inadequately organized in a number of instances; they are frequently adopted without due substantiation and calculations.

Persistence is not always displayed in the fulfillment of pledges with respect to labor productivity growth, economies in resources and contractual supplies. The delegates spoke about this. And what does nonfulfillment of their plans and pledges by such collectives as, say, the "Krivorozhstal'" or Zhdanov Plant imeni Il'ich signify? It leads to the point where many allied collectives (engineers, construction workers)--and not only of our republic--experience a metal shortfall, fail to provide the economy with the necessary machines and do not introduce important facilities on time. Consequently, the labor rhythm of entire sectors is disrupted.

Nor can it be considered correct that the trade union committees and the press, television and radio, which propagandize socialist pledges extensively at the initial stage, when they are adopted, pay considerably less attention to how they are being fulfilled and how the charted boundaries are being reached. After all, this is the main aspect of the matter. And, of course, it is bad enough when the pledges are not fulfilled. But it is even worse when a high-minded appraisal is not made of this, the reasons are not analyzed and conclusions for the future are not drawn.

The trade unions can and must do considerably more for propaganda of the achievements of the socialist competition winners and the progressive labor methods of the innovators.

The miners Nikolay Nikolayevich Skrypnik and Aleksandr Nikolayevich Nosov, the metallurgists Nikolay Petrovich Bondarenko and Yuriy Grigor'yevich Yefimenko, the construction workers Sergey Ivanovich Chekalin and Vladimir Sergeyevich Plakhotin, the weavers Vera Vasil'yevna Kolomiyets and Galina Andreyevna Kuchina, the machine operator Nikolay Andreyevich Lavrik, the stockbreeder-operator Leonid Vladimirovich Mendak, the beet grower Feodosiy Dmitriyevich Mel'nichuk, pacesetters all, and many, many others, matured in the 10th Five-Year Plan and were on a par with those known to the whole country. Honor and glory to our splendid workers and all right-flank men of socialist competition!

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy paid great attention to the tasks of the trade unions, party and Komsomol organizations and management authorities for dissemination of the experience of the innovators and the growth of their ranks. We expect, he emphasized, more purposeful work in this area for the Exhibition of Achievements of the UkSSR Economy also. After all, it is frequently the case, unfortunately, that neighboring enterprises even, not to mention other rayons, cities and oblasts, are unaware of innovations which produce good results.

Many decisions have been adopted, including those adopted by the trade union authorities, on, for example, dissemination of the Zaporozh'ye people's experience of reducing manual labor. This is being tackled purposefully in Donetskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, L'vovskaya and Khar'kovskaya Oblasts and the city of Kiev. At the same time the proportion of manual labor is still being reduced very slowly in Cherkasskaya, Vinnitskaya, Chernigovskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya Oblasts and in light industry, construction materials industry, engineering and metal working. It is considerable, as before, in the industry of Krymskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Zakarpatskaya Oblasts.

A reduction in unproductive, heavy manual labor is a task of tremendous economic and social importance. It is also a concrete manifestation of concern for man, his work conditions and his health. Who if not the trade unions should take up this extremely necessary and noble job? And the party organizations will support them.

The trade union organizations possess many effective levers of influencing an increase in production efficiency in the accomplishment of production tasks. They are participating directly in perfecting technical norm-setting, moral and material stimulation and the organization of production and labor, mass economic primary education and the production efficiency expert and inventor's movement. And more is asked of him to whom much has been given, as they say.

The trade unions have much good work to their credit in this respect. Substantial results are produced by spot inspections and reviews of economies and thrift, the introduction in production of the achievements of science and progressive experience and the use of reserves in each job, the creative cooperation of the workers, engineering-technical personnel and the scientists and competitive reviews of professional skill. But it has to be said plainly that here also inadequate use is being made of available potential. Thus a revision of production norms is not always accompanied by extensive explanatory work and is at times not backed up by concrete organizational-technical measures. Impermissible slowness is tolerated in the introduction of inventions and production efficiency expert proposals. The role of material and moral incentives is still underestimated at a number of enterprises and construction projects, and equalization is sometimes permitted in the payment of bonuses, which does not stimulate people to work with the maximum input or to increase product quality.

The work of the permanent production conferences, these being a big force, given good organization, is in need of a considerable improvement in certain labor collectives. It is sufficient to say that more than 1.1 million persons participate in them in our republic alone. Their efforts should be concentrated more actively, primarily on a quest for and the implementation of intrinsic production potential and the removal and, even better, prevention of shortcomings and the causes thereof.

The development of the brigade forms of the organization and remuneration of labor also merits the trade union committees' closest attention. As experience shows, this is a very promising matter, but at the same time not simple. It is no secret that undue haste is permitted in places in staffing the brigades and switching them to the new work conditions, and, in particular, all details of the dependence of wages on labor participation are not thought through, which merely discredits a good idea. The Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, republic trade union committees and the ministries and departments should organize specific training with the leaders of consolidated brigades working on a single order.

And, of course, questions connected with the inculcation in the working people and, primarily, the youth of a conscious, responsible attitude toward work, public property and public duty and high moral qualities should constantly be within the trade unions' field of vision. It must always be remembered that the slightest deviations from the standards and principles of the Soviet way of life--whether they be manifestations of cupidity or a vulgar disregard for public interests--considerably harm (economically and morally) the cause of communist building.

Losses of work time in industry and construction are still considerable owing to absenteeism and other breaches of labor discipline. This applies particularly to a number of enterprises and construction sites of Odesskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Zakarpatskaya and Chernigovskaya Oblasts, the coal industry, engineering and metal working and construction materials industry. Lax management, embezzlement, including so-called "petty" theft, downing tools and elementary carelessness are also the cause of losses. These shameful phenomena and relapses into a petit bourgeois mentality and morality arise where a conciliatory, lenient attitude toward them is permitted.

The interests of the cause demand a resolute intensification of the struggle against this evil and a tightening of control over the amount of labor and the amount of consumption. This corresponds fully to the principles of socialism, this is just, and we must struggle for this in earnest. And the trade unions must play an important part here. Your possibilities here are enormous. Worker meetings and comrades' courts, worker honor councils, mentorship, and the press--the entire arsenal of means of moral and material influence should be geared to the creation everywhere of an atmosphere of intolerance toward and universal condemnation of all who endeavor to take from society as much as possible while giving it as little as possible.

It is necessary to inculcate an active position in life in every worker. After all, it is frequently the case that honest, conscientious workers adopt an impartial attitude toward the fact that labor discipline is being violated, instances of drunkenness are tolerated and inflated reports are being written right alongside them, in the same shop, brigade or link. If everyone not only worked well but also adopted a truly irreconcilable attitude toward shortcomings, things would go considerably better here and we would achieve more.

Everyone should understand that the source of material benefits and the growth of the people's well-being is labor and only labor and that it is only possible to consume what has been produced. There is no need to show how important it is to convey this truth to our young people, who have frequently not yet acquired the proper conditioning of labor and life. Neither time nor efforts shouldbe spared here—after all, the young people are our country's future, and it is they who have to take over the baton of the older generations.

You know, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitsky emphasized, how much has been done in recent years for a rise in the working people's living standard. The real income of the republic's population increased 41 percent (per capita) in the Ninth and 10th Five-Year Plans. Payments and allowances from the social funds increased 74 percent and last year constituted almost R22 billion--an average of R437 per inhabitant. Some 16.4 million persons obtained new apartments or improved their housing conditions in the last two 5-year plans. The wide-ranging program of social measures outlined for the 11th Five-Year Plan by the 26th CPSU Congress is being implemented consistently.

Much in the accomplishment of the tasks directly connected with an improvement in our people's work, living and social conditions depends on the persistence and initiative of the trade unions. It is this that is indicated by the example of the republic's foremost collectives--the "Zavod 'Arsenal'" imeni V. I. Lenin, imeni S. P. Korolev, "Dneproshina" imeni XXV s''yezda KPSS and Sumy imeni Frunze production associations, the Kiev Polytechnical Institute imeni 50-letiya Velikoy Oktyabr'skoy sotsialisticheskoy revolyutsii, the Kiev "Polskovskiy" Sovkhoz and many others—where questions concerning the creation of the essential conditions for people's highly productive labor, training and meaningful recreation are being tackled well.

Where man and his needs are the center of attention, there results are produced.

The trade union organizations are called on to do everything to ensure that proprietorial use be made of the tremendous resources allocated for the construction of housing, children's preschool establishments, hospitals and clinics, the development of resorts, the installation of everyday-service premises, expansion of the public catering and consumer service network and the protection of labor and an improvement in its conditions.

Effective worker control of the operation of the stores, restaurants, municipal transport and the entire services sphere and the correctness of the allocation of housing, observance of labor legislation, environmental protection, sport and tourism, and the amateur arts, children's playtime--in a word, everything concerning the work, life and social existence of the working man and the members of his family—should be at the center of the trade union organizations' attention and a subject of their daily concern.

At the same time it is necessary in outlining at the congress a work program for the coming period to determine several major, priority tasks on whose accomplishment the trade unions must work persistently in the next few years. Supporting what was said on this score in the report and the delegates' speeches, I would like to dwell, in particular, on the following concrete questions.

First, every enterprise and every sector must have and implement on a planned basis a precise program of the mechanization and automation of production processes, an improvement in the organization of production and an appreciable reduction on this basis in manual labor.

Second, we have realistic opportunities for doing everything necessary in the next 3-4 years at every enterprise for a further improvement in work conditions in accordance with modern requirements, including production aesthetics, and installing good consumer-service premises everywhere.

Further, both in the past and, unfortunately, at this congress also the question of special clothing has been raised. Republic ministry and department leaders, Gosplan and, of course, the trade union authorities need to display greater initiative and enterprise in this matter. As the example of the collectives of the "Zaporozhtransformator" Production Association, the Mine imeni gazety "Sotsialisticheskiy Donbass," the Kiev "Stroyindustriya" Works and other enterprises testifies, much in this respect may be done on the spot, directly at the enterprises--given the desire and persistence. In particular, it is possible and necessary for there to be everywhere areas for laundering and dry cleaning the special clothing and to organize workshops for its alteration and repair. This does not require large outlays. And there is no doubt that if we all set about this properly, with both hands, so to speak, we will solve this problem, and many others also.

A considerable step forward was taken in the period under review in an improvement in the organization of public catering and consumer services for the working people at work. We need to continue this work persistently in order by the end of the 5-year plan to have increased to the norm the number of seats in all worker canteens and to have made full provision for hot meals for those employed in work underground, on night and evening shifts, in open-cut mines and at construction sites, field camps and farmsteads and also for students.

An important task is providing young families with housing. For this reason it is essential to be more active in building small family houses and hostels.

Formulation of the question of recreation centers, holiday hotels and tourist centers of the trade unions and enterprises also being prepared for family recreation also merits the utmost support. It is essential that the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions and the republic trade union committees in conjunction with the appropriate ministries and departments outline a concrete plan of action for the accomplishment of these and other tasks and apply all forces for their realization. These questions should also be reflected in collective contracts. It is important here to raise responsibility for fulfillment of the reciprocal, bilateral--I stress, bilateral--commitments which they stipulate. Only in this case will success be guaranteed.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on to observe that in matters large and small success is always determined by people, their conscientious, honest attitude toward any job and their ability to organize this job, bring it to a conclusion and achieve the set goal.

Many splendid skilled workers and activists—communists and nonparty people, competent people profoundly devoted to the cause—work in the republic's trade unions. Their selfless labor is valued highly by our party and our people.

Now, when we have to tackle increased, qualitatively new—in scale and nature—tasks, the significance of the enterprising, purposeful activity of the personnel increases immeasurably.

Particular urgency is attached to an improvement in the style and methods of trade union work and the personnel's increased responsibility for the entrusted assignment. Specifically, it is a question, inter alia, of a rise in the level of organization and supervision of the fulfillment of adopted decisions.

It is well known that many trade union committees and councils are still carried away by memoranda writing and a large number of frequently crowded meetings and sessions, whose benefits are few and sometimes entirely invisible. At the same time a considerable proportion of good, practicable decisions and measures is being implemented only partially or in breach of the specified times.

A no less important task is improving the work of the local level and increasing the fighting efficiency of every primary and shop organization and trade union group.

After all, it is here that the fulfillment of all our plans is primarily ensured. And our organizing and mass-political work should be concentrated directly in the labor collectives.

All this requires a further improvement in work with the personnel and with the large trade union aktiv. It is necessary to more boldly promote to trade union work capable organizers primarily from the ranks of the foremost workers, particularly women, and also specialists and to raise exactingness toward the communists elected to the trade union bodies.

Trade union activist is not only a high title but also a responsible assignment.

The ability to always be in the thick of people, know their everyday needs and requirements, come to a person's assistance in good time and support him at a time of difficulty, react sharply to shortcomings and always occupy a high-minded, party position—these are the qualities which are required of those whom the members of the collective have entrusted to be trade union leaders. In inculcating such qualities in all trade union personnel it is necessary to rid ourselves resolutely of people who have become bureaucratized and who are sluggish and unenterprising. I am sure you will agree that it is only on this condition that all the trade union organizations will be up to the modern requirements and tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said in conclusion:

This congress has shown that the republic's trade unions have everything necessary for successful work. All the trade unions' useful work and initiatives will, as always, be most actively supported by the party and state authorities.

Permit me to wish you, comrade delegates, and, through you, all members of the trade unions and all working people of the republic fruitful work and creative new successes in fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and a fitting greeting of a splendid date--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

There is no doubt that the trade unions of the Soviet Ukraine--a combat detachment of the USSR's trade unions--will continue to be the active organizers of the masses and the dependable support of the party organizations in implementation of the plans of communist building.

(Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was received with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause)

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UKRAINIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS ELECTS PRESIDIUM

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The first plenum of the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions elected by the 13th Ukrainian Trade Unions' Congress, which examined organizational matters, was held on 26 February.

The plenum elected a Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions' Presidium of 21 persons.

V. A. Sologub was elected chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, and A. V. Yefimenko, M. A. Zapol'skiy, Yu. S. Zubenko, I. F. Poyda, V. I. Sivolob and N. M. Slavinskiy were elected secretaries. Hero of Socialist Labor T. V. Bychenok, seamstress at the Kiev Factory imeni Smirnov-Lastochkin, was elected Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions secretary on an unpaid basis.

An Auditing Commission session elected as its chariman V. P. Kitsun.

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GRISHKYAVICHUS ADDRESSES LITHUANIAN MVD MEETING

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[EL'TA report on proceedings, speech by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, at 15 February meeting of MVD workers in Vilnius]

[Text] Vilnius, 15 February--A republic meeting was held today in the new Palace of Culture and Sport of the Lithuanian SSR MVD of internal affairs authority executives which discussed the state of the maintenance of public order and the tasks to strengthen socialist legality and law and order in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A report was delivered by Yu. Mikalauskas, minister of internal affairs of the LiSSR.

The rapporteur and the other speakers observed that the republic's internal affairs' law enforcement authorities had performed a considerable amount of work on combating crime and breaches of public order. The public order-maintenance posts, preventive services of the labor collectives and the volunteer public-order squads have an increasingly big role in the strengthening of socialist legality. Several thousand squad members are on duty daily to maintain public order in the cities and neighborhoods alone. New forms and methods of education are being introduced and more effective measures aimed at eradicating the breaches of law and order which are encountered are being found in the collectives.

The meeting was addressed by I. Bogatyrev, deputy minister of internal affairs of the USSR.

A speech was delivered by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

V. Goncharov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. Petkyavichyus, chairman of the LiSSR KGB, A. Buylis, chief of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and leaders of the republic's law enforcement authorities participated in the meeting.

A year--the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan--has elapsed since the 26th party congress, Comrade P. Grishkyavichus said. Its results are being summed up everywhere. And it is primarily Soviet people's increased activeness and political and labor enthusiasm which is being stressed. The shock labor on implementation of the congress' historic decisions is convincing testimony to the unanimous approval of and ardent support for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the multifaceted activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. This is a striking manifestation of the resolve to accomplish all the tasks set by the party.

As you know, a big program of economic and social development in accordance with the congress' decisions is being implemented by the party organization and all working people of our republic.

The first year of the new five-year plan was marked by persistent and intensive labor. And although it was very difficult, it was crowned with certain successes. Industry fulfilled the annual plan for sold commodity output 101.1 percent and production thereof increased 5 percent compared with 1980. Labor productivity increased 3.8 percent, and this accounted for 83 percent of the entire industrial production increase.

The production of consumer goods increased 3.8 percent compared with the previous year. The most pronounced increase was secured in the manufacture of carpeting, furniture, confectionary products and certain other commodities.

The construction workers also worked pretty well, in the main. Installed fixed capital was in excess of R1 billion. Five percent more capital investments were assimilated than in 1980, and there was a 2-percent increase in construction and installation. The quota for the construction of schools and medical and children's preschool establishments was fulfilled, and the plan for the introduction of housing was overfulfilled by 5 percent.

The agricultural workers considerably overfulfilled the plans for the sale of plant-growing products to the state.

But the difficult recent years had a particularly negative effect on our principal agricultural sector--animal husbandry. Of course, the trouble was primarily the fact that fodder production lagged behind the growing requirements. Whence a considerable drop in the productiveness of the animals, particularly the cows. The productive qualities of the milch herd replenishment declined owing to inadequate feeding. For this reason last year also, although the conditions of the summer feeding were better, cow productiveness did not increase on many farms. The annual milk yield per cow of the public herd declined by 454 kilos in 1981 compared with 1977 and constituted 2,913 kilos.

Similar difficulties arose in meat production also.

Despite this, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers are doing everything to maintain the population's provision with animal husbandry products at the level of past years.

If we take per capita consumption of these products, relative stability is observed here. Some 80 kilos of meat products were consumed per capita in the republic in 1975, and 81 kilos in 1980. Consumption of dairy products also remains roughly at the level of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Unfortunately, on the one hand people's objectively growing requirements and, on the other, these negative trends in agricultural production sometimes lead to difficulties in providing the market with certain types of meat and dairy products.

And, furthermore, it needs to be borne in mind that any, even the most short-term, disruption or breakdown in the rhythmic supply of the market with certain food products immediately gives rise to sharp fluctuations in the demand for these products. This is what happened, for example, at the end of last year with butter, when, following late delivery to the stores, the demand for butter suddenly spurted almost twofold-people began to stockpile.

A considerable part in the replenishment of food resources in our republic has traditionally been played by the rural inhabitants' private subsidiary farms. Unfortunately, in the last decade, primarily in connection with the reduced numbers of the rural population, the production and sale to the state of animal husbandry products by this sector began to decline. The CPSU Central Committee and the government of the country have determined important measures stimulating the development of the citizens' subsidiary farms and their sale of product surpluses to the state. The development of the subsidiary farms assumes a plan-oriented, more stable nature to a certain extent with the introduction of a system of contracts for the purchase of products from the population which also provides for fodder supplies. In turn, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers have adopted a number of additional measures for securing more favorable conditions for the development of the subsidiary farms. The size of the plots of land directly on the central grounds has been increased and a firm policy of the mandatory construction in the countryside of one-bedroom apartments with farm construction has been adopted. As a rule, all cities of rayon jurisdiction (formerly rayon centers) and urban-type communities have been converted into the central estates of adjacent farms in order that their residents also have the right to the development of subsidiary farming.

The measures are already beginning to produce positive results. The subsidiary farms' sale of livestock and poultry increased 11 percent and of milk 4 percent last year compared with 1980.

As a whole, despite the difficulties, there is every reason to look to the future with optimism. There are opportunities this year even to take a marked step forward in the sphere of agriculture. More winter wheat was sown than ever before. All the cereals' seeds have been prepared, and equipment repair is being completed. It is gratifying that people in the countryside are working strenuously and with a sense of duty, endeavoring to do everything to fulfill the adopted pledges.

There are certain shortcomings and difficulties and unsolved problems in industry also. The plan for the production of artificial soft leather, leather footwear, teenagers' bicycles, domestic refrigerators, meat, whole milk products and a number of other products--mainly consumer goods--was not fulfilled last year.

Despite the fact that the plans for the production of certain commodities are being fulfilled, there remains a shortage of them nonetheless. These are primarily cotton cloth and linen and articles made thereof.

Permit me to cite certain figures. The delivery for sale of cotton cloth to the republic's trading network increased from 15.6 million meters in 1976 to almost 22 million meters in 1981 (a 40-percent increase); of linen from 3.6 to 4.7 million meters respectively (an increase of more than 30 percent); and of bedding from 220,000 to 352,000 sets (a 59-percent increase). As you can see, the sale of all these commodities now in short supply has increased by a factor of 1.5 in the last 5 years. Why, then, is there still a shortage of them?

The answer lies in increased demand. Consequently, the main path to a solution of this problem is to build up production and find additional commodity resources, which is being done by our industry and trading organizations. For example, the resources of cotton cloth increased by a factor of almost 1.5 in 1981 compared with 1980 thanks to its above-plan manufacture and additional allocations by the union authorities.

The situation concerning leather footwear remains more complex. Our people's requirements here also are, naturally, growing, yet actually average per capita leather footwear consumption has remained at the 1975 level and constituted 3.2 pairs in 1980. If, in addition, we add the low quality of the footwear (rejects in 1980 constituted 12.9 percent and 13.5 percent in 1981), the dissatisfaction justifiably being displayed by the working people is understandable. In the recent period the republic Ministry of Light Industry has achieved considerable successes in a quantitative and qualitative improvement in the production of the majority of products, but this has not been the case with footwear. Criticism of the ministry on this issue is, in principle, justified, and we have to adopt urgent and decisive measures for a radical improvement in the situation.

Despite the difficulties, the working people's well-being continues to grow. The average monthly wage of workers and employees in 1981 increased 2 percent compared with 1980 and amounted to R169. Kolkhoz members' pay increased 5 percent and amounted to $140 a month. Retail commodity turnover increased 5 percent. On a per capita average it constituted R1,253 and was 30 percent more than in 1975. It has to be said that this year also market allocations of the main food and nonfood commodities not only are not declining but increasing in many products.

The volume of consumer services increased 6 percent, including 6.5 percent in the countryside. They constituted an average R38 per capita--41 percent more than in 1975. Consumer services extend to more than 990 kolkhozes and sovkhozes or 93 percent of them.

Unswervingly fulfilling the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress, the republic party organization will struggle persistently and insistently for the unconditional realization of the quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan in all sectors of the economy and a rise in the population's material and cultural living standard.

At the same time it must always be remembered that the accomplishment of the tasks of economic and social development put forward by the party demands a constant strengthening of discipline in each area of work, increased responsibility, the strictest observance of socialist legality, a strengthening of law and order and increased struggle against all infringements of the law.

An important part here has been and is being played by the law enforcement authorities, including the internal affairs authorities. It may be noted with satisfaction today that they have devotedly performed and continue to perform their duty at all stages of socialist and communist building.

As throughout the country, in our republic also much has been done to improve the activity of the militia, prosecutor's office, the court and the judicial authorities. The level of legality has risen and public order has been strengthened as the result of common efforts. A reduction in crime is to be observed in a number of rayons, many centers of population and labor collectives. A big positive contribution to the strengthening of socialist legality and law and order is being made by the party, soviet and law enforcement authorities of the cities of Vilnius, Kaunas and Alitus and Kayshyadorskiy, Prenayskiy, Shakyayskiy and Yurbarkskiy rayons.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the LiSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers value this contribution highly. I want once again to express to you and the entire personnel gratitude for the successful accomplishment of the set tasks and the organization and discipline displayed here.

It is gratifying that crime decreased somewhat last year, but this must not be grounds for complacency. Using accumulated experience, it is necessary to adopt all measures for a further strengthening of socialist legality and law and order. This is all the more essential in that infringements of the law in the republic are still widespread.

The most important present-day tasks are ensuring model public order and combating serious crimes, infringements of the law among the youth, embezzlement of socialist property, negligent management, speculation, bribe-taking, parasitism and drunkenness. The internal affairs authorities, primarily the departments for combating embezzlement of socialist property and speculation, have stepped up their work in fulfillment of these tasks. But the situation demands the continued concentration in this field of the efforts of all our law enforcement authorities and a keener and more uncompromising struggle against these transgressions.

While paying tribute to the skill and selfless labor of the majority of workers of the internal affairs authorities we need today to draw attention to the most characteristic shortcomings in their work. In order to create the appearance of a felicitous situation with respect to the crime-detection rate certain militia workers continue to leave crimes off the list or reach unwarranted decisions on waving the institution of criminal proceedings. The largest number of such instances occurs in Vilnius, Shyaulyay and Panevezhis, Kaunas' Panemunskiy Rayon and Vil'nyusskiy, Ionavskiy, Kedaynskiy, Panevezhskiy and Shilutskiy rayons. This does not contribute to a strengthening of law and order. It is necessary to declare a resolute struggle against red tape and slowness and increase the promptitude of the detection and investigation of crimes.

Educational work with the personnel of the MVD authorities remains a bottleneck. It is here that the reasons for instances of a careless attitude toward performance of their duty, low culture in work, rudeness in dealing with the citizens, exceeding their authority, drunkenness, breaches of discipline and even crimes on the part of certain workers are to be found.

Instances of unseemly behavior and breaches of discipline on the part of internal affairs workers, for which disciplinary and, sometimes, criminal proceedings even are brought against them, are still frequent.

Many crimes, the bulk of which are recurrent or serious, moreover, are committed under the influence of alcohol. We are forced to admit that we are fulfilling the party decisions on combating this social evil unsatisfactorily. Certain meetings, conferences and festive and other social measures culminate, as before, in sessions involving liquor. Instances of drunkenness in connection with birthdays and on other pretexts directly on official premises have become more frequent. We must put an end to this intolerable phenomenon. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee will once again harshly condemn this immoral practice and determine strict measures to combat it in the very near future.

I would like to draw attention to one further question related to the problems being discussed today. This is the situation in collective horticulture. It should be said that this useful business has been interpreted correctly by the majority of our working people--workers and ordinary employees--and is being conducted well and is of obvious benefits. But some leading workers and employees have taken the wrong path: they have neither planted nor sown, but homes grow up right away, like mushrooms after the rain, and in many cases, moreover, are being built illegally, by way of a variety of abuses. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee has already examined questions connected with this, and a number of workers have been punished along party and administrative lines. Unfortunately, the proper conclusions are not being drawn from this, and we are encountering abuses again and again. Unfortunately, it has to be said that the MVD authorities also are turning a blind eye to this. We are not aware of an instance of even one action being brought on their initiative or of a warning being received by the party authorities concerning abuses in the acquisition of building materials and the illegal use of transport and mechanisms.

In a word, there is an urgent need for the most decisive measures in this matter also. The proposal recommending that leading workers not engaged in construction on the cultivated areas will obviously be adopted, in addition to other measures. And those who have acquired materials for the building of small homes or villas will have to hand them over to the worker collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed the party committees to hold more strictly to account those who display carelessness and passiveness in the struggle against infringements of the law, embezzlement, bribe-taking and abuses. The law enforcement authorities are obliged to react more keenly and without delay to the warnings received concerning these crimes. It is necessary to perform persistent and better work on restoring embezzled property to the state and also on removing the causes and conditions contributing to crime.

All shortcomings and mistakes in work must be keenly and scrupulously assessed. There must be more of an impact here on the part of the internal affairs' authorities' party and Komsomol organizations. It is their duty to strive to ensure that each employee be a model of discipline and devotion to the cause of communism and an example of a creative and responsible approach to the accomplishment of the set tasks.

The ministry party committee, political workers and the primary party organizations of the city and rayon internal affairs departments should strive constantly for an increase in the fighting efficiency of the party organizations and the vanguard role of every communist and adopt measures for a further refinement of political education and an increase in the employees' ideological conditioning.

It is fitting to recall here the words of the CPSU Central Committee accountability report to the 26th congress to the effect that the Soviet people have a right to demand that the work of the law enforcement authorities be as efficient as possible and that each crime be duly investigated and the guilty parties deservedly punished.

It is necessary to enlist the working people more extensively in the fight against crime and to stimulate the efforts of all state, inspection and administrative authorities and public formations.

As already mentioned, a considerable amount of work has been done recently on an improvement in the qualitative composition of the internal affairs authority personnel and an increase in its professional qualifications. The gorkoms and raykoms have begun to pay more attention to these matters. But more still needs to be done.

All services of the internal affairs authorities are confronted with the big tasks determined by the 26th party congress. The congress' instructions make incumbent upon them a fundamental rise in the level of all activity and a display of even greater initiative, scrupulousness and implacability in the struggle against all breaches of law and order. As far as assistance on the part of the party and soviet authorities is concerned, as Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "in this matter the authorities maintaining law and order will be ensured full party support..."

In conclusion Comrade P. Grishkyavichus expressed the conviction that the communists and the entire personnel of the republic's internal affairs authorities would, fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 18th Lithuanian Communist Party congresses, apply all their powers and knowledge for a further strengthening of socialist legality and law and order and greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new successes.

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INFORMATION REPORT ON LATVIAN PARTY PLENUM

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 1

[LATinform report: "Information Report on a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum took place on 2 March 1982 in Riga.

The plenum discussed the question of the tasks of the republic party organization to further strengthen the fodder base in order to increase the output of livestock farming produce in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress .

LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee first secretary A.E. Voss opened the plenum.

LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee secretary V.A. Chemm delivered the report.

The following participated in the discussion of the report: Daugavpils party raykom first secretary P.B. Tsunskiy; Yelgava party raykom first secretary Ya. A. Kaleys; LaSSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and LaSSR Gosplan chairman M.L. Raman; mechanized milking foreman at the "Barkava" sovkhoz in Madona rayon, A.A. Strode; first secretary of the Leningradskiy party raykom, Riga city, A.P. Rubiks; Tukums party raykom first secretary A.A. Voyka; LaSSR minister of agriculture K.A. Shpogis; and chairman of the "Uzvara" kolkhoz in Bauska rayon, I.A. Yansons.

Sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department M.S. Khozyainov spoke at the meeting.

In conclusion, A.E. Voss addressed the plenum participants.

The LaSSR Central Committee plenum adopted an extended resolution on the question under discussion.

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SPEECH BY V.A. CHEMM AT LATVIAN PLENUM ON LIVESTOCK FARMING

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[LATinform stenographic-record report: "'On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization To Further Strengthen the Fodder Base in Order To Increase the Output of Livestock Farming Produce in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.' The Report by Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary V.A. Chemm"]

[Text] Comrades. The businesslike conditions and the labor and political enthusiasm among the republic's workers testify to the fact that under the leadership of the party stepped-up work is in progress to fulfill the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress decisions and the speech by comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum are mobilizing things for a successful fulfillment of the program outlined for the economic and social development of our country. The main task set by the CPSU for the current five-year plan is a steady improvement in the well-being of all Soviet people.

In implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress during 1981 the workers of the republic fulfilled ahead of schedule the tasks for the sale of industrial output, achieved further development in agricultural production and in science and culture, and created favorable prospects for improving work efficiency during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Socialist pledges have been adopted for 1982 and for the five-year plan as a whole. They provide for fulfillment of the five-year plan for the sale of industrial output by 20 December 1985, insuring all growth in the volumes of industrial output through labor productivity improvements, and completion in the main of the transfer to the team method for labor organization by the end of the five-year plan. The volume of agricultural production should increase 13 percent during the five-year plan.

This year the collectives of the industrial enterprises intend to complete the sales of their output ahead of schedule, by 29 December, in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. By the end of the year it is intended to produce above-plan industrial output worth R40 million, including R17 million of consumer goods. Rural workers, making extensive use of of the achievement of science and leading experience, have resolved to achieve significant growth in the output of all kinds of agricultural produce and to sell to the state at least 300,000 tons of grain, 290,000 tons of potatoes, 1.5 million tons of milk, 367,000 tons of meat in live weight measure, and more than 1.5 billion eggs.

In the successful fulfillment of tasks set for the republic's national economy for 1982, a special place should be given to questions of introducing the achievements of science and leading experience, improving labor organization and raising labor discipline, and constant concern for improvements in workers' qualifications. On this basis we should strive to achieve every possible saving of material and labor resources. "Economics should be economical"--this is the slogan of the 26th CPSU Congress, and it should become a guide in the work of all collectives, industrial enterprises, construction organizations, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In the ways to further improve the living standard of the workers as defined by the 26th CPSU Congress, the task of improving food supplies was moved to the forefront. For the purpose of finding a radical solution to this problem, the CPSU Central Committee recognized the need to draw up a special food program, whose basis is the further development of agricultural production.

Under the conditions of our republic, one key point in implementing the food program is a substantial increase in the output of livestock farming produce.

In accordance with the plans confirmed for the 11th Five-Year Plan we must reach an average annual meat production of 300,000 to 310,000 tons slaughtered weight and milk production of 1,8 to 1.9 million tons. This is why it is now extremely important to make an in-depth analysis of all aspects of livestock farming, reveal existing shortcomings, and define the still unutilized production reserves.

Tasks of increasing the output of livestock farming produce and improving livestock farming efficiency have always been at the center of attention in the party organization and the soviet and agricultural organs in the republic. The creation of more favorable economic conditions for farming, reinforcement of the material-technical base, and increases in fodder production, especially during the period following the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, promoted a significant growth in the producition of livestock farming produce at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. During that period the production of live-weight meat increased by a factor of 2.6, milk by 19 percent, and eggs by a factor of 3.6. Over the following 12 years, through 1978, indicators for livestock farming development improved constantly and insured fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans. However, starting in 1978, primarily as the result of nonfulfillment of plans for fodder procurement, growth rates in the output of produce from livestock farming have slowed. As a result, during the last five-year plan the republic did not manage to cope with deliveries of milk and meat for the state. Unfortunately, most of the republic's farms have not succeeded in achieving the necessary growth in the output of livestock farming during the first year of this five-year plan, either.

Within the republic, pig breeding and poultry farming are quite well developed. Further increases in the numbers of pigs and poultry will be at slower rates. Moreover, these forms of livestock farming require mainly concentrated fodders, whose reserves here are still limited. At the same time, much work is needed to further intensify these sectors. Weight increases for fattened hogs must be increased to reach at least 450 grams daily, and in poultry farming at least 230-240 eggs must be obtained each year from each bird.

Under the conditions in the republic it is cattle that provide the basic amount of livestock farming produce. Development rates during the 11th Five-Year Plan should be more rapid compared with the last five-year plan. We must increase the numbers of cattle, especially cows, and achieve a significant increase in the production of milk and meat. There are great reserves. Let us talk about some of them.

We must significantly improve matters in dairy farming. In order to fulfill the plan for the production of milk in the republic, by 1985 it will be necessary to insure a 14.1 percent growth compared with 1980.

In order to increase the dairy herd, during the in-stall period special concern must be shown for fundamental improvements in feeding for dairy cows, differentiating according to productiveness. Everywhere, increases in milk yield should be organized from cows that have calved, especially first calvers.

During the last 3 years there has been virtually no increase in the herds of cows at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, while at the same time the private sector continues to contract year after year. Possibilites do exist for increasing milk production and the herds of cows at all the farms in the republic. For example, in the public sector, each year 30 to 33 first calvers are added to each 100 cows in the herd, which makes it possible not only to renew but significantly increase the herd. However, Chemm noted, herd increases have been held back in recent times by the deteriorating work of the livestock breeding service which has permitted a worsening quality in the rearing of calves and care for the main herd. As a result, a large number of calves are rejected and average age of cows in the main herd has been unjustifiably lowered.

The administrations of the rayon agricultural-production association must achieve a sharp improvement in the work of the livestock breeding service. At the same time the raising of replacement calves must be organized at farms with high productiveness for cows, for subsequent transfer to thsoe kolkhozes and sovkhozes where the milk yield is low.

The Ministry of Agriculture, party raykoms and ispolkoms, local agricultural organs and farm bosses and specialists must radically improve work in dairy farming.

The most important thing in improving meat production is to wage a constant struggle for each kilogram of weight increase and for maximum return from each kilogram of fodder. All the organizational work of the party raykoms and all rural party and Komsomol organizations, and the practical activities of agricultural organs and farm bosses and specialists and of all workers at livestock farms and complexes must be concentrated on this.

One of the chief reserves for increasing beef production is raising the delivery weight of cattle. It must be brought up to an average of 420 kilograms this year. And by 1985 it must be 450 kilograms.

A major reserve for increasing meat production is improving survival rates for calves and young pigs, consderable losses of which are permitted each year in Bauskiy, Dobel'skiy, Yelgavskiy, Madonskiy, Kuldigskiy, Ludzenskiy and other rayons and in some other parts of the republics.

Growing sterility in cows is also lowering milk and meat production. Last year there was a shortfall of 21 calves for each 100 cows. If these losses are computed for all the farms in the republic, it turns out that sales of milk and meat to the state can be increased 10-12 percent.

Selection and pedigree breeding work should be of major significance in the development of livestock farming in the republic. Definite successes have already been achieved here. In the future it is essential to carry out pedigree breeding work more deeply and more extensively with all kinds of cattle and to develop new breeds and improve the existing ones. The republic has bought black-and-white Frisian and Anglerskaya cattle, which have shown high productiveness under the conditions prevailing here. Thus, at the "Tsesvayne" sovkhoz, 4,268 kilograms of milk have been obtained from each of the 983 Anglerskaya cows, and at the "Tervete" kolkhoz, 5,094 kilograms from black-and-white Frisians. Productiveness is just as high at many other farms.

However, work on breeding and rearing these cattle is still proceeding slowly. The Ministry of Agriculture must take more energetic steps to create a core of pedigree amimals at farms that could in the future insure a highly productive herd of animals. Only serious and daily work to improve the qualitative indicators for the pedigree herd can be our guarantee of success in increasing milk and meat production in the future.

Certain work has been done to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Additional Measures To Increase the Output of Agricultural Produce in Citizens' Subsidiary Private Plots." Thus, last year, 23 percent of all milk and 5 percent of meat sold the state was bought from these facilities. However, despite the fact that more than a year has elapsed since the decree was promulgated, organizational work done by the ministries and administrations, and also many party raykoms and rayispolkoms, still requires considerable improvement. In order to bring all available reserves into play it is essential to takes steps to increase the number of cattle in the private sector and to help in procurement of essential fodder and facilitate the construction of farm buildings.

The main reason for the hold-up in the further intensification of livestock farming, V.A. Chemm went on to say, is above all the lagging growth rates for the fodder base being permitted by a whole series of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan constant work was done at the republic's farms to strengthen the material-technical base for fodder production. During those years a large number of grain storage facilities and silage and hay installations with capacities for 270,000 tons and succulent fodder facilities with capacities for 125,000 tons were commisioned. Some 46 shops for the production of the simplest concentrated feeds and fodder mixes were built, together with the interfarm "Straume" concentrated feed plant with a daily production of 150 tons. The installation at virtually all the farms in the republic of units for the production of dried fodder, at which 300,000 to 350,000 tons of this fodder can be produced each season, was completed. Within the system of the republic Ministry of Procurement the Dobelskiy concentrated feed plant with a daily production capacity of 525 tons of fodder was commisioned and reconstruction work was done on a number of enterprises, making it possible to increase the production capacities for concentrated feed.

Last year party, soviet and agricultural organs jointly with industrial enterprises exercising patronage did much work, and this made it possible to substantially increase the production and procurement of coarse and succulent fodders on the republic's farms. Nevertheless, many farms and entire individual rayons are permitting a drop in cattle productiveness during the overwintering because of a general shortage of fodders, especially concentrated feeds that they make themselves.

As you can see, the steps taken to strengthen the fodder base still lag behind the development rates for public livestock farming, and this is inadmissible.

The LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee considers that party, soviet and agricultural organs must make fundamental changes in the the approach to solving the problem of fodder production.

Taking into account the intended growth in the numbers of cattle and poultry and the need to increase the production of meat, milk and other livestock farming produce as envisaged in the draft for the food program, it is necessary that by the end of the five-year plan at least 6 million tons of fodder units should be produced, or an increase of 51 percent over 1980. This level of fodder production will make it possible to apportion 35-40 quintals of fodder units to each head of cattle each year. For this it would be expedient at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz to draw up concrete measures for the entire 11th Five-Year Plan whose implementation will insure an increase in fodder production along with a substantial improvement in quality.

For us, grain has been and will remain the most important fodder crop.

Calculations made by specialists indicate that in order to provide for the needs of livestock farming for concentrated feeds we must achieve a stable gross grain production of at least 2.1 million tons annually. During the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic's farms will not have at their disposal adequate opportunities for expanding the area sown to grain crops. The main increase in grain production must be insured through steady growth in yield and sharp curtailment of losses during the harvesting. The efforts of party, soviet and agricultural organs, scientific establishments and leaders and specialists and all grain growers in the republic must be directed toward solving these problems.

We consider shameful the practice now current in individual kolkhozes and sovkhozes whereby grain sowings are used for purposes other than their designated purpose. Last year farms in Tsesisskiy rayon used 23 percent of grains for other purposes; in Stuchinskiy rayon the figure was 22 percent, in Ludzenskiy rayon 19 percent and in Yelgavskiy rayon 18 percent.

Party raykoms and ispolkoms must reinforce the responsibility of farm chiefs and secretaries of primary party organizations for fulfillment of plans for gross grain harvests, and hold strictly accountable those who permit unjustified use of areas sown to grain crops used for purposes other than those designated.

Agriculture in the republic has at its disposal a whole range of fine grain varieties. Nevertheless, as practice shows, some regionalized varieties of grains and legumes are not suitable for intensive grain farming.

In this connection a need has arisen for a more active search for high-yield, and disease-resistant, especially lodging-resistant, grain varieties that meet the requirements of intensive farming.

The main task for the research and variety-testing networks is to activate their work to find, grow and utilize new early-ripening and high-yield varieties of grains and legumes that insure a substantial increase in yield, and to accelerate their introduction into agricultural production.

In recent years concentrated feeds and fodder grain has been taking a high share of the concentrated fodders used. Party, soviet and agricultural organs and farm leaders must be guided by the general state task set by the party for the economic use of grain, especially grain used for fodder.

The potato is one agricultural crop that makes it possible to reduce grain consumption for fodder. Of late the potato has been little used for this purpose even though the effectiveness of this crop for fodder is very high. Even worse, individual farms engaged in raising hogs grow potatoes in inadequate quantities, counting on using only concentrated feeds for the hogs. Such leaders should be set straight.

In order to have potatoes in adequate quantities for fodder we must insure an average annual output at kolkhozes and sovkhozes of at least 900,000 tons, or increase production 37 percent against the average annual output for 1976-1980. Yield must be increased from 110 to 160 quintals per hectare.

There are farms in each rayon of the republic whose experience shows that whatever the weather conditions it is possible to obtain sufficiently good harvests of this crop. For this it is necessary to have permanent sections engaged in potato growing. Practice has shown that by carrying out the entire complex of agronomic, technological and organizational measures, these specialized sections have for many years been obtaining potato harvests of 250 quintals and more per hectare. Farms with such sections include the "Lachplesis" kolkhoz in Ogrskiy rayon, the "Yanays" kolkhoz in Saldusskiy rayon, and the "Padom'yu Latviya" kolkhoz in Rizhskiy rayon, the Priyekule selection station and many others.

The Ministry of Agriculture, party raykoms and rayispolkoms, and rayon agricultural-industrial associations must decisively demand from farm chiefs and the party organizations in kolkhozes and sovkhozes the introduction at each farm, this very year, of the tried and tested leading experience gained over many years by the specialized sections and teams in growing potatoes. and increased yield and a larger gross harvest in the republic.

Here, attention should be directed toward radical improvements in seed growing and healthier seed material, and also toward questions of cropping methods and techniques, and to taking effective steps to deal with potato diseases and pests. The republic Gosplan and the republic State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomsel'khoztekhnika] must resolve questions of providing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with machines for dressing the tubers, cultivators and other equipment of which shortages are still being felt in the potato-growing farms.

Perennial and annual grasses and cultivated pasture and mown hay, which occupy 46 percent of agricultural land, play an important role in the provision of fodder for cattle. Unfortunately, many farms are obtaining poor harvests of grasses and hay from these extensive areas.

The organizational level in fodder production that we are talking about is exemplified in the kolkhozes "Pirmays mays" in Aluksenskiy rayon and imeni L. Paegle in Gulbenskiy rayon, and the sovkhozes "Irlava" in Tukumskiy rayon and "Dzerbene" in Tsesisskiy rayon where in 1981 only 10.3 to 13.3 quintals of hay was obtained from perennial grasses.

Meanwhile, where field fodder production is properly organized, last year 60 to 90 quintals of hay per hectare were obtained. This was the yield obtained at the kolkhozes "Trikata" in Valkskiy rayon, "Straume" and "Yanays komunars" in Saldusskiy rayon, "Iyetsava" in Bauksiy rayon, and "Tervete" in Dobel'skiy rayon, and at the sovkohzes imeni Lenin and imeni 50-letiye SSSR, and many other farms.

One important reserve for supplementing fodders is increased intensiveness in the use of meadowland and pastures. At present only 55 percent of these areas of land are used intensively. During this five-year plan it is essential to carry out work more extensively on improving meadowland and pasture and on bringing them into intensive fodder production.

Cultivated pasture occupies a special place in the republic's farms, providing valuable and inexpensive green mass and playing an important part in the production of milk and meat. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have 0.46 of a hectare of cultivated pasture for each cow and heifer. During the past 3 years, however, their productiveness has been declining steadily.

We can and must achieve an average yield per hectare of at least 35-40 quintals from the first mowing of perennial grasses, at least 27-30 quintals from improved meadowlands, and 3,500-4,000 units of green fodder per hectare from cultivated pasture. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, party raykoms and rayispolkoms, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes must this very year take urgent steps to increase the yield from each hectare of perennial grasses on meadowlands and pastures.

Straw, which makes up almost one-fifth of the food ration for cattle, is an important reserve for supplementing coarse fodders. It is essential at each farm to organize the preparation of straw and its use as feed, and to make better use of available fodder-preparation shops and to construct new ones.

Decisive steps must also be taken to improve efficiency in the utilization of arable land allocated for the sowing of annual grasses and silage crops. As a rule, in recent years these crops have been sown on inadequately prepared and inadequately fertilized areas with all kinds of mixed seeds, which has been leading to low harvests and nonfulfillment of coarse fodder procurement plans. Party raykoms and rayispolkoms, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes must radically alter their attitudes toward the use of land set aside for these crops and must improve the structure and quality of the sowings and the techniques used in cultivating the crops, and obtain at least 250 quintals per hectare of green mass from annual grasses and silage crops.

More attention must be given to our basic silage crop--corn. In recent years we have had at our disposal fine varieties and hybrids that under our conditons insure a green mass harvest of more than 500 quintals per hectare. At the same time many farms are not making use of the opportunities offered by this crop and are violating the agrotechnical rules and obtaining extremely poor harvests. The Ministry of Agricultural must be seriously rebuked for its improper attitude toward conducting seed hybridization--one of the ways of increasing the yield from corn under the conditions of our zone and long recommended by science.

Livestock farming in the republic experiences constant shortages of fodders containing sugar. It is necessary to increase the production of root crops for fodder, making more extensive use of semisweet beet, for which sugar beet equipment has been modified, making it possible to reduce manual labor to a minimum. The experience of the kolkhozes "Brivida" in Kraslavskiy rayon, imeni Michurin in Daugavpilsskiy rayon, "Kopdarbs" in Ogrskiy rayon, "Sarkana ausma" in Preyl'skiy rayon and "Komunars" in Kuldigskiy rayon indicates that each year they obtain high and stable harvests of semisweet beet with minimum use of manual labor. The Ministry of Agriculture and its scientific research establishments must resolve the question of seed growing for high-yield self-pollinating varities of sugar beet for fodder and of supplying them to the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Resolution of this problem, and also the extensive use of chemical means for plant protection and the introduction of leading technology, will make it possible by 1985 to have increased the gross production of root crops by a factor of 1.5 compared with 1981.

The cultivation of a well-recommended late crop, namely cabbage for fodder, should also be expanded; this crop makes it possible to maintain high productiveness in cows during the period of transition to in-stall conditions. In order to make more rational use of land and to supplement fodder resources it is essential to practice interrow sowing more extensively, using crops such as rape, perko, legume mixes and others. The experience of leading farms in this matter should be disseminated as widely as possible.

Food waste from cities and industrial centers, which is now used insufficiently, constitutes an additional fodder reserve. The LaSSR Ministry of Municipal Services and the city and rayon executive committees of soviets of working people's deputies must radically improve the organization of its collection and dispatch, and the republic Gosplan should allocate the necessary amount of vehicles and containers for this purpose.

One special task confronting the republic is to solve the protein problem for livestock farming. Protein shortages in feed rations are reducing effectiveness in the use of fodder by 30-35 percent and increasing fodder consumption and production prime costs. One realistic way to increase the production of plant protein is through a substantial increase in sowings of and harvests obtained from protein-rich crops. We must reinstate and considerably expand sowings of clover, alfalfa, peas, beans, vetch and other legumes. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the scientific research establishments must in short periods set up seed growing for these and other protein-rich crops and supply them to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The report then went on to analyze problems of the further development of seed growing for grains, fodder crops and perennial grasses.

Land reclamation is of great significance in increasing fodder production. The most intensive crops and high-yield varities are planted on drained land. However, there are serious shortcomings in the planning, construction and utilization of land reclamation systems. Errors and omissions are still being permitted in reclamation projects. Cases of poor quality meliorative work are still common. The recent years with heavy precipitation have shown that the throughput of many water collectors is inadequate and that some drained land is being used inefficiently. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources must take the most urgent steps to eliminate defects, improve work quality and carry out the necessary reconstruction work on water-collection installations that do not insure the removal of excess moisture from the fields.

Improving efficiency in the use of reclaimed land is a major reserve in increasing fodder production. For this it is necessary first and foremost to implement agricultural-meliorative and organizational-technical measures aimed at systematic and planned improvements in fertility.

Organic ferilizers play an invaluable role in improving soil fertility. The storage, carting out and application of organic fertilizers to the soil require considerable improvement. For some years now the target has been to apply at least 11-12 tons of organic fertilizers per hectare, but it has still not been met. The inititative of the farms in Valmiyerskiy rayon, approved by the LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee, shows that it is possible to increase the build-up of organic fertilizers on every farm, but for this, collection and storage and a solicitous attitude to this valuable fertilizer are essential.

Peat is an important source for organic fertilizers. And here serious rebukes must be directed at the peat industry and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, which in recent years have not been insuring the delivery of peat to consumers in accordance with confirmed plans. The situation in this important matter must be radically corrected.

The role of the "Latsel'khozkhimiya" scientific-production association in improving soil fertility and increasing fodder production has recently been growing increasingly. Increasing supplies of mineral fertilizers and plant protection means, and improving the build-up and application of organic fertilizers require a scientifically sound approach to their use. There are still significant shortcomings in this matter. First and foremost, the regional agricultural-industrial associations must strengthen the material-technical basis of "Latsel'-khozkhimiya in order to achieve a sharp improvement in the effectiveness of these fertility resources.

Concentrated feeds play a most important part in the development and strengthening of the fodder base for livestock farming. With each passing year the republic's industry increases processing of these feeds, but unfortunately their quality could be better. In recent years there has been a drop in the protein proportion, which has led to overconsumption of grain for the production of concentrated feeds and increased grain consumption per unit of livestock farming produce. The enterprises of the republic Ministry of Procurements must take steps to reduce the proportion of grain in concentrated feeds through the more extensive use of other high-nutrient components, and also through improving the assimilability of concentrated feeds on the basis of appropriate processing techniques. Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and enterprises in the cellulose-and-paper, fish and other industrial sectors must seek out ways of increasing the production of protein components for the concentrated feed industry and present proposals for government consideration.

Retention of quality in fodder during storage is an important reserve in improving the fodder balance. Now, as the result of violations of techniques used to preserve fodder and inadequate storage facilities, a considerable proportion of fodder deteriorates. Gosplan and Gossnab must this year allocate at least 20,000 tons of cement and other essential construction materials above the plan to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic for the repair of existing storage facilities and additional construction of new facilities.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers recommend that a sector character be imparted to fodder production. On this plane the experience of several of the republic's farms where specialized management subdivisions have been set up for fodder procurements, is of interest. They are backed with the land used for fodder and permanent crews to work it, and are given definite production plans. Here, too, questions of moral and material incentive for workers have been correctly resolved as a function of their specific contribution to and the final results of work. Fodder production has been organized on this principle at the kolkhozes "Nauksheny" in Valmiyerskiy rayon, "Tervete" in Dobel'skiy rayon, and "Adazhi" in Rizhskiy rayon, at the "Olayne" sovkhoz and at a number of other farms.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, party raykoms and ispolkoms, regional agricultural-industrial associations, and farm chiefs and specialists must make a deep study of this experience and organize, this year, specialized teams at all kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the production and procurement of coarse and succulent fodders.

During the summer period specilized teams should handle all matters concerned with the care, sowing and harvesting of all kinds of grasses and their storage; during the winter period they must deliver fodder to the farms and prepare for suckling of the young.

Capable specialists should head these teams; and they should be given the necessary rights, that is, fodder production should be given the rank of an independent sector.

In recent years there has been an improvement in the supplies of agricultural equipment available. However, despite this, as before there are bottlenecks in the mechanization of cultivation and harvesting for some kinds of fodder crops, particularly cured hay. Farms are feeling an acute shortage of equipment for hay turning and its collection, transportation and storage in local facilities. The industrial enterprises of the republic and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must provide much assistance in solving these problems.

Successful implementation of the tasks of intensifying agricultural production is inseparably linked with improvements in rural construction. The LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee plenum that took place in June last year defined the tasks of the construction organizations for the 11th Five-Year Plan. Now, summing up the results for 1981, it can be said that the construction organizations of the Ministry of Construction and the "Latvkolkhozstroy" associations have not fulfilled plans for capital construction in the countryside, especially at farms that are lagging economically. It is quite clear that the frustration of a number of planned projects is in no way facilitating reinforcement of the production base for kolkhozes and sovkhozes and even less the resolution of the complex tasks to develop livestock farming and strengthen its fodder base. In 1982 republic ministry and administration chiefs and party gorkoms and raykoms must liquidate the lagging behind that has been permitted and fulfill the rural construction program.

Questions of improving efficiency in agricultural production, creating a stable fodder base, and further increasing the production and sale of milk and meat should be resolved comprehensively along with the key problem of party leadership in agriculture, namely improving cadre work.

In 1981 the average number of tractor drivers available in the republic per 100 tractors was 91. This does not satisfy the requirements of agriculture and is leading to prolongation of the busiest work periods. This is noted particularly in fodder preparation and harvesting.

Party, soviet and agricultural organs at rayon level and the primary party organizations must show concern first of all for the training and strengthening of their own permanent mass profession personnel and must create for them the necessary conditions for work and leisure.

During the periods of the busiest agricultural work party gorkoms and raykoms must send vehicle operators from all enterprises and organizations to help the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Now, already, comprehensive technologic teams should be brought up to strength with manpower for the successful completion of the spring field work, and each vehicle operator involved should know his task and the equipment he is to use. V.A. Chemm also dealt in detail with questions of improving patronage aid from the city to the countryside and the more active participation of the republic's Komsomol organizations in this work.

Realization of the program outlined for the further strengthening of the fodder base, increasing the output of livestock farming produce, and, in the final analysis, resolving the food program, requires unprecedented, effective ideological backup and improvements in political work in the countryside. Today, not only more active actions in general are required from the rural party organizations but also more initiative-filled, purposeful political-educational work among rural workers.

First and foremost, in this work the mobilizing functions of propagandists and lecturers and political information workers and agitators msut be precisely defined. Rural party organizations are obligated to make more complete use of the system of economic education as an important lever in the development of initiative and competence in work with agricultural cadres, especially those in the mass professions.

In a word, ideological-educational work among rural workers requires decisive execution and a strengthening of its links with the life of rural workers collectives.

The most crucial time in agricultural production is now starting. The main task now is the successful completion of the stock-keeping period. Special attention should be given to the rational utilization of available fodder resources in order to come through the winter without losses of cattle and with a rapid increase in the productiveness of cattle and poultry.

Another task, no less important, is concern for the harvest and the fodder base in 1982. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers has adopted an extensive decree "On Additional Measures To Prepare for and Carry out Spring Field Work in 1982," in which provision is made for a set of measures for the successful completion of field work. Here, all the recommendations made earlier must be taken into account and fulfilled, with no procrastination.

The rapporteur then dealt in detail with the features of preparing for and carrying out the spring field work in our republic, stressing that the primary task for communists and all farm workers is to take all necessary steps to improve farming techniques and soil fertility and aimed at obtaining stable harvests of agricultural crops regardless of the weather conditions.

Party raykoms and primary party organizations msut intensify work to mobilize the workers to meet the targets set for the second year of the five-year plan, develop socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and greet this noteworthy date in a worthy manner.

In conclusion V.A. Chemm expressed the firm conviction that communists of the republic party organization will do everything in order to fulfill with honor the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Mar 82 p 2

[Speech by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, at Georgian party-economic aktiv meeting on 1 March 1982]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee have examined the results of all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plan of the USSR's economic and social development in 1981--the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

For the achievement of high results in all-union socialist competition and the successful fulfillment of the plan of economic and social development the Georgian SSR has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner.

The victory in all-union socialist competition is the splendid result of the selfless creative labor of the workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, scientists and all working people of Georgia and a result of the tremendous mass-political and organizing work of the republic's party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Permit me at the behest of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee and at the behest of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to warmly and cordially congratulate you and, through you, all working people of the GSSR on the deserved award and wish you further success in work, big new labor accomplishments, good health and personal happiness.

The GSSR's great successes in the struggle for fulfillment of the plan, which have been appraised highly in all-union socialist competition, are gratifying to all working people of the country and the entire Soviet people.

This appraisal is an expression of party and government recognition of the achievements of Georgia's working people and your big contribution, dear comrades, to the fulfillment of the 1981 plan.

Your victory in all-union socialist competition is particularly remarkable in that it was won in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, whose historic decisions evoked tremendous political and labor enthusiasm in the country. Inspired by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, Soviet people are struggling selflessly for realization of the plans outlined by the party and striving for increasingly new successes in communist building.

And it is particularly pleasing to note today that in the front ranks of active builders of communism in our country are the working people of Soviet Georgia. This is striking testimony to the historic achievements of socialism, the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy and the tremendous vitality of our multinational state, the 60th anniversary of whose formation the entire Soviet people will greet as their big holiday.

The Soviet Union has trodden a glorious path of struggle and victories in the time of its existence.

The main result of the path that has been trodden is the creation in the USSR of the society of developed socialism, in which the creative forces of the new system and its truly humane essence are being revealed increasingly fully. Currently the entire activity of the party and the people is geared to a further strengthening of our society, the creation of the material-technical base of communism, an improvement in social relations and the education of Soviet citizens in a spirit of communist high-mindedness.

The Soviet economy today is a comprehensively developed economy of huge dimensions and one furnished with modern equipment which serves as the sure foundation of the strengthening of the country's defense capability and the accomplishment of the tasks of communist building.

The year of 1981 was an important new stage in the country's economic and social development. A further growth of the country's economic potential was achieved, the scale of social production grew and the Soviet people's well-being rose as a result of widespread socialist competition and the selfless labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and Soviet intelligentsia.

National income in 1981 increased by R14 billion or 3.2 percent and amounted to R474 billion. With regard for expenditure on housing and sociocultural construction four-fifths of national income were channeled directly into the people's well-being.

A great deal of work was performed on enhancing the technical standard of and streamlining production and improving the quality of manufactured output: approximately 4,000 new machinery, equipment and instrument models were created and approximately 11,000 mechanized flow lines and transfer machines were installed at industrial enterprises.

A vast program of capital construction was accomplished in 1981. Approximately 200 new large-scale state industrial enterprises were commissioned in the course of the year. The modernization and retooling of operating enterprises were undertaken extensively.

Under extremely unfavorable weather conditions the agricultural workers performed a great deal of work to provide the country with agricultural products.

Our party regards the development of industry and agriculture as the basis for an improvement in Soviet people's lives.

Science, education, culture and health care were further developed, work and recreational conditions improved and large-scale environmental protection measures were implemented.

Comrades! It is particularly pleasing today to note the big contribution to the successful fulfillment of the 1981 plan of economic and social development of the GSSR working people.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Georgian Communist Party congresses and the instructions and recommendations of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev on questions of economic and cultural building expressed during his visit to Tbilisi for the jubilee festivities on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power and the formation of the Georgian Communist Party, in 1981 the GSSR working people secured a dynamic growth of the sectors of material production and the services sphere and fulfilled and overfulfilled all the most important plan quotas of economic and social development and the adopted socialist pledges.

The plan for the volume of industrial production was fulfilled 101.5 percent. Industrial production increased 5.1 percent compared with 1980, which was above the growth rate envisaged by the socialist pledges.

Labor productivity in industry increased 3.7 percent compared with 1980 instead of the 3.5 percent envisaged by the pledges. The increase in industrial output thanks to labor productivity growth constituted 76 percent against an annual plan, with regard for the pledges, of 72 percent.

Considerable successes were scored in an increase in the technical-economic level and quality of the manufactured product. More than 2,000 products were commended by the official Symbol of Quality in 1981.

Despite the difficult weather conditions, the republic's agricultural workers achieved big successes in fulfillment of the plan quotas and socialist pledges.

The gross agricultural product in 1981 comparable prices constituted over R2 billion, which was 9.5 percent higher than the average annual level in 1976-1980.

The achievements of the tea growers, viticulturists and citrus growers were particularly significant.

The annual plan quotas for the purchase of vegetables, livestock, poultry, eggs and wool were considerably overfulfilled.

The achievements of the republic's agricultural workers were evaluated highly at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in a letter of congratulations from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Some R1.3 billion of fixed capital were commissioned thanks to state capital investments in 1981, which was almost 10 percent above the 1980 level. The plan for the commissioning of housing thanks to state capital investments and also sociocultural facilities was overfulfilled.

Pronounced successes were also achieved in other sectors of the republic's economy. As a result the aggregate social product increased 5.2 percent in the year.

And the level of social labor productivity increased 6 percent compared with 1980 against the planned 5.2 percent, and 85 percent of the total national income increases was obtained thanks to increased labor productivity.

A wide-ranging program of a rise in the population's living standard was implemented in the republic.

It affords me particular satisfaction today to mention those who distinguished themselves in all-union socialist competition in 1981. These were working people of the Abkhazskaya ASSR, the cities of Tbilisi and Kutaisi and Bogdanovskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy and Makharadzevskiy rayons and the collectives of 25 industrial, construction, transport and other organizations, which were also awarded challenge red banners.

Many splendid production pacesetters who are displaying high models of a communist attitude toward work are working in all sectors of the GSSR economy. Great respect is enjoyed by such masters of production as comrade metallurgists Ivanashvili and Ordzhonikidze, miners Kirkitadze and Tsitsishvili, the coremaker Kurtanidze, lathe hand Rostiashvili, construction worker Modebadze, tea growers Kupuniya, Sakaniya and Talakvadze, the citrus grower Avidzba and many, many others.

Permit me to wish the pacesetters of industry, agriculture, construction, transport and other sectors of the economy and all working people of the republic new successes in their noble labor for the good of our great socialist motherland!

Comrades!

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the propositions and conclusions set forth in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and ministries and departments are concentrating attention on the successful fulfillment of the 1982 plan and the five-year plan as a whole and directing all efforts toward realization of a most important party goal--an increase in the efficiency of the economy and its intensification.

The GSSR working people have adopted new upgraded socialist pledges for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1982 plan and the five-year plan as a whole. Competition for a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR is widespread. Upgraded socialist pledges in honor of the country's jubilee have been adopted by more than 1 million workers and employees, 40,000 brigades, sections and shops and 3,100 enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Permit me to express the firm confidence that under the leadership of the republic party organization headed by Comrade Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the GSSR working people will successfully fulfill the plan quotas and socialist pledges of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and make a fitting contribution to realization of the program of the new stage of communist building which was determined by the 26th congress of our Lenin Party.

Comrades!

Our achievements and prospects in economic building and many other walks of life are connected to a determining extent with the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

Our Communist Party's 26th congress again confirmed the significant role which scientific-technical progress is called on to perform in the coming decade. The main singularity of the USSR's economic development in the 11th and 12th five-year plans is completion of the transition to an intensive path of development. The policy of intensification has been fully reflected in the five-year plan of the country's development for 1981-1985.

In previous years the main attention has been paid to an increase in and expansion of production and economic potential. We doubled fixed production capital in the last two five-year plans. This is an outstanding achievement of our country. The center of gravity is now shifting to an increase in the returns from the production potential and the further intensification of labor. It is primarily a question of securing a growth of labor productivity mainly thanks to a rise in the technical level of production and economies in and the rational use of raw material, intermediate products, energy and labor resources. It is planned to tackle this complex task by way of the introduction of the achievements of science and progressive technology and the retooling and modernization of operating enterprises.

Here are a few figures characterizing the scale of scientific-technical progress in the 11th Five-Year Plan. It is planned to obtain 90 percent of the increase in national income thanks to labor productivity growth. The increased technical level of production and mechanization and automation will enable us to economize on the labor of 12 million persons.

The Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985, which has been drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, stipulates an extensive list of scientific research and planning-design developments and an increase in the scale of the introduction of modern scientific and technical achievements in production.

Realization of the plan's scientific-technical programs is a most important task. It requires a further increase in the efficiency of the work of the country's scientific research, planning-design and production engineering organizations and enterprises and daily attention to questions of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress on the part of ministries and departments of the USSR and the union republics and party, soviet, trade and Komsomol organizations.

The scientists, specialists and workers of Georgia are called on to make an appreciable contribution to the realization of these programs. It is particularly pleasing to note today the great creative scientific traditions and rich scientific-technical potential of the GSSR, which makes it possible to tackle the most complex tasks in many areas of modern science and technology. A big role here is being performed by the Academy of Sciences and State Committee for Science and Technology of your republic.

There is no doubt that the scientists, specialists, workers and kolkhoz members of the GSSR will do everything necessary to accomplish the big tasks confronting them in the sphere of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the development of our country's economy!

Comrades!

A most important factor of the successful accomplishment of the tasks of communist building is the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

An unswerving aspiration to a just democratic world is the invariable line of our foreign policy.

The CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and the Soviet Government are consistently performing active work on the implementation of the program of struggle for peace and international cooperation and the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The high-minded Leninist policy being creatively implemented under current international conditions corresponds to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and all progressive mankind. It is for this reason that it enjoys the invariable support of hundreds of millions of people of our planet.

The Soviet Union actively opposes the aggressive aspirations of the imperialists.

The firm foundation of the successful implementation of Soviet foreign policy was and remains the permanancy of our social system, the dynamic development of the economy, the monolithic unity of the people and their cohesion around the party and the defense might of our state.

Comrades!

The Soviet people inseparably connect all their victories and achievements with the leading role of the Communist Party. Soviet people have been convinced on the basis of many years of experience that the party is leading them along the true, Leninist road. The strength and viability of the domestic and foreign policy formulated by the party consist in the fact that it corresponds to the requirements of social development and Soviet people's interests.

Soviet people warmly support and unanimously approve the party's domestic and foreign policy and express feelings of profound gratitude to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for their tremendous work on the development of the country's economy, a rise in the working people's well-being and implementation of the Peace Program.

Dear Comrades!

It is my great honor to present to the GSSR--winner in all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plan of the USSR's economic and social development in 1981--the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner.

Allow me to present the red banner that has been conferred on the republic.

Permit me to once again cordially congratulate the comrades here present and all working people of the GSSR on the high award and wish you further success in labor, prosperity and happiness.

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GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONVENES PLENARY SESSION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Fifth Plenum was held on 2 March.

The plenum discussed the following questions:

The work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat in 1981 and the tasks for 1982.

The progress of realization of the critical observations and proposals expressed at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Fourth Plenum.

Insofar as the report of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on the first item on the agenda was sent ahead of time to Georgian Communist Party Central Committee members and candidates and Auditing Commission members and the gorkoms and raykoms it was not read out.

Information on the second item was presented by G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum heard the report of A.M. Barabadze, member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Georgian SSR prosecutor, or the practice of the investigation and judicial examination of criminal cases involving instances of the embezzlement of socialist property.

T.N. Menteshashvili, first secretary of the Tbilisskiy Gorkom; V.R. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzharskiy Obkom; U.A. Ivaniashvili, steel worker at the Rustavi Foundry; R.G. Ketsbaya, first secretary of the Sukhumskiy Gorkom; O.V. Melkadze, chairman of the GSSR People's Control Committee; F.V. Dzhnoyev, first secretary of the Tskhinval'skiy Raykom; N.V. Valishvili, rector of the Kutaisi Polytechnical Institute imeni Muskhelishvili; D.N. Mosesov, lathe hand at the Tbilisi "Stankostroitel'" Production Association; B.Z. Makashvili, first secretary of the Goriyskiy Gorkom; G.I. Gvetadze, minister of internal affairs of the GSSR; N.G. Cherkezishvili, editor of the newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA; G.G. Lezhava, minister of health of the GSSR; D.I. Guguchiya, chairman of the board of the Kolkhoz imeni Marks of Zugdidskiy Rayon's village of Kakhati; G.I. Gunava, first secretary of the Lentekhskiy Raykom; M.L. Mdivani, director of Gardabanskiy Rayon's Norioyskaya Poultry Factory; V.G. Bakradze, first secretary of the Lagodekhskiy Raykom; Z.A. Kvachadze, secretary of the Georgian Council of Trade Unions; and G.Z. Mirianashvili, chairman of the GSSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, participated in the debate on the agenda.

The plenum approved a letter of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee to the communists and all working people of Soviet Georgia in connection with the 10th anniversary of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom.

A big speech at the plenum was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum adopted corresponding decrees.

The plenum examined an organizational question.

A.P. Sakvarelidze was confirmed as chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, E.A. Sekhniashvili was relieved of this position in connection with his transfer to other work.

V.A. Kondrat'yev, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the plenum.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Fifth Plenum concluded.

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RED BANNER AWARDED KAZAKHSTAN FOR GRAIN SALES TO STATE

Kunayev Speech

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 82 pp 1,2

[Speech by First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan D. A. Kunayev: "The Homeland's Honorary Award Inspires Us"]

[Text] For the achievement of high results in the All-Union Socialist Competition for the production and sale to the state of grain and other very important types of agricultural output in 1981 the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic has been acknowledged as victor of the competition and awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the CC of the Komsomol.

The presentation of the honorary award was marked by a meeting held on 10 March in Alma-Ata in the Kazakh State Order of Lenin Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni Abay of the republic aktiv of party, government, trade union, and Komsomol organizations jointly with representatives of workers' collectives.

In the Presidium were the member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan comrade D. A. Kunayev, the Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers comrade Z. N. Nuriyev, the members of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan comrades K. M. Aukhadiyev, B. A. Ashimov, Ye. F. Bashmakov, V. A. Grebenyuk, Z. K. Kamalidenov, O. S. Miroshkhin, N. A. Nazarbayev, Yu. N. Trofimov, and D. T. Yazov, and the candidate members of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan S. S. Dzhiyenbayev and V. T. Shevchenko.

The Presidium also consisted of the Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet KaSSR A. P. Plotnikov, the Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers KaSSR E. Kh. Gukasov, Sh. Zh. Zhanybekov, K. D. Kobzhasarov, and T. G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, the member of the Military Council and Chief of the Political Administration of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District Lieutenant General V. F. Arapov, advanced production workers, party and government officials, cultural figures, scientists, and the leaders of ministries and departments.

The introductory words opening the meeting of the republic aktiv were delivered by the member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan comrade D. A. Kunayev who was warmly met by his audience.

With great enthusiasm the participants of the meeting elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU led by comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev said in his introductory speech:

Dear comrades!

Today you and I are the participants in a pleasant and joyous event in the life of the workers of Soviet Kazakhstan.

Our republic is being presented with the Red Challenge Banner of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the CC of the Komsomol for its achievement of high results in the All-Union Socialist Competition for the production and sale to the state of grain and other very important types of agricultural output in 1981.

Struggling to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the workers of Soviet Kazakhstan achieved good results last year also in other branches of the economy. The plan was fulfilled by the republic's industry.

Capital construction was carried out on an unprecedented scope, which added even more to the economic might of Kazakhstan.

There was a marked increase in the role of science and technology.

New heights were taken by our multi-genre art and culture.

Among the considerable achievements of our toilers, their successes in the production and sale to the state of grain and other very important types of agricultural output are especially appreciable.

As is known to you, at the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev gave high praise to the achievements of the grain growers of Kazakhstan and called their experience an example of good and stable work, and the result of last year's harvest a great labor victory.

The workers of our republic are sincerely grateful and deeply thankful to the party and government and personally to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for their high evaluation of the labor of the people of Kazakhstan, for their tireless concern for the good of the people and the flourishing of our homeland, and for their consistent struggle to strengthen peace in the entire world.

It gives me great satisfaction to express heartfelt gratitude in the name of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and of its Council of Ministers to all those who have earned the high praise of our party, who with their indefatigable and fruitful labor have won the Red Banner which is being presented today.

A large group of Kazakhstan's agricultural workers has been singled out for high government awards for their high indicators and labor valor shown by the results of 1981, and 14 of the best of the best have been awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Permit me, dear comrades, to congratulate those who have been awarded from the bottom of my heart and to wish them all kinds of new successes.

Comrades! The high evaluation of the labor of our Kazakhstan workers obliges us to continue to achieve more substantial indicators in all of the spheres of our economy, science, and culture. This is especially important on the eve of such significant events as the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia.

Now, as never before, it is necessary to increase our general contribution to the noble cause of communist construction and to ensure the absolute fulfillment of the socialist commitments which have been adopted in all of the fields of the economy, knowing that only by harmonious, energetic, and fruitful work is the strength and might of our beloved homeland forged and increased.

We are confident that, in keeping with our developed tradition, the workers of our republic will do everything for the successful accomplishment of the magnificent tasks which are being placed before us by the Central Committee of the party and its Politburo led by the outstanding political leader and statesman of our day comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

On the rostrum is the Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers comrade Z. N. Nuriyev.

(Comrade Z. N. Nuriyev's speech is being published in today's issue of the newspaper).

On a commission from the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet government, and personally from the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Z. N. Nuriyev ardently and sincerely congratulated the workers of four-times order-bearing Kazakhstan on their great labor victory and presented the homeland's honored award.

In a festive atmosphere the Red Banner of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the CC of the Komsomol was accepted by: the member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan comrade D. A. Kunayev, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers KaSSR B. A. Ashimov, the combine operator from the "Bulakskiy" sovkhoz in Kokchetavskaya Oblast S. Zhumagaliyev, the chairman of the kolkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin in Enbekshikazakhskiy Rayon, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, S. K. Burdin, the mechanization specialist on the "Pervomayskiy" sovkhoz in Karagandinskaya Oblast N. Kabdykarimova, the milkmaid from the "Zarechnyy" sovkhoz in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast N. K. Luk'yanchenko, and the link leader from the "Forty Years of October" kolkhoz in Panfilovskiy Rayon, Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, A. Baktayev.

The meeting was addressed by the secretary of the Chimkentskaya Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the Hero of Socialist Labor A. A. Askarov; the first secretary of the Komsomol'skiy Raykom of the party of Aktuybinskaya Oblast, the hero of socialist labor P. T. Oleshko; the winding machine operator at the Alma-Ata Cotton Combine and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the KaSSR Zh. Sarsenbayeva; the team leader of a tractor-field team at the sovkhoz imeni the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army in Turgayskaya Oblast, the Hero of Socialist Labor V. A. Belyayev; and the director of the sovkhoz imeni Kozlov in Kustanayskaya Oblast V. I. Doroshko. On behalf of the republic's workers they expressed their heartfelt gratitude to the communist party and the Soviet government for the honored award and gave their assurance that the workers, kolkhoz workers, specialists, and all of the toilers of Kazakhstan, inspired by the constant concern of their native Leninist party for strengthening the economic might of the Country of Soviets, the welfare of the people, and the triumph of the cause of peace, will achieve great new successes in realizing the designs of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks posed in the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU and in the speech of comrade L. I. Brezhnev at that Plenum, will participate even more actively in the All-Union Socialist Competition for a worthy reception of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and will make a weighty contribution to communist construction.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers KaSSR B. A. Ashimov delivered a speech at the meeting of the aktiv. He said:

Respected comrades! Our republic has only just been presented with an honored award--the Red Challenge Banner of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and CC of the Komsomol which it has been awarded for the achievement of high results in the All-Union Socialist Competition for the production and sale to the state of grain and other very important types of agricultural output in 1981.

We have received with a feeling of deep emotion the warm words of greetings and the good wishes of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Permit me, dear comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of the communists and all of the workers of the Kazakh SSR to express our most heartfelt gratitude to the Central Committee of the CC CPSU and the Soviet government, and personally to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for their high evaluation of the labor successes of the workers of Kazakhstan and for their constant solicitude and concern for the comprehensive development of our republic's economy, science, and culture.

With all of our hearts we wish dear Leonid Il'ich good health and great success in his enormous work for the good of the Soviet people and in the name of peace and of the triumph of the ideals of communism.

Comrades! Having given an extensive development to the socialist competition for the practical realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and the program instructions of comrade L. I. Brezhnev on the party's economic policy, during the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic's labor collectives worked with the necessary intensity and marked it with good achievements in economic and cultural construction.

Kazakhstan's multi-branch industry received a further development. Compared to the previous year, industrial production increased by 3.9 percent. The plans for the total volume of output sales, for the production of the most important types of products, and for an increase in labor productivity were fulfilled. Consumer goods alone were produced in the amount of 5.8 billion rubles. The use of production capacities improved, and the technical and economic indicators of enterprises increased. Important measures were carried out to improve the quality of output.

More than 8 billion rubles were invested for the development of the economy. As a result of the concentration of labor and material resources on the most important start-up construction projects, more than 100 large production objects were put into operation in power engineering, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, and the chemical, light, food, and other branches of the economy. Six million square meters of housing were commissioned, which made it possible for 615,000 people to improve their housing conditions, and many schools, children's preschool institutions, and other cultural and domestic facilities were built.

Our glorious grain farmers worked especially fruitfully last year. They demonstrated an increased mastery and level of organization, and in exceptionally difficult weather conditions grew and harvested the crop and fulfilled their socialist commitment for the delivery of grain to the state with honor. The republic's farms provided themselves with good quality seeds and have prepared the land for this year's sowing. The plan for the sale of vegetables, sugar beet, cotton, melon crops, and grapes was also overfulfilled.

Positive results were also achieved in animal husbandry. Livestock and poultry herds grew, and procurements of meat, milk, eggs, wool, and other animal husbandry output increased. The sovkhozes and kolkhozes performed a truly enormous amount of work to strengthen the feed base--for the first time around 21 million tons of hay and haylage and a substantial quantity of other coarse and succulent feeds were put in storage.

The workers of science, transportation and communications, and of the entire service sphere labored persistently over the fulfillment of their socialist commitments. The volume of retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade reached 13,357,000,000 rubles. More than 150 million rubles worth of above-plan goods were sold. The assignment for providing domestic services to the public, including in rural areas, was overfulfilled.

The forward lines which have been taken by the KaSSR in the first and starting year of the new five-year plan in economic development are the result of a large amount of well-directed organizational and political work by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the republic's party, government, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, its economic cadres, and of the coordinated work of all of the production collectives of the republic.

The communists and all of the workers of the republic welcomed with great joy and pride the awarding to the member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan comrade D. A. Kunayev of the Order of Lenin and his third "Sickle and Hammer" Gold Medal and the warm words said to him by L. I. Brezhnev when he presented him with this high award of our Homeland:

"Kazakhstan has," Leonid Il'ich emphasized, "outstanding achievements in the development of its economy, science, and culture. And I would give especial emphasis to the stable growth of its grain production. For four years in a row now the republic has been overfulfilling its plan and has been producing on the order of a billion poods of grain, and sometimes even more. Dimash Akhmedovich has put a great deal of his labor into these achievements."

Our working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia, and all of the people of Kazakhstan have perceived the high evaluation of the work of the republic party organization as a battle order from our native party to work even better and more efficiently, and to increase the contribution of Soviet Kazakhstan to our general national work of strengthening the material and technical base of communism in our country.

As has already been noted here Red Challenge Banners of the CC CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the CC of the Komsomol have been awarded to Aktyubinskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, and Chimkentskaya Oblasts, to the cities of Alma-Ata, Balkhash Kustanay, and Tselinograd and to Sovetskiy Rayon in the city of Karaganda, to 19 rural rayons, and to the collectives of 78 associations, enterprises, organizations, and institutions in industry, construction, and transportation, and of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, including 42 which have been inscribed on the All-Union Board of Honor of the Exhibition of the Achievements of the Economy of the USSR.

In the republic socialist competition recognition as victors has gone to 6 oblasts, 5 cities and city rayons, 19 rural rayons, and 154 industrial enterprises, construction, scientific research, and planning and designing organizations, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises.

The party and the government have given a high evaluation to the labor valor shown by Kazakhstan workers in the fulfillment of their plans and socialist commitments to increase the production and sale to the state of grain and other field and livestock section products last year. Orders and medals of the Soviet Union have been awarded to 10,000 advanced agricultural workers, and 14 workers have been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, a high award which was presented to them yesterday under ceremonial circumstances by comrade D. A. Kunayev.

Permit me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR to ardently congratulate the workers of the oblasts, cities, and the rayons, the collective-victors in the All-Union and republic socialist competitions, and the comrades who have been given awards, and to thank them for their inspired labor and wish them further successes.

Comrades! In the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan our republic is faced by new and larger tasks. In industry production has to exceed 24 billion rubles, and, moreover, around 90 percent of the increase has to be obtained on the basis of a better utilization of existing capacities. The socialist commitments provide for the advance fulfillment of the annual plan for the production and sale of output and for the above-assignment production of a substantial quantity of coal, petroleum, iron ore, iron, steel, rolled goods, machine building and metal working output, mineral fertilizers, and consumer goods.

Large capital investments will have to be utilized for the further development of our economy, science, and culture.

During the first two months of this year Kazakhstan's multi-branch industry operated on the whole stably and fulfilled its assignments for the production and sale of industrial output. Substantial work is being performed to improve capital construction and the work of the branches which had the task of providing normal services for the needs of the economy and the republic's population.

The leaders of enterprises and construction sites and of ministries and departments and the Soviets of People's Deputies have to take additional measures to speed up the rate of industrial production and of capital construction, and have to achieve the efficient use of operating capacities and the fulfillment and overfulfillment by every labor collective of its socialist commitments for the production of high quality output in the assigned products list and for the punctual commissioning of planned facilities. It is especially important to ensure rhythmic operations by the branches upon which the work of all of the elements of the economy depend to a decisive degree. This concerns above all reliable energy supplies for the economy, the punctual supply of allocated material and technical resources, and an improvement of the work of transportation.

Rural workers are faced with exceptionally responsible tasks. In order to accomplish the assignments of the five-year plan it will be necessary not only to consolidate the results which have been achieved, but to substantially surpass them. As early as this year the production of grain has to be brought to 28 million tons, and its delivery to the state to 16 million tons. A large amount of work has to be carried out in the procurements of meat, milk, and other types of animal husbandry output. We have everything necessary for the accomplishment of these important tasks: vast lands, equipment, rich material resources, and, most important, highly qualified cadres. It is important to prepare for the spring field work on time and to perform it on a high agrotechnical level. Time remaining before sowing has to be used with maximum return for the completion of repairs on the machinery and tractor pool, the manning of teams and links with mechanization cadres, the bringing of seeds to high sowing conditions, and the delivery to farms of fertilizers and fuel and lubricants.

Active work has to be begun on every sovkhoz and kolkhoz to obtain big grain and bean harvests this year. The country, as in the past, is expecting a lot of bread from us. It is a matter of honor for the republic's farmers not only to fulfill, but to overfulfill their socialist commitments for the production and sale to the state of grain.

Special attention has to be directed toward a more efficient use of each hectare of irrigated land and toward the introduction of progressive technologies for the cultivation of corn, rice, sugar beet, and crude cotton, and their yields have to be increased. The production of potatoes and vegetables has to fully meet the needs of the republic's population.

The thorough development of animal husbandry and an increase in the production of meat, milk, and other output by livestock sections is a subject of constant concern. It is the duty of sovkhoz and kolkhoz leaders and specialists, of all animal husbandry workers, and of government and agricultural agencies to complete the wintering of the livestock in an organized manner, to achieve high herd reproduction indicators, not to lose any young livestock, and to increase the productivity of the livestock. A responsible period has now come in sheep raising. Young will have to be obtained from more than 18 million ewes. A further growth of the herds and of the production of beef, wool, and karakul depends to a large extent upon the successful performance of this important campaign.

On every farm a complex of measures has to be realized to further strengthen the feed base for the growing animals: proper care of perennial grasses, an expansion of the sowings of annual feed crops, high yields, and the timely preparation and organized performance of feed procurements.

Important measures are being carried out in the republic to develop the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations. There are now more than 1,000 of them. With good organization they are capable of substantially adding to our food resources. Economic leaders and the ministries and departments have to show concern for the punctual and high quality planting of potatoes and vegetables and of feed crops on the subsidiary farms and for obtaining a maximum amount of cropping and animal husbandry output.

Substantial work is being performed in the localities to further develop the private farms of the population. There has been an increase in the land areas for collective orchards and in the private plot fund. The population has been sold more young livestock and poultry than in past years, and more than 2 million tons of hay and straw have been allocated to it. Government and economic agencies have to continue to work on improving the conditions for running private citizen farms, expand the network of procurement points for purchasing surplus output, and organize cooperative trade in food goods everywhere.

A constant improvement of the organization of trade and of domestic services and health care and an improvement of the work of the entire public service sphere will undoubtedly foster fruitful work by production collectives and their successful fulfillment of their plans and high socialist commitments.

Comrades! A year has passed since the historic 26th CPSU Congress which has become an important landmark in the life of our party and people finished its work. During this period there has been a graphic demonstration of the ever increasing influence of the decisions of the congress on the social and economic development of the country and of every union republic, on the spiritual life of Soviet society, and on the international situation.

The decree of the CC CPSU "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" has given rise to a new tide of political and labor activeness by Soviet people. Each passing day sees an expansion of the scope of the competition of the republic's labor collectives for a worthy reception of the country's glorious anniversary and the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia. The motto calling for better and more efficient work and for the use of all reserves for the achievement of the highest results with the least expenditures has become the chief content of the competition.

Permit me on your behalf and on behalf of all of the workers of Kazakhstan, B. A. Ashimov said in conclusion, to assure the CC CPSU and the Soviet government and comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the workers of Kazakhstan, under the leadership of the republic's party organization, will, in response to their high award, ensure the successful fulfillment of the assignments of the 1982 plan and of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole and will make a worthy contribution to the further strengthening of the economic and defense might of our beloved homeland.

With great enthusiasm the participants of the meeting of the republic aktiv adopted a letter of greetings to the Central Committee of the CPSU and to the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Nuriyev Speech

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 82 p 3

[Speech by Z. N. Nuriyev: "The Homeland's Honored Award Inspires Us"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

On the basis of the results for 1981 the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and CC of the Komsomol have found the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic to be the victor in the All-Union Socialist Competition for the production and sale to the state of grain and other very important types of agricultural output and have awarded it the Red Challenge Banner.

It is with great joy that I am carrying out a commission of the Central Committee of the party and of the USSR Council of Ministers and presenting your republic, the quadruple order-bearing Kazakhstan, with the Red Challenge Banner.

Comrades! It is with especial satisfaction that I convey to the workers of Soviet Kazakhstan the heartfelt greetings, the warmest congratulations on their high award, and the wishes for new successes of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

A year has passed since the 26th CPSU Congress. In carrying out its decisions, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the communist party, have achieved new successes in economic and social development. The country's national income has increased by 14 billion rubles. The production of industrial output has increased by 21 billion rubles. Around 200 large new enterprises have been put into operation. Two million well-appointed apartments have been built. The population's real income has increased. The country's agrarian and industrial potential has continued to grow. Overcoming the difficulties of an unprecedentedly dry year, the workers of agriculture have produced 120 billion rubles worth of cropping and animal husbandry output.

The workers of Soviet Kazakhstan have been making their own worthy contribution to strengthening the country's economic and defense might. The republic has overfulfilled its plan for the production of industrial output. Its annual growth came to 3.9 percent.

It is gratifying to note that despite the adversities of bad weather, in 1981 rural workers produced 8,610,000,000 rubles worth of output, which is 151 million rubles more than the annual average of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Remarkable successes have been achieved in grain farming. The republic again sold the state around 1 billion poods of good quality grain. This is a large contribution to the country's food resources. It is doubly precious, since, as a result of the drought in the Povolzh'ye and certain other large agricultural areas, the state failed to receive a substantial quantity of grain from them.

The grain farmers of Kazakhstan have been demonstrating an example of stable work. Not only last year, but during the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole, the republic fulfilled its plan for the production and procurement of grain and practically reached the mark of selling the state 1 billion poods of grain a year.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan the average annual gross grain harvest came to 27,497,000 tons, or an increase compared to the 9th Five-Year Plan of 5,835,000 tons. This is a major success for the republic's grain farmers who are worthy continuers of the great virgin land epoch.

Of paramount importance in the struggle to increase grain production is the extensive introduction of a soil protection system of cropping which, under the conditions of the dry year of 1981, graphically demonstrated its advantages. Today more than 20 million hectares of arable land are being cultivated by anti-erosion implements without turning a furrow and sown by special sowers which ensure good seed embedment in the stubble background.

Last year 94 percent of the spring grain crops were cultivated with this technology.

The increase in the gross grain harvest also became possible thanks to an improvement of labor organization and production management and to the increased skills of the mechanization experts and specialists. Last fall 106,000 combine operators were employed in the harvest and many of them achieved high indicators. Of them, 489 thrashed 10,000 and more quintals of grain.

The link of the Hero of Socialist Labor Petr Mikhaylovich Breusov from the "Karasuskiy" sovkhoz in Kustanayskaya Oblast thrashed 48,300 quintals of grain with 3 combines. The remarkable woman worker Raushan Dauletova from the "Pobeda" sovkhoz in Oktyabr'skiy Rayon, Aktyubinskaya Oblast, thrashed 14,600 quintals of grain during the season.

More than 150,000 trucks were employed in transporting grain. Progressive transportation methods were used by 1,800 motor vehicle teams. The grain was delivered to 125 elevators on an hourly schedule. Many of the drivers demonstrated models of highly productive labor, each carrying 7,000-10,000 and more tons of grain from the farms to the elevators. Among them is the driver Akkay Pshembayev from the Zhanadalinskiy Motor Vehicle Transportation Enterprise in Turgayskaya Oblast who carried more than 1 million poods of grain on his 100-ton trailer truck.

Last year especially high indicators were achieved by the workers of Aktyubinskaya Oblast who overfulfilled their plan for the sale of grain to the state by 2.4 times, and of Chimkentskaya Oblast who sold 2 plans. Procurement plans were overfulfilled by the farms of Kokchetavskaya Oblast which delivered 135 million poods of grain to the procurement point, by Turgayskaya--101 million, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya--85 million, Karagandinskaya--38 million, and Taldy-Kurganskaya--31 million poods. The grain farmers of Kustanayskaya Oblast sold the state 180 million poods of high quality grain.

Outstanding successes were achieved by the farmers of Komsomol'skiy Rayon, Aktyubinskaya Oblast, Nurinskiy Rayon, Karagandinskaya Oblast, Shchuchinskiy Rayon, Kokchetavskaya Oblast, Vozvyshenskiy Rayon, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, and certain others which overfulfilled their procurement plans by 1.5-2.5 times.

A million or more poods of grain were sold to the state by 257 of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It is important that of 10,700,000 tons of procured wheat, more than 80 percent consisted of strong, hard, and valuable varieties. The plans for the procurements of barley, rye, oats, rice, and corn grain were overfulfilled.

The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has warmly and sincerely congratulated the grain farmers of Kazakhstan with their labor victory. He expressed his profound gratitude to sovkhoz workers, kolkhoz workers, farm leaders and specialists, scientists, the workers of cities and industrial centers and procurement and transportation organizations, the student youth, the soldiers of the Soviet Army, the party, government, trade union, and Komsomol workers, and to all who with their selfless labor ensured the fulfillment of the socialist commitments for the sale of grain.

Along with an increase in gross grain harvests, in recent years the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kazakhstan have achieved an increase in the production and procurements of crude cotton, sugar beet, potatoes, and fruits and vegetables.

The republic has increased production and sale to the state of meat, milk, eggs, and wool. Compared to the average annual level of the 10th Five-Year Plan, last year meat procurements increased by 194,000 tons, or by 15 percent, milk by 186,000 tons, or by 9 percent, eggs by 221 million units, or by 12 percent, and wool by 8,000 tons, or by 7 percent.

All of this is the natural result of the beneficial influence of the communist party's agrarian policy.

Comrades! Kazakhstan's achievements are important. They have been given their due by the Central Committee of the CPSU and by the Soviet government. In addition to the awarding of the Red Banner to the republic, Red Challenge Banners have also been awarded to Aktyubinskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, and Chimkentskaya Oblasts, to the capital of the republic--Alma-Ata,--and also to the cities of Balkhash, Kustanay, and Tselinograd, and to 19 rural rayons, including Komsomol'skiy Rayon in Aktyubinskaya Oblast, Kamyshninskiy Rayon in Kustanayskaya Oblast, Arkalykskiy Rayon in Turgayskaya Oblast, and Atbusarskiy Rayon in Tselinogradskaya Oblast.

Among the award winners are dozens of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and industrial enterprises, including those which are known to the whole country for their outstanding achievements like the collectives of the "Alma-Atinskiy" Order of Lenin sovkhoz in Talgarskiy Rayon, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, the "Forty Years of October" Order of the Red Banner of Labor kolkhoz in Panfilovskiy Rayon, Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, the

"Avangard" sovkhoz in Pavlodarskiy Rayon, Pavlodarskaya Oblast, and others, and also the All-Union of the Red Banner of Labor Scientific Research Institute of Grain Farming.

For labor valor demonstrated during the fulfillment of their plans and socialist commitments, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded orders and medals to 10,000 of Kazakhstan's advanced agricultural workers.

The best of the best have been awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor. The company of Heroes of Kazakhstan has been added to with the names of 14 new Heroes. Among them are: Semen Semenovich Alaturov--a mechanization specialist on the "Svobodnyy" sovkhoz in Kamyshninskiy Rayon, Kustanayskaya Oblast; Sartyy Zhumagaliyev--a combine operator at the "Bulakskiy" sovkhoz in Kokchetavskiy Rayon, Kokchetavskaya Oblast; Umirtay Umirbekov--a senior shepherd at the "Kurtinskiy" sovkhoz in Kurtinskiy Rayon, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast; and Asanbay Askarov--the First Secretary of the Chimkent Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, and other comrades.

Permit me to sincerely congratulate all of the award winners and to wish them new successes in carrying out the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In Kazakhstan this is not the first time--it happens every time--that I have been the witness of great transformations. By virtue of my work I often have occasion to analyze the indicators of the development of the republic's economy. I want to observe that in recent years all of the branches of the republic's economy have been developing dynamically, and that its productive forces have been growing from year to year.

The plowing up of the virgin land was a powerful impulse which has, as it were, given the republic a second breath. Kazakhstan of our day is a very large industrial republic with a developed agriculture. In a word, it is rich not only in grain, but also in ore, and energy carriers. Its storehouses are enormous. Almost all of the chemical elements of the Mendeleyev Table exist here and are mined here for the good of our fatherland. Accelerated rates of development characterize the mining industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the petroleum, petrochemical, and chemical industries, and machine building, and the fuel and energy potential is growing. Light industry and the food branches are gaining strength. Construction is being carried on on a large scale. The republic's cities and villages are becoming more beautiful. Today Kazakhstan supplies its output to all of the union republics and to many foreign countries.

However, its main wealth is the ambitious and talented people of Kazakhstan. With its labor and with the help of other brother-peoples it has turned its limitless expanses and hills and dales into a flowering and rich region of our homeland.

The progressive development of Kazakhstan's economy and culture is convincing testimony to the correctness of the Leninist nationalities policy of the communist party.

The achievements of the republic are the results of the large amount of political and organizational work of the CC of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan led by the member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev. It is the result of the fruitful work of the republic's Council of Ministers and of all of its party, government, and economic agencies, and of the selfless labor of the numerous collectives of the republic's enterprises, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and construction projects.

In recent years the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet government have been doing a great deal to ensure a further improvement of the well-being of Soviet people. In this respect, the problem of food provisions is now being moved to the forefront. For the purpose of finding a radical solution to it, on the initiative of comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, a special food program is being worked out. Its goal is to rapidly accomplish the task of uninterrupted supplies to the population of meat and dairy products, and also other types of foods.

In addition to producing 28 million tons of grain in 1982 and 29.5 million tons in 1985, Kazakhstan is also facing the task of sharply increasing the production and sale to the state of other types of food. This year livestock and poultry procurements are supposed to come to 1,500,000 tons, and by the end of the five-year plan to 1,600,000 tons, and milk to 2,482,000 tons in 1982 and 2,750,000 tons in 1985.

The production of potatoes, vegetables, fruits and berries, sugar beet, sunflowers, crude cotton, eggs, and wool will also have to be increased.

There is no denying it: your plans, like those of the other republics, are strenuous. But the farms of Kazakhstan possess sufficient reserves and experienced organizers and with new material and technical and financial resources they can and without fail will come out onto the mapped out frontiers.

Especial attention has to be given to the creation of a solid feed base for animal husbandry. Along with an expansion of work to increase the productivity of hay fields and pasture lands, measures have to be taken to ensure high and stable harvests of feed crops. Losses of feed during procurement and storage are still great on the farms.

It must be noted that despite substantial investments, individual rayons and farms are still producing a small return and that irrigated lands, equipment, and other productive funds are not being used efficiently everywhere.

There is a great diversity in the republic in the yields of agricultural crops and in livestock productivity.

The results of the fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan will be effected above all by how we work this year. It is now important to ensure the efficient use of every kilogram of feed, to make good preparations for the calving of cows and the lambing of sheep, and to complete the livestock wintering in an organized manner.

It is necessary to punctually develop measures to transfer the livestock to summer maintenance. The organization of the green conveyor has to be carefully thought out for every livestock section so as to fully supply animal husbandry with cheap feeds and, on this basis, compensate for the decrease in productivity which has been permitted and produce a maximum amount of meat and milk during the summer and autumn period.

A little time remains before the beginning of the spring field work. Equipment repairs and seed preparations have to be sped up. Party, government, and agricultural agencies and the sovkhozes and kolkhozes have to think out the sowing tactics and to conduct sowing, as you know how to do this, rapidly and thereby lay a good foundation for obtaining a weighty harvest in 1982.

Comrades! Our homeland is approaching an important event--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The scope of socialist competition for a worthy reception for the state is everywhere being expanded and new patriotic initiatives are being born.

In the historic struggle for the construction of communism the multinational people of the Country of Soviets is uniting even more closely around its leader--the party of Lenin and its Central Committee led by the faithful continuer of the great Lenin's cause, the General Secretary of the CC CPSU comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

In conclusion, permit me once again to ardently and sincerely congratulate you and all of the workers of Kazakhstan on your high award and to express my confidence in the fact that your agricultural workers will do everything for the successful realization of the food program and of the tasks which have been set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

2959
CSO: 1830/296

CENTRAL OFFICIALS VISIT UZBEK CONFERENCE

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] An all-union zonal seminar of staff lecturers of the Kirghiz, Tajik, Turkmen and Uzbek Communist Party central committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms convened by the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department has concluded in Tashkent.

For a week its participants discussed the paths of a further improvement in lecture propaganda and an increase in the effectiveness of the lectures and the use of various forms and methods of ideological work in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, CPSU Central Committee decrees on questions of ideological and political education and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

On 23 and 26 February papers and lectures were delivered at the seminar by V. D. Yezhov, B. M. Istomin, V. I. Kobysh and V. V. Sitnin, executives of the CPSU Central Committee, A. D. Deminov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, B. V. Zabotin, deputy minister of internal affairs of the USSR, S. A. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the USSR's Air Defense Forces, E. Yu. Yusupov, vice president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, scientists and figures of literature and art.

The papers, lectures and speeches in the sectional classes emphasized that the CPSU Central Committee decree "60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" is of tremendous significance for the stimulation and extension of lecture propaganda. It determines the main characteristics and prospects of the development of the Soviet multinational state at the current stage and reveals the international significance of the solution of the nationality question in our country. The extensive propaganda and in-depth study of this most important party document should secure a further upsurge in the political and labor assertiveness of the masses.

Lecturers and propagandists, the participants in the seminar observed, are called on to reveal in their speeches to Soviet people the historic import of the gains of socialism and show strikingly and convincingly the heroic spirit of our days, the essence of socialist democracy and the breadth of the rights and freedoms of the Soviet citizen. A particular role belongs to a convincing portrayal of the great vitality of Lenin's nationality policy and the ideas of proletarian internationalism.

A most important task of lecture propaganda, the speakers said, is illustration of the international nature of Marxist-Leninist teaching and the ideological aspects of the CPSU's international activity.

The participants in the seminar acquainted themselves with the practice of lecture work in areas of Tashkent and delivered lectures in the labor collectives of the Uzbek capital. Classes were conducted on the procedure of spoken action and experience of lecture work was exchanged.

On the final day of the seminar--27 February--the paper "Tasks of Ideological and Political Education" was presented to those assembled by M. V. Gramov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

A. U. Salimov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, R. Kh. Abdullayeva, deputy chairman of the UzSSR Council of Ministers, V. S. Kudinov and M. Kh. Khalmukhamedov, executives of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and leading workers of UzSSR party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol bodies and ministries and departments participated in the seminar.

8850
CSO: 1830/282

AZERBAIJAN COMMITTEE ELEVATED TO STATE COMMITTEE

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 18 March publishes on page 1 a 200-word report of two Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. The first decree announces the elevation of the Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices and for Mine Supervision attached to the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers to union republic State Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR for Supervision of Safe Working Practices and for Mine Supervision. The second, dated the same day, announces the appointment of N.M. Aliyev as chairman of the new state committee.

UZBEK MINISTRY RESTRUCTURED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 March publishes on page 1 a 100-word report of an Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing that the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Municipal Services would be restructured as the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services.

CENTRAL OFFICIALS VISIT BELORUSSIA

[Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 14 March carries on page 1 a 400-word BELTA report on the visit of N.F. Vasilyev, USSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and V.I. Chudin, USSR Minister of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, to Belorussia on 12 March. They were received by T.Ya. Kiselev, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. They discussed "problems of land reclamation in the republic as well as further improvement in construction, road building, machine building and equipment." Taking part in the talks were A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian Committee and D.A. Danilov and G.G. Kovalenko, deputy chairmen of the Belorussian Council of Ministers.

Vasilyev and Chudin visiter several industrial sites in Gomelskaya Oblast, where they discussed progress in the work of new land reclamation technology.

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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1243

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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26 April 1982

USSR REPORT

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No. 1243

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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LESSONS OF 11TH PARTY CONGRESS CONSIDERED VALID TODAY

PM080915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by S. Kolesnikov, candidate of historical sciences: "A Course of Socialism: On the 60th Anniversary of the 11th RCP(B) Congress"]

[Text] Each of our party's congresses is a kind of step up on the steep and difficult path to the heights of social progress. Literally forging a way through the virgin lands of history, the congresses of the Communist Party have, as Lenin put it, summed up "the results of periods of social development, applying their Marxist methods of study to them." Every party forum has opened up and still does open up the broadest horizons for creative questing in a cause without precedent--the planned creation of a new world. This was true of the 11th Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) [RCP(B)] Congress, held in Moscow 27 March-2 April 1922.

By concretizing and developing the most important provisions of the new economic policy [NEP] as the policy of the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, the congress set a true course toward the future. That was not easy to do. The guidelines for forward movement were defined against the background of a highly complex mesh of socioeconomic structures, contradictory political trends and acute ideological struggle. But such guidelines--the only correct ones--were found. And this was thanks above all to the force of Lenin's genius.

Lenin's plan for building socialism, which truly covered all the stories of the social edifice, including the development of production forces, the radical reworking of social relations and the education of the new person, was and still is a model of the scientific, comprehensive, realistic approach to resolving the tasks of the revolutionary transformation of society. The 11th party congress is rightly regarded as an important stage in the formation of this plan.

The whole difficulty and the whole art of politics, V. I. Lenin believed, lie in the stability to take into account the uniqueness of each specific historical period. The 11th RCP(B) Congress met when the first year of peaceful socialist building was drawing to a close. The country was gradually beginning to emerge from the ruins. The social foundations of Soviet power--the alliance of the working class and the labor peasantry--was gaining strength.

The international position of the young Republic of Soviets was also strengthening.

At the same time a struggle was still going on between socialist and capitalist structures in the economy and in public life. In the course of this struggle the question "who will win" was being decided once and for all. The gravity of the situation was exacerbated by the famine which struck Russia.

But no trials falling to the working people's lot could shake the correctness of Lenin's main conclusion, that "economically and politically the NEP fully ensures the opportunity to build the foundations of a socialist economy." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 45, pp 60-61) It was a question of using these opportunities skillfully and sensibly. So at the congress the party put forward the task of regrouping forces for a resolute offensive against capitalist elements.

The historical outcome of any affair is decided by the masses and their involvement in conscious creativity. Lenin saw this as the basis and most important task of the party's policy. A distinctive feature of the 11th Congress was the fact that its decisions reflected the problem of mutual relations between the leading detachment of the working class and all the main classes and population groups in the country--first and foremost the peasantry.

How to ensure that the masses arise to consciously create a new life and follow the working class and its vanguard? That problem was at the center of the party's attention.

It is well known that the role of leading detachment is not automatically granted. It has to be won and earned in an intensive, acute struggle, in the practice of building the new society. The masses are not particularly polite toward people who claim the right to leadership but cannot prove that right with deeds nor find the correct approach to them, Vladimir Ilich noted at the congress. It is necessary to ensure, he noted, that "the masses see the connection between their life now and the work being done for the sake of remote socialist ideals." (Vol 45, pp 76-77) So what communists needed above all was thoughtfulness, consideration and realism both in determining the priority practical steps in building a socialist economy and in making predictions for the more distant future.

It was necessary, to use Lenin's words, to know how to correctly express "what the people are aware of." (ibid., p 112) With its indefatigable defense of the vital interests of the working class and the broadest masses and its devotion to the ideals of communism, the party won the lofty right to be the leader of working people of all nations and ethnic groups.

Likening the mesh of political events to a chain, Lenin defined the essence of party leadership as the ability to discover and to grasp the main, decisive link in that chain. The party congress named as this decisive link the ability to manage the economy, find the point of contact between industry and the peasant economy and involve the many million strong masses of working people in building the foundations of socialism.

The 11th RCP(B) Congress was one of the first in our party's history at which as Lenin said, the real, chief, main tasks of the working class and its leading detachment--the practical tasks of creating a new society--emerged in all their significance. And in this work, with its tremendous scope, the main thing was to learn to administer, manage and deploy people. "The crux of all work," Vladimir Ilich noted, "...lies in selecting people and in checking execution. If we learn practical lessons in this respect and derive some practical benefit, then we will once again overcome all difficulties." (ibid., p 113)

The entire practice of socialist and communist building has convincingly confirmed that question of leadership of the economy are not simply economic questions, but essentially political and party questions. The inspired definition of Lenin's that "politics is concentrated economics" has taken on flesh and blood in communists' deeds.

The 11th RCP(B) Congress defined a number of positions of principle in the party's relations with the trade unions, outlining concrete measures to strengthen the trade union organizations with communist cadres, who as Lenin put it, were to live the workers life and know it through and through. The party, as the masses' leader, attached priority significance to this, since, as Lenin noted, to be the masses' leader means knowing how to unerringly determine, on any question at any time and without trace of false idealization, the masses' mood, real desires, requirements and thoughts and level of consciousness; to win trust through a comradely attitude toward people and the solicitous satisfaction of their needs.

The congress dwelt in detail on the question of the trade unions' function after the victory of the socialist revolution. The resolution that was adopted noted that the trade unions must give all-round support to the worker-peasant state, involve working people in the management of socialist industry and defend their interests. But the congress also indicated frankly that interference by the trade unions in the purely administrative management of enterprises is impermissible. History has demonstrated extremely clearly the unviability of anarchosyndicalist concepts of "trade union independence" (as well as of the wretched Trotskiyist ideas of "statization" of the trade unions) and attempts to substitute trade union associations for the socialist state and for the political party of the working class.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, developing Lenin's tenets, said at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress that their activity "must create an atmosphere such as to exclude the very possibility of violations of the working person's rights and render inconceivable any manifestations of conceit or indifference which certain leaders are still guilty of."

The implementation of the Communist Party's leading role depends largely on the activeness and organization of the proletarian vanguard itself. The 11th Congress was distinguished from previous RCP(B) forums as V. I. Lenin put it, by "greater cohesion, greater unanimity and greater organizational unity." (ibid., p 136) The congress reaffirmed the party's determination to strengthen the unity and cohesion of its ranks and combat all manifestations of opposition and factionalism.

Initiative and activeness on the part of all components of the party organism and every communist are particularly necessary when society is resolving creative tasks which require a creative approach, flexible theoretical thought and persistence in the implementation of decisions adopted.

Since the victory of October, it was noted in the 11th Congress decisions, every party organization has had to participate actively in one form or another in the country's highly complex economic, administrative, cultural and political life. But party organizations, the congress warned, must not interfere in the day-to-day current work of economic organs.

The party's new working conditions also put forward the important task of improving its qualitative makeup in every way. Following a proposal from Lenin, new conditions for admission as a member of the RCP(B) were adopted and attention was stepped up toward young recruits to the party's ranks.

Showing concern for strengthening the party's organizational unity and cohesion, the congress adopted a decision to create the post of general secretary of the RCP(B) Central Committee. I. V. Stalin was elected to this post.

The party's elaboration of a well-founded, realistic program of actions in new historical conditions was the most convincing evidence that socialism's enemies (and, let us add, some people who called themselves its friends) were wrong in asserting, as they did even then, that our party is losing flexibility of mind and of its entire organism. "No. We have not lost that flexibility," Vladimir Ilich replied to such accusations. The 11th Congress was the best illustration of his words.

It was the last party congress in which V. I. Lenin actually took part. But the party's entire history provides convincing confirmation that the CPSU is leading our people along Lenin's course.

....The further the years illuminated by the eternal glory of October recede into the past, the more vividly and clearly more and more aspects of the Leninist party's historical experience stand out. The more significant the quest for the path to socialism carried out by Leninist communists appears to us. By no means everything went smoothly or ideally along that path. But it is this difficult, at times agonizing experience in forging a path through history's unpaved spaces that convinces us of the correctness of Lenin's words to the effect that "no force in the world, however much evil, trouble and torment it may bring to millions and hundreds of millions of people, can take back the basic gains of our revolution, since these are no longer 'our' gains, but worldwide historical gains." (ibid., pp 136-137)

No force can "take away" the achievements of real socialism or discredit what has already been won and, so to speak, recorded in the "genetic code" of generation upon generation of working people struggling for the revolutionary restructuring of the world.

That is why the Leninist party's congresses will always stand out as bright beacons in the endless succession of years and events, lighting the path to the future.

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ALIYEV SPEECH AT AzSSR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Mar 82 pp 1-7

[Speech by Geydar Ali Rza ogly Aliyev, first secretary of the CPAz Central Committee and candidate for membership in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at CPAz Central Committee plenum on 5 March 1982 in Baku: "Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production Must Be Brought Up to the Level of Present Requirements"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

The Communist Party has attached primary significance to agriculture during all stages of socialist construction in our country. Without a developed agricultural sector, V. I. Lenin stressed, "any type of economic construction is impossible.... Our food supply is the real foundation of the economy."

Intensive factors have become a definite prerequisite for accelerated agricultural development: the augmentation of the productivity of agricultural crops and of animal husbandry. In 1981 the grain yield was 2.6 times as great as in 1969, reaching 24.4 quintals per hectare. The respective figures for other crops were 2.4 times and 36 quintals for cotton and 2.3 times and 102 quintals for grapes. The vegetable yield was 1.7 times as great in 1981 as in 1969, the yield of tea leaves was 3.4 times as great, the yield of cucurbits was 1.3 times as great and the tobacco yield was 1.8 times as great. The average milk yield of cows and buffalos was 2.6 times as great and amounted to 1,739 kilograms. The average sale weight of cattle was 1.4 times as great, reaching 296 kilograms.

The stepped-up, consistently high rates of agricultural growth have had a positive effect on the development of the entire republic economy and have contributed to a significant rise in the level of public prosperity. They have brought about fundamental changes in the socioeconomic conditions and even the very appearance of the Azerbaijan rural community and in the standard of living of the rural population. We can quite confidently say that agriculture in Azerbaijan is rapidly approaching the status of a highly developed sector of the socialist economy. (thunderous applause)

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's pointed criticism of the Azerbaijan party organization in 1966 and the numerous high commendations republic achievements have received from the party and from Leonid Il'ich in recent years, particularly at the 26th congress and the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum, clearly testify to the tremendous changes that have taken place in the life of Azerbaijan and in its economy, including its agriculture. (thunderous applause)

None of this has made us self-satisfied or smug, however. The Azerbaijan party organization fully realizes that republic potential is not being used in its entirety as yet, and our agriculture still suffers from many defects and shortcomings. Our main objective is a considerable increase in our average annual gross product in comparison to the product of the 10th Five-Year Plan, highly effective agricultural production and products of high quality. There is no doubt that the party organization and rural workers of Azerbaijan will keep their promise to fulfill plans and socialist commitments for the 11th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule and in excess of set assignments. (thunderous applause)

This is a matter involving our honor, our loyalty to the glorious traditions of the 1970's, our duty to the country and to Lenin's party. (thunderous and prolonged applause)

Comrades! Animal husbandry is one of the most important branches of agricultural production. Suffice it to say that it accounts for 28 percent of the republic's gross agricultural product. For many years, however, animal husbandry was the most neglected branch of agriculture in Azerbaijan. Statistics of the 1950's and 1960's tell us in the language of irrefutable figures that it was in a state which could only be described as pitiful. At that time, many managers and specialists tried to justify their own laziness and irresponsibility with references to the firmly established belief that animal husbandry in Azerbaijan was a hopeless endeavor.

The primitive techniques of livestock breeding and fodder production and the complete lack of interest in this field naturally resulted in unproductive livestock and poultry and the regular non-fulfillment of plans for the sale of animal husbandry products to the state. Here are just a few figures which speak for themselves. In 1969 the average milk yield of cows and buffalos was only 677 kilograms, each laying hen produced 92 eggs and each sheep produced 1.6 kilograms of wool. The average weight of cattle sold to the state was slightly over 200 kilograms. The productivity of the mother herd per 100 head was 49 calves and buffalos and 43 lambs and kids.

Between 1969 and 1981 the output of meat on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased 1.7-fold, the milk output increased 2.6-fold, the egg output tripled and the wool output increased 1.6-fold. These indicators are much higher than the indicators of most union republics.

Between 1969 and 1981 the gross animal husbandry product of republic farms increased 2.1-fold. Azerbaijan now ranks second among the union republics in terms of rates of development in the public sector.

Although the herd of cows and buffalos was only 11 percent greater in 1981 than in 1969, the milk yield is now, as I have already mentioned, 2.6 times as great. The average weight of cattle sold to the state rose from 209 kilograms to 296 and the weight of sheep rose from 27 kilograms to 34.

All of this has allowed us to considerably reduce the gap between the productivity of our livestock and the union average. Whereas in 1969 the union indicator of milk yield per cow and buffalo was 3.3 times as high as our republic indicator, in 1981 it was already only 1.2 times as high. We were 82 kilograms below the average consignment weight of cattle, but now we are only 51 kilograms below this average. The weight of sheep sold to the state has almost reached the union indicator, but in 1969 the union indicator was 1.4 times as high. Our kolkhozes and sovkhozes now sell hogs weighing 107 kilograms, or 5 kilograms above the union average.

The quality of animal husbandry products has improved considerably. Now 81 percent of the milk sold to the state is of the best quality, while in 1969 only 10 percent or less of the milk was in this category. Up to 94 percent of the livestock falls into the well-nourished or average categories, which is 20 times as much as in 1969. Last year republic kolkhozes and sovkhozes earned more than 6 million rubles in additional net profits just as a result of the improvement of product quality.

The republic's achievements in the development of animal husbandry have been commended numerous times by the party and government. In the 1970's and in 1980-1981 there were three all-union socialist animal husbandry competitions, and our republic was awarded challenge red banners and honorary certificates of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee all three times.

Of course, Comrades, the quantitative and qualitative changes in republic animal husbandry in recent years have been massive and impressive. When we assess the situation objectively, however, we can see quite clearly that the productivity of republic animal husbandry does not meet the high demands of the party or the needs and requirements of the population and its absolute indicators are not up to union standards. I must frankly admit that we were not able to comply with the demand of the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the entire party organization, all of our ministries and departments, kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and all our rural workers take a radically different approach to animal husbandry and that the indifference and irresponsibility with regard to major problems in branch development and to the concerns of workers in many areas be overcome. Some administrators of farms, rayons, ministries and departments are still paying little attention to pressing problems in animal husbandry and fodder production, in the mistaken belief that these are matters of secondary importance, and some have even reconciled themselves to the shortcomings.

The management of animal husbandry, just as economic management in general, is not simply an administrative matter, but also a political, party matter.

Proceeding from party policy goals, the 26th CPSU Congress stipulated the main objectives in the area of increasing the output of animal husbandry products to supply the population with food. The congress announced: "Animal husbandry is today's rural frontline."

Guided by these instructions, the CPAz Central Committee decided to hold this plenum to analyze the state of this branch more thoroughly and to determine the republic party organization's responsibilities in the further development of animal husbandry and the reinforcement of its fodder base in line with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and with the statements and conclusions set forth in speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

We believe that something must be done to reduce the discrepancy between the level of production and the actual needs of the republic population for meat and dairy products. In the last 10 years we have been able, for example, to increase the output of meat in the republic by 48 percent. This increased per capita meat consumption by 6 kilograms. The degree to which the republic satisfied its own demand for milk rose 31 percent in the 1970's. However, in view of the fact that the population of Azerbaijan increased by almost 1 million during that time, our per capita level of meat and milk consumption is still below the union average. Consequently, the output of these products must be increased even more quickly so that the growing demand for meat, milk and other products can be satisfied without resorting to the use of more of the unionwide food supply.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "it has long been known that party slogans and programs come to life in the work of the masses. If we want to institute profound changes, V. I. Lenin told us, 'we must strive for heightened interest in them and awareness of them and convince more and more millions and tens of millions of people of the need for them.'"

Proceeding from this belief, we decided to make thorough preparations for this plenum, we published the Central Committee decision to convene the plenum in the press on 4 August 1981 and we organized public discussions of problems in animal husbandry and all of the items on the plenum agenda. Today we can say with complete justification that this approach has produced excellent results.

The decision of the CPAz Central Committee to hold the plenum was fully approved and supported by kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and laborers in industry, transport and all branches of the economy. The problems of animal husbandry and fodder production were discussed by around 500,000 kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, specialists, scientists, cultural figures and party, soviet, trade-union and Komsomol personnel.

The CPAz Central Committee, ministries, departments, newspaper editors and radio and television stations received more than 3,000 letters containing proposals and recommendations, reflecting the truly proprietary interest taken by the republic working public in the accelerated development of animal husbandry and fodder production. On behalf of the CPAz Central Committee, I want to sincerely thank all those who responded to our appeal and took part in the discussion of current issues. (thunderous applause)

The agriculture department of the party Central Committee has given us constant assistance in the preparations for the plenum and in all our work to develop agricultural production in the republic. We sincerely thank this department for its attention, support, valuable advice and recommendations.

Several letters have pointed out specific ways of organizing intensive field fodder production and pasture management and have proposed the widespread planting of winter and post-harvest crops in the republic, which would result in the attainment of two or more fodder harvests a year from the same area of land. Workers, kolkhoz members and employees have shared their views on the need to develop the private plots of citizens, improve veterinary services for livestock and organize more effective assistance by local party, soviet and administrative organs in supplying the livestock on private farmsteads with fodder.

Special commissions set up within the CPAz Central Committee, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments examined all of the proposals and recommendations sent in by workers. Many of them are reflected in the materials of this plenum.

At a republic conference on agricultural affairs in the beginning of December 1981, we specified the duties of party, soviet and administrative organs in connection with the preparations for the plenum. With a view to the results of discussions of the proposals and recommendations of workers in labor collectives, specific measures for the intensification of animal husbandry and fodder production in 1982-1985 and during the period up to 1990 were planned for each kolkhoz, sovkhoz, interfarm association, ministry and department and for each rayon and the republic as a whole. These measures include a detailed program for the further development of specialization and concentration in animal husbandry and fodder production, the determination of the necessary levels of livestock and poultry productivity and the gross product, and specific assignments to reinforce the material and technical base of the branch. Special attention will be given to the fundamental improvement of breeding, the enhancement of production efficiency and the improvement of the quality of work. These measures will allow us to overcome the existing discrepancy between republic indicators of livestock productivity and the union average within the current 5-year period, and in the future we will make even greater advances and bring the branch up to a much higher level.

Of course, although we have attached primary significance to intensive factors, we cannot disregard the great potential for quantitative growth. We have many rayons and farms with an extremely small herd of livestock, particularly with regard to the dairy herd. By using irrigated lands more intensively and by instituting a scientifically sound system of crop rotation, most cotton and grape plantations can and must considerably augment the capacities of dairy and meat farming and considerably increase the output of milk and meat.

Large plots of land in a number of rayons are hardly used at all for agriculture and are unproductive. Given the proper level of operational efficiency, agricultural and water-management agencies could quickly organize the irrigation of these lands, including irrigation with the use of local run-off, and thereby put these sizeable reserve areas for the cultivation of animal husbandry products to use. Interfarm fodder associations are being formed in a number of republic regions for this purpose.

Here is another pertinent matter. We are requesting industrial enterprises to set up auxiliary farms to provide labor collectives with more meat and milk. What can we say about the work of some agricultural enterprise managers who have land, including irrigated plots, but, for various reasons, do not want to engage in animal husbandry and have become nothing more than consumers? Party gorkoms and raykoms must look into the specific details of these cases. In accordance with CPSU Central Committee instructions, all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, regardless of their field of specialization, must have animal husbandry facilities, produce food for their own needs and participate in the creation of the national food supply.

With the aid of all these measures, by 1985 the republic should be producing 300,000 tons of meat, 1 million tons of milk and 1.1 billion eggs. The average milk yield of cows and buffalos on kolkhozes and sovkhozes should be brought up to 2,050-2,100 kilograms, and the average sale weight of cattle should reach 360-380 kilograms. This will require a much stronger fodder base. Plans call for the procurement of a minimum of 30-32 quintals of feed units per head of livestock in 1985. All of these indicators exceed our present levels by an average of 40-55 percent, and by almost 100 percent in the case of fodder.

As you can see, we have set ourselves a massive and crucial task: to raise animal husbandry to a much higher level, to considerably augment the rates and volumes of meat, milk, egg and wool production and to completely transfer the branch to the channels of intensification.

Quite frankly, this will not be easy to do. The commitments we have assumed are considerable, but they are realistic. They are based on our reserves and potential and on the rich experience we accumulated during the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans. And we are certain that we will not only reach these levels but will even go beyond them. (thunderous prolonged applause)

These, comrades, are our overall results and problems. Now I would like to discuss the state of individual branches of animal husbandry and fodder production, our objectives in these branches and our plans for further development in greater detail.

I. Basic Directions for the Intensification of Animal Husbandry

Comrades! Animal husbandry in Azerbaijan is a multisectorial branch. We raise most types of livestock and poultry, and they are raised in all rayons and on all farms, and even in the private sector. This is why the party organization believes that intrasectorial and regional specialization and concentration are the most important factors in the intensification of animal husbandry. The main results of past work have already been discussed. Now we must look at the present state of individual branches and our plans for their further intensification.

Cattle

Cattle breeding is the leading branch of animal husbandry. It accounts for more than 50 percent of the gross animal husbandry product and 44 percent of the meat output. Sizeable sums have been allocated for the reinforcement of the material and technical base and the augmentation of fixed assets in this branch.

The further development of livestock breeding exclusively for meat production on specific farms and in specific rayons should play an important part in increasing the beef output. Attaching great significance to this matter, the CPAz Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers adopted a special decree in the beginning of 1981 to define the specific responsibilities of party, soviet and agricultural agencies in the further intensification of this branch.

Experience tells us that specialization is one of the most effective ways of developing animal husbandry. The recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture envisage the specialization and concentration of the breeding of dairy and dairy-meat cattle in suburban zones, lowlands and, in part, in the foothills. Meat and meat-dairy cattle should be concentrated in alpine areas and partly in the foothills.

These recommendations should be used as a guide in breeding, in the construction of dairy farms and interfarm calf-raising complexes, and in the creation of a fodder base and labor force. The operational technology of these complexes should envisage, in addition to milk production, the raising of pure and improved breeds of young cattle for other commercial dairy farms.

Therefore, Comrades, we must perform a great deal of purposeful work to considerably increase the productivity and the size of our cattle herd, which represents the main source of increased meat and milk resources. Our accomplishment of this work will be a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the food program and the improvement of the republic population's food supply. (thunderous applause)

Sheep-Breeding

Comrades! Sheep-breeding is an important branch of animal husbandry and a traditional branch of the rural economy in Azerbaijan. The potential of this branch to increase meat resources stems from the quicker maturing of the herd, the high level of profitability and the relatively lower expenditures of labor and material resources than in other branches of livestock breeding for meat production. Suffice it to say that the cost of producing a ton of beef is almost twice as high as that of mutton, and the cost of producing pork is almost 1.5 times as high. It is also significant that sheep-breeding is essentially the only source of wool, a valuable industrial raw material.

When we made plans for this branch, we encountered the reluctance to increase the number of sheep in some rayons, and even the tendency of some managers to reduce the size of the herd. The requisitions and proposals received from rayons envisage the growth of the republic herd by only 5 percent between 1981 and 1985, and by only 1 percent in the public sector.

We think that this is unacceptable. Within a short period of time, we were able to increase the size of the sheep herd 1.5-fold, even though some of our comrades were saying in 1970 that our pastures would not accommodate this many sheep. We can and must plan for the continued dynamic growth of the herd in rayons specializing in sheep-breeding and we must carry out these plans unconditionally. (applause)

Hog-Breeding

Comrades! Some work was done during the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans to develop hog farming. The herd of hogs on republic kolkhozes and sovkhozes grew, their productivity increased, qualitative indicators rose and the economic effectiveness of the branch increased. Now hogs are raised in 24 rayons. The material and technical base of this branch has been considerably reinforced, and large complexes have been built and put to use in Apsheronskiy, Mardakertskiy and Askeranskiy

Rayons. The construction of complexes is being completed in Khanlarskiy, Zakatal'skiy, Shaumyanovskiy and other rayons. Now just the Bininsk Hog-Fattening Complex in Apsheronskiy Rayon, which is one of the best in the country, produces pork equivalent to half of the amount produced by the entire republic in 1970.

Plans envisage a herd of 193,000 hogs by 1985. In addition, the productivity of the mother herd will be augmented dramatically, to the level of 1,440 piglets per 100 dams. This could result in the procurement of 17,000 tons of meat by 1985, which will be almost double the 1981 output.

Poultry Farming

Our objective in this branch is a poultry meat output of 48,000-50,000 tons and an egg output of 430 million eggs by 1985.

The appropriate ministries, departments and local party, soviet and administrative organs must take measures to reinforce the material and technical base, radically improve the activities of kolkhoz, sovkhoz and interfarm poultry breeding enterprises, heighten the productivity of breeding facilities and organize the continued intensive development of poultry farming. In the near future, all liquidated breeding facilities should be put back in operation and each kolkhoz and sovkhoz should have its own poultry breeding facility. We feel that statistical agencies should keep separate records of all production indicators for each individual factory and farm.

Pond Fish Farming

Comrades! Pond fish farming is a relatively new branch of our economy. Until 1970 we obtained almost nothing from our internal bodies of water and did not use them to raise fish.

Our plans in this branch envisage the growth of the area of fish farms to 2,300-2,500 hectares within the near future, the attainment of a commercial fish catch of at least 2,500-3,000 tons by 1985 and the augmentation of this catch to at least 5,500-6,000 tons of fish by 1990.

Private and Auxiliary Farming

Comrades! In recent years some work has been done in our republic to increase the herd of livestock privately owned by kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, employees and other citizens. Between 1969 and 1981 the number of cattle on private farmsteads increased by 11 percent, the number of sheep and goats increased by 23 percent and the number of hogs increased by 31 percent. Now cattle owned by the population represent more than 52 percent of the total herd, with cows and buffalos representing 68 percent of the republic total, sheep and goats representing 38 percent, hogs representing 11 percent and poultry representing 68 percent. In 1981 alone, the private farmsteads of the population produced 88,000 tons of meat, 448,000 tons of milk and 481 million eggs, or 1.6-1.8 times as much as in 1969. These farmsteads account for more than 31 percent of total state livestock purchases, 6 percent of state egg purchases and around 25 percent of the wool sold to the state.

The productivity of privately kept livestock, however, is still low. According to budget studies, the average milk yield of cows and buffalos is 46 percent lower in this sector than on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the average sale weight of cattle is 6 percent lower.

The measures planned by the Central Committee envisage the further development of the private farming sector. By 1985 the herd of cattle on private farmsteads should reach 1.03 million head, which will be an increase of 8 percent over the 1981 figure, and the herd of sheep should increase by 11 percent. The population will be allocated 2.4 times as much fodder of all types as in 1981.

A decree adopted by the republic Council of Ministers last November specifies the general plan for the distribution and development of auxiliary farms during the 11th Five-Year Plan, but many have not even begun to carry out this plan. The auxiliary farming commission of the CPAz Central Committee should institute strict control to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of this program.

By 1985 the minimum number of cattle on auxiliary farms should be 10,000-12,000 and the number of sheep and hogs should double.

The republic Ministry of Agriculture and Gosplan must take it upon themselves to coordinate all of the work involved in the creation and efficient operation of the auxiliary farms of industrial and trade enterprises, concentrating on mobilizing unutilized animal husbandry production reserves.

Zooveterinary Services

Comrades! Livestock cannot be raised in accordance with present-day requirements without a well-organized zootechnical and veterinary service. The role and responsibility of the zootechnician and veterinarian have grown immeasurably in the reproduction of the herd, the enhancement of breeding qualities and productivity, the widespread use of artificial insemination, the correct organization of feeding and planning of a balanced diet for livestock, the struggle against various diseases, the establishment of the necessary sanitary conditions in animal husbandry facilities, and so forth.

A group of measures should be planned and carried out on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, at each interfarm enterprise and in each rayon to improve zooveterinary services, to protect agricultural livestock more effectively against diseases, murrain and compulsory slaughter and to improve the sanitary conditions of animal husbandry farms and complexes. These measures must reflect such important matters as the need to improve the organization of methods of combating livestock diseases, enhance the quality and effectiveness of preventive treatment, develop the material and technical base of the zooveterinary service and incorporate scientific and technical achievements, advanced experience and the scientific organization of labor on a broad scale.

II. The Intensification of Fodder Production--The Most Important Condition for the Further Development of Animal Husbandry

In recent years more than 1,000 specialized brigades and links have been formed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and large interfarm enterprises have been opened in nine rayons for the production, procurement and preparation of fodder. There are 314 fodder shops and fodder kitchens in animal husbandry facilities and complexes, and 17 interfarm fodder plants, with capacities for the storage of 1.9 million tons of haylage and silage, are now operating. I will remind you that 10 years ago most of our fodder was kept in primitive earth trenches.

This is why the CPAz Central Committee believes that a strategic part of our work in the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans will be efforts to considerably increase the fodder output, bring its structure in line with zootechnical standards and improve its quality. The plans mapped out prior to the plenum envisage the augmentation of the volume of feed resources stored in 1985 to 1.84 million tons of hay, 1.79 million tons of haylage, 1.98 million tons of silage, 350,000 tons of feed tubers, 33,000 tons of grass meal and 410,000 tons of farm-produced forage grain. In comparison to 1981 quantities, the 1985 fodder supply will consist of twice as much hay, 1.3 times as much haylage, 1.5 times as much silage, 2.6 times as much feed tubers, 1.8 times as much grass meal, 1.7 times as much locally produced forage grain and 2.5 times as much green fodder.

This means that in 1985 each head of livestock in the republic could be guaranteed an average of 30-32 quintals of feed units, as compared to 19 quintals last year. With the exception of feed concentrates, the fodder structure will meet zootechnical requirements.

Plans call for the growth of the area used to cultivate mixed winter fodder crops to 91,000 hectares in 1982, and to 107,000 hectares in 1985, as compared to 24,500 in 1981. The area of land used for the cultivation of post-harvest corn will be increased to 103,000 hectares in 1982 and 115,000 in 1985, as compared to last year's 64,000 hectares. Here, just as in field fodder production as a whole, agrotechnical measures must be carried out on a high level so that each hectare will produce the maximum yield.

In the next few years corn should account for a high percentage of the grain supply. Last year's experience showed that industrial technology can be used to greater advantage in corn cultivation than in the raising of other grain crops. Farms in Belokanskiy and Zakatal'skiy Rayons obtained 100-110 quintals of corn from each hectare, which was double or triple the yield of spike crops.

Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making must work with republic research and project planning establishments throughout 1982 on the elaboration of a comprehensive program, envisaging a considerable increase in the work involved in the surface and fundamental improvement of pastures, the enhancement of their productivity and the establishment of the necessary production, cultural and consumer conditions for animal husbandry, and must then ensure the fulfillment of the program.

The efficient use of natural feeding areas must be accomplished in two ways:

The augmentation of the productivity of pastures by means of surface and fundamental improvements; the establishment of intensive field fodder production in pastures.

It is our duty to ensure the unconditional observance of the optimal harvest schedule and the technology for the production of haylage, silage and other types of fodder. All necessary measures must be taken for the construction of additional large-scale haylage and silage storage facilities so that not one ton of fodder has to be stored in earth trenches in 1982. The preservation of green mass with formic acid and other chemical preservatives must be organized on a broad scale this year.

Prior to the end of 1983 fodder shops should be opened on all animal husbandry farms, and the plans for new fodder shops should include the suitable technology for the thermochemical and microbiological processing of fodder and the preparation and issuance of balanced feed mixtures. Large industrial enterprises in the republic should take an active part in this work.

III. Maximum Reinforcement of the Material and Technical Base of Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production

Comrades! The stepped-up development of animal husbandry and fodder production will depend directly on the reinforcement and development of their material and technical base.

The unsatisfactory work of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industrial Construction, Main Administration of Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Construction and State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture just in the construction of animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories led to the underutilization of state and kolkhoz funds by more than 63 million rubles and to the failure to complete around 40 million rubles' worth of construction and installation work. The plan for contracted operations was fulfilled by an annual average of 60-75 percent. Shortcomings disrupted plans for the completion of milk production complexes for 9,200 cows, calf-raising facilities for 36,000 head, complexes for the fattening of 6,000 head of cattle, sheep complexes for 50,000 dams and several poultry factories.

The state lost 12,000 tons of meat, 51,000 tons of milk and more than 117 million eggs last year just as a result of the underutilization of the capacities of animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories.

Agricultural ministries and the rayons concerned must effective measures to ensure the complete use of all existing capacities, draft a schedule for the completion of this work and submit it to the CPAz Central Committee. I am referring to a schedule and a report on the results of the work to ensure the full-capacity operation of all complexes.

Comrades! It will be important to retool existing animal husbandry and fodder production facilities, to modernize their equipment and to raise the level of the mechanization and automation of technological processes. However, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, which performs the work, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, which, as clients, are expected to dictate technical policy, have displayed unsatisfactory performance in this extremely important area of work, and this is attested to by the low level of mechanization. For example, the national average level of mechanization in the watering of cattle is 90 percent, but on republic farms it is only 33 percent. The respective figures for other operations are 90 and 12 percent in milking, 45 and 21 percent in fodder distribution and 75 and 37 percent in the cleaning of facilities. The national indicator of comprehensive mechanization is 3.5 times as high as our republic indicator. Considering the fact that the machines and equipment we do have do not all operate regularly and continuously, the situation is even worse.

By 1985 we should bring the level of comprehensive mechanization in animal husbandry up to 51 percent, and the mechanization levels of milking up to 60 percent, of automatic watering up to 75 percent, of fodder distribution to 78 percent and of cleaning operations to 77 percent. Gosplan, Gossnab and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture should take all of the necessary measures to provide all of the material and technical resources needed to raise the level of mechanization in animal husbandry. The republic Council of Ministers must do something to speed up the manufacture of the required technological equipment and spare parts at the Mingechaur Experimental Specialized Plant of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production.

IV. Efficiency and Quality Must Be Given More Attention

Comrades! For all the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans, the CPAz Central Committee paid special attention to problems in heightening the efficiency of agricultural production and improving the use of land, water, labor, material and financial resources. We have accomplished a great deal in this area.

Gosplan, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture should work out a precise schedule for the sale of livestock and milk on each farm, set up areas on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the unloading of livestock and equip all animal husbandry farms with capacities and equipment for the storage and refrigeration of milk. Procurement organizations must be equipped with vehicles designed for the transport of livestock and milk. Before 1985 all livestock and milk should be turned over to the state directly on the farms. This will considerably improve the quality of animal husbandry products and prevent product losses.

Party, soviet and agricultural agencies must ensure the efficient use of all material, technical and financial resources, the strict observance of conservation rules, the careful treatment of public property, the widespread incorporation of scientific and technical achievements and progressive technology and, on this basis, the heightened efficiency of all animal husbandry branches. In 1985 milk of the highest category should represent 99 percent of the total procured quantity, and all livestock turned over to the state should be of the well-nourished and average quality categories.

V. Important Responsibilities of Scientists

Comrades! The intensive development of animal husbandry and fodder production, just as the development of the entire agricultural complex, cannot be accomplished without the most active and comprehensive participation by science. This is why the CPAz Central Committee has always been concerned about the development of agricultural research, the enlargement of the network of research establishments, the reinforcement of the research base and the establishment of all necessary conditions for creative investigation. Suffice it to say that total expenditures on the three main institutes engaged in livestock-related research of the republic Ministry of Agriculture just during the 10th Five-Year Plan exceeded 17 million rubles and were 4.8 times as high as the expenditures of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Today the republic has a multi-field network of research institutes, experimental stations, problem laboratories, auxiliary experimental facilities and academic farms, which are mainly concerned with the study of matters pertaining to animal husbandry and fodder production. They employ hundreds of researchers, including 68 doctors and 265 candidates of sciences. We are happy to say that our scientists made a significant contribution to the development of animal husbandry in the republic during the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans.

The work of academy institutes has been unsatisfactory in the area of fodder production. For several decades the Botany Institute has been engaged in unsuccessful studies of ways of improving summer and winter pastures. Each year the institute limits its studies to experiments on the grounds of the Botanical Gardens, or in one or two other spots at best, while proposed recommendations regarding the use of fodder vegetation are not being implemented.

The reasons for this ineffective work apparently consist less in the incompetence of scientific personnel than in the inability or reluctance of the managers of research establishments to focus the efforts of their collectives on the resolution of major problems. Republic agricultural ministries and Gosplan have not displayed the necessary persistence in this matter. In short, the level of scientific management is not high.

Agricultural science has an exceptionally important role to play in the accomplishment of large-scale tasks in animal husbandry. All of the work of scientific establishments and all systems connected in one way or another with animal husbandry, as well as the Azerbaijan SSR Agricultural Institute and other VUZ's with this type of department, must be coordinated and conducted as a single entity.

The Ministry of Agriculture must fundamentally reorganize the management of research establishments in general and the work connected with animal husbandry and fodder production in particular. The scientific level of research must be raised dramatically and research must be coordinated more closely with practice, with today's requirements and with the future objectives of republic agriculture.

The Academy of Sciences must pay more attention to the activities of its biological and agricultural subdivisions and institutes, evaluate their activities more strictly, develop projects with practical value and make higher demands on the quality and scientific level of research so that it will correspond to the present needs of animal husbandry.

VI. The Level of Party Management of the Development of Animal Husbandry Must Be Raised

Comrades! This new stage in the struggle for the development of animal husbandry requires a higher level of party management and better methods of work with the masses. This means that the activities of each party organization must be highly organized, efficient, ingenious and purposeful. Each communist and each rural worker must be fully aware of the significance of party objectives. It is now our job to make skillful use of accumulated experience and tried and tested forms and methods of work by the party organizations of Azerbaijan, the fraternal republics, krays and oblasts in concentrating all efforts and potential for the intensification of animal husbandry and fodder production. It is important that all party organizations and communists in rural areas first be made fully aware of party objectives in the area of animal husbandry and fodder production and of the instructions which will be issued by this plenum of the CPAz Central Committee. They must use the methods of party persuasion and communist indoctrination to arm each livestock tender and all rural laborers with an awareness of these objectives and inspire them to carry out all of our plans.

Party and party-Komsomol groups should be set up in each area to improve the party management of the development of animal husbandry and fodder production. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must rely more on trade-union and Komsomol organizations. Trade unions and Komsomol organizations must be given more to do in rural areas so that they can encourage rural workers, especially young laborers, to take an active part in the attainment of objectives. Every opportunity must be taken to teach young people to respect and love animal husbandry professions and to direct them into decisive areas of the shock front of this five-year plan. The Azerbaijan Komsomol must be the most active participant in the struggle for the dramatic development of animal husbandry and fodder production in the republic.

One of the most important duties of party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations is the thorough development of socialist competition among animal husbandry workers for the attainment of the best possible results. They must study, summarize and publicize the experience of the best animal husbandry workers and advanced farms and promote valuable initiatives and the efforts to accelerate technological progress. For us, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, the specific economic results of labor competition and the great educative potential of competition are equally important.

We have some problems with workers in the mass professions. Between 1976 and 1981, when the assignment for the vocational and technical educational system called for the training of 17,200 skilled workers for animal husbandry and fodder production, the system actually turned out only 6,100, or 35 percent of the assigned figure. The farms need 2,000 milking machine operators, 1,200 more mechanizers for animal husbandry facilities, 700 more machinists for fodder shops and fodder plants, 800 more equipment monitors for poultry factories and poultry farms, over 2,000 more artificial insemination technicians and workers in other mass professions.

The CPAz Central Committee believes that strict order in animal husbandry, the precise keeping of records on each farm and an uncompromising struggle against any deviations from standards and rules governing the use of animal husbandry products and fodder should be the daily concerns of party committees and primary party organizations. (applause)

The mass news and propaganda media--the press, television, radio and films--have important responsibilities. They must provide vivid, accessible and daily coverage of the struggle to develop animal husbandry and fodder production, summarize the experience of production leaders and describe the proceedings of socialist competition for the augmentation of field and farm productivity. The republic State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade must publish more procedural and reference works, brochures, posters and booklets on animal husbandry. There is no question that our scientists, writers, journalists and artists must also be active in this field.

Comrades! The intensification of animal husbandry and fodder production is the major responsibility of agricultural ministries and departments and their local agencies. But they are precisely the ones that are guilty of serious shortcomings and omissions in the development of animal husbandry and fodder production in the republic.

The Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Askeron), which should be the main organizer of the work to develop animal husbandry and fodder production, coordinate all breeding, zooveterinary, selection and seed-raising operations, incorporate scientific achievements and advanced experience and draft current and future plans for the development of agriculture throughout the republic, is not performing these functions well enough. It pays virtually no attention to general problems, limiting its activity to day-to-day concerns and concentrating on individual cases, and has not had any great influence in improving the state of affairs in animal husbandry and fodder production.

Poor management and shortcomings in the work methods and style of the Ministry of Agriculture are largely the result of the excessive size of its staff, its numerous structural subdivisions and their parallel functions. It now has 74 administrations and sections, 10 deputy ministers and a total of 824 staff members. Seven independent associations, main administrations, with a staff of 320, have been set up to manage 270 farms. Almost each one of these has structural subdivisions which perform the same functions. In Khanlarskiy Rayon alone, for example, eight specialized animal husbandry farms are under the jurisdiction of four departments--the republic Sovkhoz Association, the Administration for Livestock Production on an Industrial Basis, the Azerbaijan SSR Breeding Association and the Azerbaijan SSR Interkolkhoz Industrial Livestock Production Administration. The situation is similar in several other rayons.

The ministry holds numerous board meetings, sometimes lasting up to 2 days, at which largely meaningless decisions are made. Last year alone, the board considered 447 matters and discussed from 20 to 25 matters at each meeting.

All republic agricultural ministries and departments must fundamentally improve their style and methods of management and the organizational forms of agricultural administration, particularly in the branches of animal husbandry and fodder production, and concern themselves daily with the incorporation of progressive methods of economic management. They must resolutely eliminate all bureaucratism and red tape from their work, give all proposals and requests timely consideration and bring the administrative system as close as possible to the production sphere.

Comrades! In summation, I would like to stress once again that we must resolutely direct our attention to animal husbandry and fodder production. Only through the combined energetic efforts, wills, knowledge, awareness and responsibility of each and every one of us can we raise this branch to meet the level of present party requirements, the population's need for food products and industry's need for raw materials. This will require an intelligent approach, purposeful organizational and political work, insistence and persistence. The attainment of our present goals will depend on how we organize our daily work and mobilize reserves on each farm, on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and in each rayon.

I, Comrades, am very happy to inform you that today, while our plenum was in session, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev telephoned me.

This, Comrades, is vivid proof of all that has been said about the tremendous concern Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has displayed for our republic. The attention of the party and the caring attitude displayed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the leader of our party and our state, toward all problems in Soviet Azerbaijan give us even greater strength and obligate us to work even better and strive even more vigorously to carry out all of our great party's plans successfully.

We can assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally that the party organization and working public of rural Azerbaijan will uphold their glorious traditions of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans by ensuring the successful performance of all tasks in the area of animal husbandry and fodder production and will make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the historic plans of the 26th congress of our great Leninist party. (thunderous prolonged applause)

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GRISHIN ADDRESSES PARTY GROUP ORGANIZERS

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[Unattributed report: "Implementing the Party's Plans"]

[Excerpts] A conference of Moscow's party group organizers, convened by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, has been held.

The conference participants discussed the question "on the party groups' tasks for raising the standard of organizational and political work and enhancing the activeness and initiative of communists in the light of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and of the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

V. V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the conference.

On behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, V. V. Grishin cordially welcomed the leaders of Moscow's party groups who had gathered for the citywide conference and wished them great success in their responsible party work.

Party group organizers, the speaker said, are a large detachment of party activists heading the party's grassroots. In its organizational structure the party group is closest to production and to people and it structures its work in close contact with people's life, work and everyday concerns. Here in lies the strength and significance of the party groups and the specific character of the forms and methods of their activity.

The present conference's aim is to analyze and generalize accumulated work experience, exchange opinions on tasks for the period ahead and formulate recommendations for further improving party groups' work.

The all-Moscow conference of party group organizers is being held 1 year after the 26th CPSU Congress finished its work. The congress' ideas and decisions are exerting an increasingly profound influence on the life of our country, the activity of the party and people and the course of events in the world. The past year has been a period of creative work on fulfilling the economic and social tasks outlined by the congress and a period of intensive struggle to preserve and consolidate peace. The successes achieved by our people fully confirm the correctness of the party's course and convincingly demonstrate the great vital force of its policy.

The party Central Committee November (1981) plenum, at which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev delivered a policy speech, was a direct and immediate continuation of the 26th CPSU Congress' work. The sixth session of the USSR supreme Soviet, held after the CPSU Central Committee plenum, approved the plan for the country's economic and social development for 1982 and for the 11th 5-year plan. In his vivid and profound speech at the 17th Trade Union Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out the ways of solving the main questions of the country's economic and social development. He then posed the task of transferring the economy to an intensive development footing and of making it genuinely economical. The party and the people are armed with a clear and precise program of communist building at the contemporary stage and are persistently implementing it.

In Moscow, as throughout the country, the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation are being launched on an increasingly wide scale. This remarkable event, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation" stresses, is evidence of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy and socialism's historic achievements. The Central Committee has called upon communists, Komsomol members and all working people to mark the USSR's jubilee with new labor achievements. In this connection, approval has been given to the initiative of the advanced collectives of Moscow, Leningrade and the union republics which have launched socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the USSR's 60th anniversary and for a successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the economic and social development plan for 1982 and the 11th 5-year plan targets.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution makes it incumbent upon party organizations to launch organizational, ideological and educational work on a broad scale so as to prepare for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and to direct this work toward the further development of the masses' political and labor activity and the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the tasks put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the 17th Trade Union Congress.

Muscovites are heading toward the USSR's jubilee with considerable successes in all spheres of life and by dogged creative labor are implementing the program of communist creation put forward by the party. The targets for the 10th 5-year plan and for 1981 were fulfilled ahead of schedule in all national economic sectors. Positive economic work results have been achieved.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the tasks for 1982 and the 11th 5-year plan as defined by the plans for Moscow's economic and social development as well as by the socialist pledges of the city's working people.

Muscovites perceive the targets for 1982 and the 11th 5-year plan, the speaker stressed, as new evidence of the constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the capital and for transforming it into a model communist city.

Answering this concern and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum's decisions with concrete deeds, Moscow's working people have actively set about fulfilling the outlined plans and pledges. The beginning of the 11th 5-year plan was marked by working people's high patriotic enthusiasm. Some 320,000 Muscovites completed their personal targets for 1981 by the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution. Competition was launched on a broad scale under the slogan "60 weeks of shock labor for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation." The ranks of those who pledged to complete their annual targets by 7 November 1982 are multiplying.

As a result of working people's efforts, all sectors of the city's economy successfully fulfilled the targets for the first year of the 5-year plan while industrial and transport workers finished the year ahead of schedule according to all main indicators. Industrial output worth hundreds of millions of roubles was manufactured above the plan. The entire increase in the volume of production was obtained by increasing labor productivity. New production capacities and a large quantity of apartment blocks, schools and cultural-consumer projects were commissioned.

The results of the capital's economic development in 1981 and the growing initiative of working people are creating the preconditions for achieving the targets that the Muscovites have set themselves. To achieve this, it is necessary to ensure the further raising of the standard of organizational and political work among the masses.

A paramount role in resolving the great and diverse tasks of communist building outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress belongs to primary party organizations and their many party groups which are doing much organizational and political work and are at the forefront of the struggle to implement the party's tasks and the plans for the country's economic and social development.

The 26th CPSU Congress stressed that energetic and competent party leadership is a main condition for new successes in communist building. "If every party organization in its particular area of work makes use of all reserves and establishes due order in everything," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "the whole country's work will progress." Questions of improving party groups' work are of paramount significance in this connection.

In the last 5 years the number of party groups in the Moscow CPSU city organization has increased by 3,500 and now totals over 41,000. The expansion of their network attests to the further intensification of party influence on the major salients of economic and cultural building. The largest number of party groups is operating in the physical production sphere: At industrial, transport, communications and construction enterprises. A considerable number of party groups are working in scientific establishments and academic institutions and in the managerial sphere. The increase in the number of party groups and the changes in their structure reflect the processes of strengthening the party's grassroots and improving the economic mechanism. Temporary party groups in major areas of production and construction and in the fulfillment of particularly important targets are becoming widespread.

After citing by name the party organizers widely known for their production achievements, heroes of socialist labor and winners of Lenin and state prizes, the speaker noted that the majority of grassroots party leaders are skillfully combining their party duties with personal shock labor for the good of the motherland and through this have won people's confidence, gratitude and recognition for their great work.

Afterwards, V. V. Grishin dwelt in detail on party groups' ability to utilize their potential to establish an atmosphere of genuine creative questing, labor competition and comradely mutual assistance within every labor collective and to ensure the active participation of all members of the collective in competition. He noted the positive experience of such work accumulated party groups operating at the enterprises of various sectors of the city's economy.

Communists, the speaker said afterwards, the placing great trust in the very best of their comrades by electing them as party leaders of various levels including as party group organizers. Every one of them, whatever post he holds, must organically combine within himself party-mindedness and profound competence, discipline and an enterprising and creative approach to work and must be familiar with working people's lives, needs and interests, be sensitive to them and set an example in work and everyday life.

A party group organizers' prestige is formed primarily from these main qualities. The modern party group organizer's makeup is a fusion of an awareness of party and civic duty and a sense of being the true master of his production unit and his country, a love of work, a striving toward what is new, hostility toward stagnation and great businesslike efficiency.

Speaking of the qualities which must be inherent in a party group organizer, the speaker stressed that as a rule, a party group organizer is a person of irreproachable reputation who knows the collective's members well and knows how to work with them, an enterprising, principled and persistent person.

The conditions under which party groups work are extraordinarily varied. They might include a section in a plant shop, a construction workers' team, or a branch in a scientific research institute or establishment. But there is general law-governed pattern which determines the efficacy of communists' efforts whatever their working conditions. This is the ability to highlight the main problems among those facing a collective, to focus special attention on these and to find efficient ways of resolving set tasks.

For all communists, the main matter now is to resolve the most important economic and political task--the successful fulfillment of the targets for 1982 and the 11th 5-year plan and ensuring the intensification of the economy and greater production results with smaller expenditure and resources.

The successful fulfillemnt of this task and of the plans and socialist pledges depends on the work of collectives of sectors or shifts, teams, shops laboratories or sections--all the cells of the national economy where it is party groups above all that set the tone.

It should be the general concern of party groups in the 11th 5-year plan to highlight and use existing opportunities in all production links better. As the 1981 results attests, there are considerable reserves for raising the efficiency of production and services but they are not being fully utilized.

V. V. Grishin analyzed in detail shortcomings in the work of various sectors of the city's economy--the efforts of party groups should be directed toward eliminating them. Party groups should focus the maximum efforts, the speaker continued, on seeking potential for further raising labor productivity as a main factor of economic growth. It is first necessary to ensure that available machine tools, machinery and mechanisms are used more efficiently, operated at full capacity and used correctly. Only thus is it possible to achieve a considerable economic saving and obtain a large amount of supplementary output. Party groups should display more active initiative in resolving questions of the mechanization and automation of specific production processes and of replacing outmoded equipment by new, highly productive equipment and must comprehensively improve the organization of production and labor.

The rational use of work time and the reduction of its non-productive expenditure or loss are a major reserve for increasing production efficiency and labor productivity. Experience shows that party groups can do a lot here. Citing the example of the experience gained by the party groups of a number of the city's labor collectives in influencing production, the speaker stressed: every party group must make its specific contribution to the common struggle to raise production efficiency.

Great potential for increasing labor productivity is created by the broad introduction of the team method of work. Practice shows that its use ensures an average increase of labor productivity of 20-30 percent and a reduction in workers' numbers and lost working time. The team of the Moscow pipe plant's No 6 pipe welding mill is now in its second successful year of operation. It is working according to a unified schedule with payment according to end results, is fulfilling the plans systematically and is a leader in socialist competition. The team's collective has pledged to complete the target for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan by 18 December this year and produce 65,000 meters of high-quality steel pipes above the plan. Communists of the party group initiated the introduction and improvement of the team method. Party groups must comprehensively promote the acceleration of the introduction of the progressive form of labor organization and provision of incentives and use its advantages on a broader scale for the successful fulfillment of production targets and socialist pledges.

After stressing that the solution of the problem of raising the quality of all work requires party groups' direct participation, V. V. Grishin noted that the practice of concluding contracts concerning guaranteed quality has given a good account of itself in the struggle to achieve higher quality. The movement for high quality, the speaker said, must be further developed and improved.

In the speeches at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the 17th Trade Union Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that ensuring the strictest policy of thrift in the use of all types of resources and the resolute elimination of mismanagement and wastefulness are a major condition for the successful fulfillment and over fulfillment of the outlined plans. Party groups should play a great role in this since it is at the work station and in the office that savings originate.

Many of the capital's enterprises have supported the initiative--approved by the CPSU Central Committee--launched by a number of labor collectives on saving manpower, material and energy resources on the basis of the broad use of the achievements of science and technology. Party groups were an active motive force in developing this initiative. Thus, on the initiative of the party group of section No 19 of the Scientific Research Institute of the rubber industry, a creative team of experts from the institute from the "Kauchuk" plant and the M. V. Lomonosov Moscow Institute of fine chemical technology's department of rubber was set up to accelerate the introduction of scientific developments into production. The team's plan which made provision for all stages of work--from developing the rubber formula to introducing finished articles at the "Kauchuk" plant--was under constant party group control. The adoption of this plan promoted a considerable time saving in carrying out operations. The rubber goods produced as a result of introducing more sophisticated production techniques were awarded the state seal of quality. The actual economic saving here amounted to R246,000 a year. The party group's initiative and the team's work experience were approved at a joint session of the institutes, vus's and plant's party committees and recommended for more widespread use. Several similar creative teams have already been created in 1982.

Of great national economic importance is the party group's dissemination of the initiative--approved by the Moscow Party Gorkom--of the collectives of the "Stankostroitelnyy Zavod Imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze" and "Krasnyy Bogatyr" production associations and of a floodlight plant and an abrasives plant which resolved in the 11th 5-year plan to achieve an above-plan increase in profits by reducing the prime cost of manufactured output. It is important that the policy of thrift as one of the main principles of the socialist economy, should be implemented and consistently in every labor collective and at every work station.

The speaker went on to analyze how the city's party groups, working under diverse conditions, find specific forms and methods for implementing economic tasks.

Successfully solving outlined plans requires constant initiative, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, initiative everywhere and in everything. This demand is a very important criterion in assessing the efficiency of party group's work. Many valuable undertakings and patriotic initiatives have emerged from the party's grassroots, were noted and given support at that level and with the help of party groups, transcended the framework of the team or section and became the property of enterprises' collectives and national economic sectors.

Socialist competition which, by its very essence, is based on people's high consciousness and initiative, is an effective means of developing the initiative of communists and all working people.

Being well aware of each person's individual reserves and the conditions under which he works, party groups together with foremen and the trade union and Komsomol Aktiv help working people to develop individual and collective pledges geared toward achieving high end results and to struggle successfully to implement them. Party groups are actively promoting the further development of competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, the dissemination of advanced workers' initiative--to fulfill the 1982 target by the 65th anniversary of the great October Revolution--and the adoption of counter plans and pledges for the ahead-of-schedule conclusion of the 11th 5-year plan.

It is now party group's paramount task to broaden labor emulation for the successful fulfillment of the 1982 and 11th 5-year plan targets and pledges within teams, sections, shifts, shops and branches. The role of primary-level production collectives in the struggle to raise efficiency and quality of work and strengthen labor discipline must be intensified. It is necessary to support and disseminate the initiative of those working on formulating counterplans and introducing technically validated norms, team autonomous financing and personal thrift and quality records. Every collective must strive to work without laggards and efficiently and harmoniously.

At the 17th Trade Union Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev posed the task of the broad development of the team form of labor organization and of provision of incentives. Moscow has done a certain amount of work on developing the team method. In industry over 40 percent of workers are amalgamated into teams and the team method is widespread in the construction sphere. Many teams work according to the contract and autonomous financing method. In the last 5-year period labor productivity in teams rose by 20 percent. However, we have still not done everything to introduce the team form of labor comprehensively. Much remains to be done on transferring them to the team contract principle. Party group organizers must promote the development of the team method of labor organization and remuneration in all sectors of the city's economy: In industry, construction, transport and the services sphere. Guided by L. I. Brezhnev's instructions, Moscow must set the country an example in this regard, as in all others and be the vanguard in implementing party policy.

In developing working people's socialist competition for the ahead-of schedule fulfillment of the 1982 and 11th 5-year plan targets, party groups must make wider use of the experience of the struggle to transform work stations, projects, sections, shops and branches into model examples of their kind. It is every party group's matter of honor to enlist new subunits and new participants to this struggle and thereby help to transform all enterprises and establishments into model ones.

In addition to topical national economic problems, the 26th CPSU Congress defined tasks of ideological and organizational party work at the present stage and made it an important aim of the whole party to ensure the unity of its ideological-theoretical, political-educational organizational and economic activity.

Experience shows that the surest path to success is by working with people, with each person individually. "Even the best plans will not be fulfilled," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "if those who work at a machine or in the field, on a livestock unit, in a scientific research institute or in the services sphere do not put heart and soul into the work." Thus the party is doing much to arm Soviet people with a clear understanding of CPSU policy and of the urgent tasks of laws of communist building.

Principled guidelines on this score are defined in the 26th CPSU Congress documents and the resolution of our party's Central Committee "on further improving ideological and political-educational work." The party's instructions gave a powerful boost to the improvement of communist education, enriched it considerably and armed party organizations and ideological cadres with a specific and clear program of action which is being successfully implemented.

The core of ideological and political-educational work was and still is to mold among Soviet people a scientific world outlook, a selfless devotion to the party's cause and to communist ideals, love for the socialist motherland and proletarian internationalism. The work is based on an in-depth study and mastery by working people of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU's historical experience and of the creative contribution to theory contained in the materials of the 26th Party Congress, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation."

L. I. Brezhnev's works, his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "The Virgin Lands" and "Reminiscences," are an invaluable storehouse of experience of working with people under contemporary conditions for every communist and party group organizer. They reflect vividly and in depth the long historical period of the CPSU's struggle for socialism and peace and for our people's radiant future. Thus Leonid Ilich's works are reference books for party activists.

The further improvement of political-education work is being promoted by the approach of a portentous date--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The propaganda measures and mass political events devoted to it must be directed toward stepping up working people's patriotic and internationalist education, revealing more fully socialism's historic advantages and achievements, displaying the successes of the Soviet people and working Moscow in communist building and developing socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 1982 national economic plan and the targets of the 11th 5-year plan as a whole. Here, one should proceed from the fact that Moscow is the capital of a multinational state and a city of internationalists where representatives of over 100 of our country's nationalities and ethnic groups live.

Party groups can do much to ensure that all activity relating to Muscovites' communist education meets the high demands made by the party at the present stage. Party groups are closest of all to people and work in those places where their ideological stances, their attitude to labor and their moral qualities are primarily fostered. No one is lost sight of there: each day communists associate with each other and with nonparty comrades. In short, there is potential for finding an approach to each individual.

Thus, as emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on further improving ideological and political-educational work," party groups must be centers of daily ideological and educational work, must unite the collective, skillfully perform individual work with people, motivate their social and labor activity, raise the standard of work and everyday life and develop a sense of the new.

After dwelling in detail on party groups' experience and tasks of educational work, the speaker noted that party group's educational potential is still not being used skillfully everywhere.

The main method of party group's influence on further improving the education of collective members is by improving individual work with people. Party groups must shape the education of communists and all working people by taking into account each person's features, his production and social activity, education, skills, political training, life experience, family situation, interests and so forth. Vocational and general educational training and Marxist-Leninist study must be directed in line with this, and talks, political briefings and reports on questions of interest to working people, burning problems of local life and moral education must be similarly oriented. It is important to respond promptly to working people's moods.

For party groups, an important method of raising the efficiency of educational work, resolving specific economic and political tasks, strengthening discipline and organization and developing working people's creative activity is by creating a healthy moral and political climate within the collective. This must be worked at systematically, persistently and consistently, inculcating comprehensively the ethics of an inhabitant of a model communist city. On this basis, it is necessary to ensure that an atmosphere of implacability toward violations of social order, squandering of national wealth, absenteeism, drunkenness, manifestations of political indifference, indiscipline, slackness and egoism is asserted within labor collectives. It is necessary to create an atmosphere of principledness, comradely exactingness and attention toward each person and find a way through to his mind and heart. It is important that he should feel responsible to society and the collective for his actions and should treasure its honor. At the same time, the atmosphere in every collective must be imbued with a tactful attitude toward people and concern for improving the working and everyday living conditions of workers and employees.

Afterwards, the speaker spoke of party groups' role in educating young people and the need to recruit leaders of primary-level production links and, above all, foremen and team leaders to educational work on a broader scale.

It is the important concern of party group organizers to comprehensively strengthen collective members' revolutionary vigilance and political consciousness. This is demanded by the present-day situation which is characterized by the increased aggressiveness of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, the fanning of anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria, the deliberate distortion real socialism. Our party is waging an active struggle for peace and to avert the threat of nuclear war. This resounded with new force in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the trade unions' congress. On the Soviet Union's behalf, Comrade Brezhnev put forward important new initiatives on preventing an arms race and consolidating detente. All Soviet people fervently support our party's policy and tireless activity in defense of peace. At the same time, we must intensify our vigilance against the imperialists' intrigues and unmask their perfidious schemes.

Party groups are called on to react sharply to instances of hostile ideological influence and to actively combat sentiments of consumerism, parasitism and petty bourgeois psychology, various rumors and falsehoods put about by foreign radio stations and other attempts to erode the class consciousness of the working people.

In a word, there is literally no important trend in the educational process in which the role of party groups does not have a beneficial effect. They have the necessary means at their disposal for the state of political-educational work in collectives to meet the contemporary requirements of the party. It is the crucial task of all party groups to be equal to these requirements.

The further enhancement of the role of party groups in the life of the city's party organization is closely connected with the improvement of their organizational work.

Recently party committees have paid more attention to party groups. The question of their leadership has been examined at plenums and bureau sessions of several party raykoms and party committees and the experience of the best party groups is being generalized and circulated.

Party organizations are paying much attention to stepping up the influence of communists in teams, which are becoming the main form of labor organization and of provision of incentives. At the present time over 3,000 party groups are operating in teams. In the last 2 years alone over 500 party groups have been newly created in industrial teams in industry and about 150 in construction teams. The party stratum in the teams is growing. At the S. Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Plant, for instance, there are party members among the workers in the vast majority of teams. Every second team leader here is a communist.

The experience of the creation and functioning of party groups in teams demonstrates the effectiveness of drawing the party structure closer to production conditions. Here, as a rule, there is a single technological process and the workers' trades are of a uniform nature. This makes for more skillful and effective leadership of the collective and education of the working people.

The party group is a militant link of the primary party organization and in its activity it makes energetic use of the forms and methods of resolving the tasks confronting it which are peculiar to party work.

The basis for successful work in party groups is the development of the activeness of the communists and the enhancement of their responsibility for matters in the particular sector in which they work. Often the party group unites communists of various teams and departments. In these collectives a lot depends on the personal example of the communists. People look on the them with special attention and do not lose sight either of their merits or their shortcomings. For this reason the practice of the delivery of reports in party groups by party members and candidates members on the implementation of statutory requirements, party decisions and assignments deserves every possible support.

The attention of the party group must be focused on analyzing the contribution of every communist to the fulfillment of party decisions the more profound the analysis is, the more principled the appraisal is and the firmer the guarantee that the role of communists will continue to grow.

Speaking of ways to develop the activeness and spontaneity of action of communists, V. V. Grishin noted that party meetings must be used more widely for this purpose. Party groups can do a lot to further improve monitoring and verification of execution and to increase executive discipline. Party groups and their organizers monitor the communists fulfillment of their assignments and the implementation of decisions taken by the primary party organization and higher party organs. The duty of the party group is to discover shortcomings, seek to eliminate them and forestall workers' errors and blunders. The party group can and indeed must intervene if the affairs and interests of the state are damaged through anyone's fault.

Analyzing the facts on which the success of the party group's work depends, the keynote speaker dwelt on questions of its interaction with foremen, team leaders and other leaders of primary-level production and management.

V. V. Grishin stressed that the party group is called on [to] conduct all its work in the collective in conjunction with trade union and komsomol groups, the people's control post and other public organizations, directing their attention toward solving the tasks facing the collective of the sector, shift or section and toward strengthening ties with the working people.

The growth in the role of party groups, as an important structural subdivision of the primary party organization and the diversity and complexity of their work in modern conditions makes qualitatively new demands of party organs and regarding the fulfillment of their obligations. To a crucial degree the influence of party groups on the life and affairs of their collectives and on the mobilization of working people for fulfilling plans and socialist pledges depends on the activeness and initiative of the party group organizer and his skill in organizing the work of communists. However, not everywhere have the party group organizers yet fully comprehended the need for such an approach to the work of party groups. In several instances the party groups lack fighting spirit, they rarely have meetings, and monotonous questions mainly concerning current production activity are often submitted for the communists' discussion. Party groups still do not do enough to help increase the vanguard role of communists in production and in social life and in the struggle against violations of state and labor discipline, and they rarely hear communists reports. Sometimes party groups remain aloof from the matter of improving monitoring and verification of execution and as a result many shortcomings in economic and political work are overcome only slowly.

There are many cases, where primary party organizations do not devote due attention to strengthening party groups and underestimate their role in resolving production and educational tasks. It is necessary for party organizations to improve the leadership of party groups in every possible way, help them in their work more and generalize their experience.

One of the effective ways of improving the work of party groups is to improve the organization and conduct of training of party group organizers. Now almost everywhere, party committees hold seminars for them and special areas are set aside in offices which deal with party organizational work. In a number of CPSU Raykoms meetings of the Rayon's party groups are held regularly for the purpose of providing them with information on topical tasks of party work and exchanging experience. Interesting and useful materials have been published regularly over the last 3 years now on the pages of Moskovskaya Pravda. But leaders of party groups nevertheless often voice justified dissatisfaction with training which at time lacks concreteness, profound analysis of accumulated experience and consideration of the specific features of the sector. The party Raykoms and party committees still have much to do in order to improve training and the entire activity of party groups.

It can be said without exaggeration that further raising the standard of party leadership of economic and cultural construction and improving the party-organizational and political work depend to a considerable extent on the increase in militancy and work capacity of party groups. Each of them must be a full and equal representative of our great party among the masses, and give expression to its strength and policy.

There is no doubt that Moscow's party organizations will fight with all their energy to carryout the tasks facing them in the 11th 5-year plan. In every sector they will continue by their practical deeds to confirm that the Moscow city party organization is, and will be, a reliable buttress of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

In conclusion V. V. Grishin voiced confidence that the party groups will raise the standard of their work still higher, will intensify all aspects of their activity in the labor collectives, will persistently fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's recommendations and will greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new achievements in implementing the majestic tasks of building communism.

CSO: 1800/415

GRISHKYAVICHUS STRESSES ECONOMIC, PATRIOTIC TASKS OF LITHUANIAN KOMSOMOL

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 27 Mar 82 pp 1-2

/Speech by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee at the 20th Lithuanian Komsomol Congress held 25-26 March 1982 in Vilnius: "The Komsomol's Broad Field of Activity"/

/Excerpts/ The 20th Lithuanian Komsomol Congress is taking place at a noteworthy time--the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Responding to the party's call, Soviet people are getting ready to mark this historic date in the life of our multi-national state in a worthy manner; they are laboring persistently and self-sacrificingly in order to more successfully carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, tasks set forth by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in speeches at the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU CC and at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. Socialist competition is being expanded to fulfill and over-fulfill the assigned tasks for 1982 in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

This republic's Komsomol members play an active patronage role on the republic's most important construction projects and the All-Union Komsomol shockwork construction projects. Most of the Komsomol youth groups are operating effectively. By the time this congress opened, 8,000 young production workers and 22 Komsomol youth groups had fulfilled the tasks of two years of the five-year plan.

It is gratifying that even among the delegates to this congress there is a considerable detachment of persons in the forefront of labor. Permit me to cordially congratulate all the young shockworkers of labor and to wish them, as well as all young production workers, new labor victories.

Serving the cause of production labor even more is the patriotic movement called "Shockwork, Skills, Initiative, and Creativity of Young Persons for the 11th Five-Year Plan." There is no doubt that this movement will become a very effective means in the cause of inculcating among the youth a communist attitude toward labor along with consolidating its efforts to successfully carry out our five-year plan of economic and social development.

The republic's working people have taken on lofty socialist obligations. During this five-year plan a 23-percent increase in gross output is planned. The average annual production of agricultural output is scheduled to be increased by 10 percent. These are not easy obligations, but we are capable of fulfilling them. It is important to intensify social production, to make more effective use of existing economic potential and material resources. To assist in carrying out these tasks is the top-priority duty of the Komsomol organizations.

It is particularly important to reduce the proportion of manual labor. Komsomol members and other young persons at enterprises could engage in creating and introducing the means of small-scale mechanization. We must attract young scientists, specialists, and efficiency experts to this important work. The Komsomol organizations are developing a movement for economizing and conservation. This movement, however, must be more mass-based and effective. A more active struggle against the uneconomical use of fuel, energy, raw materials, and other resources, against their being squandered, must be waged by KOMSOMOLSKIY PROZHEKTOR /Komsomol Searchlight/. Its activities have improved in recent years. But it still does not shine its light everywhere as brightly as one would like.

Modern-day production means the precise organization of labor, strict discipline, requirements for personnel to fulfill the tasks assigned to them, and responsibility for the work entrusted to them. It is necessary to make efficient use of all working time, consolidate personnel, and reduce their turnover. And in this matter too we have some good examples. It is a rare case that experienced and young workers leave the Vilnius Plastic Products Plant or the Litovskaya GRES in Elektrenay. Located here are the administration, and party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations concerned with improving conditions of work and everyday life, about increasing occupational prestige, and about educating the younger generation. This is also inherent in many other enterprises and organizations.

Unfortunately, this is not the situation everywhere. Thus, last year the Vilnius Grinding Machine Plant was short in their output by almost three million rubles. As compared to 1980, the number of unauthorized absences from work increased by a factor of 2.6; they were committed by one worker out of five. Personnel turnover is also great here. And at the Kaunas Clamp Component Plant such unauthorized absences were committed by one worker out of three, and the personnel turnover has reached 23 percent. This plant fulfilled last year's plan by only 90 percent. One would like to inquire whether indoctrination work is effective under such conditions, and will the young workers be good managers upon seeing such disorder? It is impossible to shut one's eyes to slackers, persons who take unauthorized leave, and inept workmen. And the Komsomol organization should speak out more decisively in the struggle against such negative phenomena.

Especially great is the role of the Komsomol and youth in solving the central problem of the present five-year plan--fulfilling the foodstuff program. It is founded on a high rate of development for agriculture. The rural areas have a very great need for industrious young hands, youthful energy, and initiative; they need various types of skilled specialists. And, in connection with this, questions arise concerning the retention of young persons in rural areas. In order to solve these problems, we need to precisely and thoughtfully carry out an entire complex of measures.

We have already accomplished a great deal with regard to creating a new, up-to-date villages. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz settlements are growing and becoming more beautiful, more varied facilities for cultural and everyday purposes are being erected, and efforts are being applied to see to it that every farm has a store, a kindergarten-nursery, public dining-room, a daily service facility, a school, and a House of Culture. Quite a bit is being done to improve the rest and recreation of the farmers. All this exerts a positive influence both on production and on the retention of personnel.

The republic has many farms where the problems of retaining young persons in the rural areas are being solved in a consistent manner. I happened to attend the accounts-and-election meeting held by the Komsomol organization of the Galyunas Kolkhoz of Alitusskiy Rayon--whose chairman is a delegate to this congress, Marite Milyauskayte. It was pleasant to see how much is being done here to make it conducive for young persons to remain on their native farm, how much concern there is to increase their skills, and to meet their just demands.

We have in our republic quite a few farms whose directors, party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations are skillfully increasing their staffs of specialists, mechanics, and other mass occupations, and there there are essentially no shortages in personnel.

However, although quite a few agricultural specialists are being trained, there is still a shortage of them on some kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Such a situation has developed because in certain places normal working and everyday living conditions, are not provided, and a portion of the young fellows and girls who have obtained training in a specialized agricultural field go into a different line of work. There are even Komsomol members among them. And this is a considerable minus in the work of the Komsomol organizations as well.

The Moletskiy, Shvenchenskiy, Plungeskiy, Trakayskiy, Kedayskiy, and Zarasayskiy Rayons ought to do better work with agricultural specialists. Here less than a third of the farms' principal specialists have a higher agricultural education, and there are too few specialists working as average-unit supervisors.

And so, the questions of retaining young persons in rural areas and of training specialists are very important; they require the combined efforts of farm directors, party and soviet organs, trade-union and Komsomol organizations. Unfortunately, there are sometimes still not enough of these efforts.

A good form of training personnel is to send young persons to study at VUZ's and tekhnikums with stipends from the farms. Serving as a good example in this regard is the Shilutskiy Rayon, from which 42 students with stipends from farms have been sent to study at the veterinary academy alone. There are 50 and more students with farm stipends sent to the agricultural academy from each of the Radvilishskiy, Panevezhskiy, Lazsiyskiy, Kapsukskiy, and Vilkavishskiy Rayons. But there are only 11 students studying here each from the Shirvintskiy and Ionavskiy Rayons with farm stipends. There is not a single student with a farm stipend studying at the veterinary faculty of the veterinary academy from the Ignalinskiy or Pasval'skiy Rayons. Fewer students are sent from these rayons for study than individual farms send in other places. What kind of system is this? Conclusions must be drawn from all this. And the Komsomol should utter some forceful words in this regard.

The turnover of mechanics is still too great in the rural areas; a shortage of them is being felt. The rural vocational-technical schools are still not training enough workers in the field of animal husbandry, and, in particular, there are too few girls among them. The Komsomol organizations must also be of help in solving this problem.

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed to the need for strengthening labor, moral, and ideological-patriotic education, for creating a vital and creative atmosphere in every Komsomol organization. Quite a bit has been accomplished in solving these problems. The Komsomol organizations are solving the problems of indoctrinating young persons more creatively and comprehensively, and they are devoting more attention to Komsomol political education. All these are good moves in improving Komsomol political training, in forming the youth's scientific, class world view, in educating its political awareness and social activism.

Unfortunately, the quality of the political training is still not satisfactory everywhere. The words uttered by Komsomol lecturers, rapporteurs, and political information specialists ought to be more convincing. Within them must be felt the pulse of today and the prospects for tomorrow.

We must strengthen international and patriotic education still more. We must bring it about that every young person correctly understands and evaluates the development of the socialist nations, the principled and historically objective processes of their drawing closer together and flourishing, and the party's Leninist nationality policy. We must indoctrinate a feeling of general national pride in the Soviet people.

We must further strengthen the military-patriotic indoctrination of youth. An important role in this regard also belongs to the research expedition entitled "A Chronicle of the Great Patriotic War," as begun on the Komsomol's initiative. We value this initiative very highly. The heroic exploits of the people, the material gathered about them, comprise an inspiring example for our youth.

The Komsomol organizations have the duty to wage a decisive struggle against any manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, alien to the nature of socialism, as well as nationalistic self-centeredness and conceit or civic irresponsibility, and to always rebuff them in a determined manner. We must not forget our political vigilance for a single moment, nor forget that imperialism is attempting by any means to step up ideological diversions against our country and spread discord among the peoples. The Komsomol has always waged a struggle against bourgeois propaganda. There is no doubt that this struggle will become even more effective, that every Komsomol organization will pay particular attention to it.

We are anticipating greater initiative from the Komsomol organizations in the matter of atheist education. This work is still being conducted on a low level in many groups.

We must further improve the labor and moral indoctrination of the younger generation. In youth groups, along with an educated, truly communistic attitude toward labor, one also encounters cases of indifference to one's duty, violations of discipline, at times even a conscious rejection of socially useful labor. In our society there are still people, among them young persons, who attempt to give a bit less and snatch a bit more from the state. It is precisely on the soil of such psychology that egoism, philistinism, and acquisitiveness make their appearance.

A portion of the youth are still suffering from the virus of consumerist psychology. They are striving by any price, at the expense of the society--often by criminal means--to acquire undeserved conveniences and privileges. All this inflicts great damage to the ideological and moral education of young persons. Moreover, certain Komsomol organizations and labor groups do not seem to notice this evil, and they react only when the violator of the moral and legal norms has already been caught red-handed.

We must also condemn the philistine interpretations of "personal" life, which, they say, is nobody's business. This is often used by people as a way of covering up violations of the rules of our socialist community, or by those who are attempting to justify their own unworthy acts. This is a harmful point of view, alien to our socialist way of life.

We should always remember the demand of the 26th party congress that it is necessary "by all organizational, financial, and legal means to close up any and all cracks tightly against parasitism, bribe-taking, black-marketeering, incomes gained without labor, or any encroachments on socialist property." This demand pertains to all organizations, departments, and all groups. It also pertains to the Komsomol organizations, which have at their disposal a considerable arsenal of means for combatting these negative phenomena. In this area the Komsomol has a great responsibility, since among the persons committing crimes there are still minors, youths, and even Komsomol members. Instances of drunkenness and hooliganism are still not infrequent. Let us draw the most decisive conclusions from this.

In his book "Vospominaniya" /Memoirs/ Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed the particular role played by the family in a person's upbringing, "because it is precisely here that the sources lie of a person's character, of his attitude toward life." This is an unusually profound and exact characterization of the family. It is very important to increase the role and responsibility of the family in all possible ways, as well as that of the parents for the upbringing of the younger generation, for rearing young persons on the basis of a positive example.

Cultural-educational work, literature, and art constitute a component part of a communist education. They have a particularly great importance in the formation of the communist world view. Talented, ideologically and artistically mature works aid in bringing out feelings of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, in strengthening the principles of communist morality and the socialist way of life. New and significant literary works, art and photo exhibits, concerts, motion pictures, and shows offer broad possibilities for a more purposeful indoctrination of a young person and the formation of his ideological convictions.

Within the republic quite a bit has been done in order to reveal to the maximum the talents and creative capabilities of young persons. However, in this matter also there are some unsolved problems. One gets the impression that the Komsomol's influence on the process of artistic creativity has been lessened.

And today it is very important that young persons correctly understand the principles and directions of development of socialist culture, the problems confronting it, and the essence of socialist art. Unfortunately, in the sphere of art we still encounter a certain amount of thrashing about among a portion of the creative youth, the so-called quests for form, along with a narrow-mindedness of social thought.

Literary and art criticism should also come out of the framework of merely specific research studies; it ought to more boldly examine works on the ideological-political level.

At the present time there are almost 15,000 young Communists engaged in Komsomol work. Among persons entering the party more than 70 percent are Komsomol members. This testifies to the enormous trust which the party has in the Komsomol. Likewise in the future the republic's party organization will do everything so that the Komsomol's activity may be even more active, purposeful, and effective, so that it may yield the best possible results in all spheres of our life in the matter of implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in carrying out the magnificent tasks of building communism.

2384
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LATVIAN BODIES ASSESS ECONOMIC CRIME

LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Information Bulletin: "To Ensure Strict Observance of the Law"]

[Text] A meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet LaSSR has been held under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet LaSSR P. Ya. Strautmanis.

Reports were heard at the meeting from the Procurator of the LaSSR Ya. E. Dzenitis, the chairman of the ispolkom of the Proletarskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies U. E. Mey, and the chairman of the ispolkom of the Yekabpilsskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies Ya. Ya. Shiballo on the execution of the law stipulating measures to struggle against cases of the receipt by citizens of illegal compensation for services in the sphere of services and of gross violations of the rules of trade.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet noted that the measures being carried out to execute the new law in this field have been received by the population with approval. This is witnessed by the letters of citizens, their speeches in labor collectives, and materials in the republic and local press. The most well-directed work to prevent crimes of this type and punish violators has been organized in the cities of Riga, Yelgava, and Yurmala and in Bauskiy, Yekabpilsskiy, Rizhskiy and certain other of the republic's rayons where under the leadership of party agencies the local Soviets of People's Deputies and their executive committees have organized the punctual execution of the new law.

At the same time, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet LaSSR pointed out that certain ministries and departments have not brought the necessary order to public services in a number of their subordinate stores, ateliers, workshops, and motor vehicle transportation enterprises. The Ministry of Domestic Services for the Public LaSSR, the Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transportation and Highways LaSSR, and the Latvian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies have been devoting insufficient attention to carrying out the new law and have not been taking decisive measures with regard to discovered cases of violations. The same shortcomings exist in the work of the State Inspectorate for Trade and Output Quality of the Ministry of Trade of the republic.

It has been pointed out to the republic's law protection agencies that they have not achieved an efficient examination of materials and investigation of criminal cases with respect to law violators. Insufficient work is being done to uncover persons who are receiving illegal compensation from citizens for performance of work connected with public services, especially in workshops, ateliers, medical institutions, and hotels. The procurators of a number of the republic's rayons and cities rarely make use of the right granted them by law to invite guilty workers from the service sphere and warn them about the impermissibility of their violations.

The decree adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet LaSSR binds the Soviets of People's Deputies and their executive committees and permanent commissions to ensure the observance of the law in the work of public service enterprises, institutions, and organizations and to achieve the elimination of instances of illegal compensation from citizens and also of violations of the rules of trade. They have been ordered to bring about a wider enlistment in this work of deputies, people's control groups, voluntary people's druzhiny, comradely courts and the appropriate commissions attached to the ispolkoms.

The appropriate ministries and departments have been made aware of the necessity for ensuring a maximum improvement of the work of their subordinate enterprises, institutions, and organizations and for calling especial attention to an examination of citizens' letters and complaints. It is emphasized that it is necessary in all cases to turn over materials regarding discovered law infractions to law protection agencies, and for the Ministry of Internal Affairs LaSSR, the Procurator LaSSR, and the Ministry of Justice and Supreme Court LaSSR to ensure the correct application of the law and a punctual and high quality investigation and examination of criminal cases of this category.

Other matters were also considered at the meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet LaSSR.

LaSSR Supreme Court Plenum

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 3

[Information Bulletin: "A Plenum of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR"]

[Text] A plenum of the Supreme Court of the LaSSR has been held which, on the basis of a report by the Chairman of the republic's Supreme Court B. A. Azan, discussed the 1981 work results and defined the tasks for improving them.

The plenum noted that in carrying out the functions of the republic's supreme judicial agency, the Supreme Court LaSSR had done definite work to raise the level of the dispensing of justice in the LaSSR, to strengthen socialist legality and law and order, and to assist in the correct application of the law in civil and criminal cases and the defense of the rights and interests of citizens, enterprises, institutions, and organizations. Measures were taken to improve the quality and the schedules of the examination by judicial boards of civil and criminal cases, the prevention of crime, a strengthening of the struggle against thefts of socialist property, speculation, bribe-taking, and parasitism, and an improvement of work with citizens' complaints and applications. Constant attention has been given to improving work on the legal education of citizens.

The decree which was adopted by the plenum emphasizes that the most important task of the Supreme Court LaSSR is a further rise in the level of justice in the republic. Especial attention has to be given to strengthening the struggle against thefts of socialist property, speculation, bribe-taking, and parasitism.

The plenum also considered other matters.

The Procurator of the LaSSR Ya. E. Dzenitis, the Minister of Justice of the LaSSR V. I. Layvin, and the member of the USSR Supreme Court R. K. Brize took part in the work of the plenum.

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AZERBAIJAN RECEIVES RED BANNER AWARD

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Information Bulletin: "The Relay Race of Labor Accomplishments"]

[Text] Continuing the relay race of the labor accomplishments of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans which were Red Banner plans for Soviet Azerbaijan, during the starting year of the present five-year plan the workers of our republic have achieved outstanding new successes. Implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and recommendations of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, with their inspired labor they have written a vivid new page into the heroic chronicle of communist construction in our country which is being created collectively by all of the peoples of the great Soviet Fatherland.

For the achievement of high results in the All-Union Socialist Competition and for the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981, for the 12th year in a row the Azerbaijan SSR has been awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and CC of the Komsomol. The presentation of our Homeland's high award was marked by a meeting of the republic's party, government, trade union, Komsomol, and economic aktiv, jointly with representatives of workers' collectives which took place on 11 March in the festively decorated Palace V. I. Lenin.

In the presidium of the meeting were: the candidate member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. A. Aliyev; the member of the CC CPSU and Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of Gossnab USSR N. V. Martynov; the members of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan K. M. Bagirov, O. A. Bagirov, G. A. Gasanov, V. A. Guseynov, F. E. Musayev, Yu. N. Pugachev, G. N. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev, K. A. Khalilov, and Z. M. Yusif-zade; the candidate members of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan B. S. Kevorkov, R. E. Mekhtiyev, D. M. Muslim-zade, and L. Kh. Rasulova; the fraternal republic delegation leaders--the Secretary ofthe CC of the Communist Party of Georgia Z. A. Chkheidze, the Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Armenia K. L. Dallakyan, the Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Turkmenia M. A. Charyyev; the Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Azerbaijan SSR S. K. Abussuliyev, F. G. Akhmedov, A. D. Lemberanskiy, Sh. A. Rasizade,

G. V. Shcheglov; the Deputy Minister of the USSR Food Industry N. V. Oreshkin; the Deputy Minister of the USSR Electrical Engineering Industry O. L. Zinchenko; and Azerbaijani advanced production workers, scientific and cultural figures, and party, government, trade union and Komsomol workers.

The meeting was opened by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR G. N. Seidov.

The state hymns of the USSR and Azerbaijan SSR were heard.

An honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CC CPSU headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

The floor was given to the Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of Gossnab USSR N. V. Martynov who was given a warm reception by the assemblage. After making his speech, to the stormy and undying applause of those assembled he presented the Red Challenge Banner of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and CC of the Komsomol to the representatives of the republic's workers.

The high award was accepted by the candidate member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. A. Aliyev, the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR K. A. Khalilov, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR G. N. Seidov, the Chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions L. Kh. Rasulova, the First Secretary of the CC of the Komsomol of Azerbaijan D. M. Muslimzade, the President of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan and the corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences G. B. Abdullayev, the drilling chief of the Gobustan Administration for Drilling Operations and Hero of Socialist Labor S. A. Nagiyev, the operator at the Sumgait Super Phosphate Plant and Hero of Socialist Labor A. G. Agayev, the chairman of the kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Ismaillinskiy Rayon and Hero of Socialist Labor N. V. Nikitin, the milkmaid on the "Leninavan" sovkhoz in Mardakertskiy Rayon L. B. Gulyan, the team leader on the "Kommunizm" sovkhoz in Babekskiy Rayon and Hero of Socialist Labor A. N. Aliyev, the cotton farmer on the kolkhoz "Kommunist" in Yevlakhskiy Rayon and Hero of Socialist Labor Sh. T. Aliyeva, the overall team leader of the Construction Administration - 30 of the Trust No. 3 in the city of Kirovobad and Laureate of the State Prize of the Azerbaijan SSR D. Kh. Abbasov and the link leader on the sovkhoz imeni B. O. Abbasov in Lenkoranskiy Rayon K. N. Gasanova.

The hall resounds with wishes for the good health of the communist party of the Soviet Union, its Leninist Central Committee, and the Politburo of the CC led by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and for the well-being of our soviet Homeland, and with words of heartfelt gratitude to the party and government for the high award.

Warmly received by the participants of the meeting, the candidate member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. A. Aliyev delivered a speech.

The meeting also heard from the installation mechanic team leader from the "Azneftekhimmontazh" Trust T. B. Bagirov, the Chairman of the kolkhoz imeni Tel'man in Pushkinskiy Rayon and the Hero of Socialist Labor G. S. Gasanova, the lathe operator at the Petroleum Mine Machine Building Plant imeni P. Montin, the Laureate of the State Prize of the Azerbaijan SSR G. A. Smirnov, the female student from the Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov S. A. Dzhafarova, and the poet and Secretary of the Board of the Union of Writers of Azerbaijan Dzabir Novrus.

The Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Georgia Z. A. Chkheidze, the Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Armenia K. L. Dallakyan and the Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Turkmenia M. A. Charyyev who spoke at the meeting sincerely congratulated the workers of Azerbaijan on their great labor victory in the All-Union Socialist Competition and on their high award from the Homeland, and wished them new accomplishments for the good of our multi-national Country of Soviets.

The participants in the meeting welcomed with stormy applause a report that agreements had been signed to continue the socialist competition for 1982 between Georgia, Armenia, Turkmenia and Azerbaijan.

With enormous enthusiasm and to the accompaniment of undying applause the meeting's participants adopted a letter of salutations to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

In conclusion, there was a concert. (Azerbaijan Information Agency). (A report on the meeting will be published in tomorrow's issue of the newspaper.)

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AZERBAIJAN PRESENTED CHALLENGE RED BANNER AWARD

Martynov Speech

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on speeches delivered by USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman N.V. Martynov and CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee first secretary G.A. Aliyev at a meeting of the Azerbaijan SSR party aktiv devoted to the presentation of a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner to the Azerbaijan SSR: "The Award of the Motherland Inspires New Accomplishments"]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades. Dear Friends. Permit me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee warmly and sincerely to congratulate you, and through you all the workers of Soviet Azerbaijan, on your victory in all-union socialist competition for the successful completion of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1981 and the award to the republic of a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner (stormy, prolonged applause).

It is to me that the great honor has fallen of presenting to the workers of order-bearing Azerbaijan the warm words of greeting and congratulations on the successes that have been achieved and on the high award of the Motherland, from CPSU Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (Prolonged, sustained stormy applause. All stand)

Dear friends. This is now the 12th straight year that your republic has been awarded a Challenge Red Banner. This speaks of the scale and consistency of the achievements of Soviet Azerbaijan, of the high labor activity of all workers in the republic, of the enormous organizational and political work done by the AzSSR Communist Party and its Central Committee. (stormy applause)

The first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan--1981--has been an important stage in realizing the program for the economic and social development of the country adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

National income, the basis of consolidation of the state's economic might and of further improvement in the living standard of the Soviet people, increased R14 billion. And four-fifths of the national income, or almost R380 billion, was used directly for the national well-being.

Capital construction has been implemented on broad scales. In 1981 about 200 major new industrial enterprises were commissioned. Much work was done on the reconstruction, expansion and retooling of existing enterprises. A large amount of housing, and schools, hospitals, preschool establishments and other sociocultural projects were commissioned.

As a result of the measures implemented in the pensions sphere, the material positions of about 14 million pensioners were improved. State aid for families with children was increased.

The enormous personal contribution made by L.I. Brezhnev in the creative development and implementation of our party's domestic and foreign policy and his tireless activity to strengthen world peace have earned for him the warm gratitude and love of the Soviet people and all people of good will on our planet. (stormy applause)

Many of the major accomplishments in our country are associated directly with the name of Leonid Ilich. This also applies in full measure to the achievements of order-bearing Azerbaijan. (stormy applause)

The rural workers of Azerbaijan achieved exceptionally great successes in 1981; as L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, despite the difficulties with the weather, they gathered record harvests of grain, cotton, grapes and vegetables. (stormy applause)

Last year capital construction went ahead on broad scales within the republic. Fixed capital worth more than R2 billion rubles was commissioned.

Dear comrades. Party concern for improving the well-being of the workers can be clearly seen in the example of Soviet Azerbaijan. In 1981, as in earlier years, the income of the population continued to grow. Using all sources of financing, 27,000 new well-appointed apartments were built with a total floor area of more than 1.5 million square meters. This made it possible to improve living conditions for more than 170,000 of the republic's inhabitants. The volume of retail trade turnover grew significantly. Domestic and everyday services were further developed. Their volume increased 15 percent over the year, including a 23-percent increase in rural localities.

Public health care facilities were expanded. Major new successes were achieved in the republic in the fields of science, culture, education and other spheres of public life.

The award of challenge red banners for results in all-union socialist competition in 1981 to the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast, the cities of Baku and Kirovabad, and Bardinskiy, Dzhalilabadskiy and Lenkoranskiy Rayons is recognition of the great services of the workers of Azerbaijan to the Motherland, (stormy applause), and also to the labor collectives of 40 enterprises, associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and organizations in the republic. (applause)

Permit me to wish the leaders in industry, construction, transportation and agriculture, and all the workers of sunny Azerbaijan great successes in their noble labor (applause)

Dear comrades. The workers of Azerbaijan have responded actively to the party call to make 1982 a year of shock labor. This can be seen from the socialist pledges adopted by the republic's workers and the high labor and political enthusiasm with which they are laboring here, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

It is intended to insure the dynamic development of the national economy and all its sectors, of all the union republics. Suffice it to say that absolute growth in industrial and agricultural output for the country as a whole has been set at 30 percent and 50 percent respectively for the 11th Five-Year Plan, compared with growth achieved during the last five-year plan. High targets have been set for labor productivity growth and savings on material resources, the commissioning of production facilities, and growth in national income and other indicators.

In solving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum an important role is assigned to the communists and all the workers of Soviet Azerbaijan. Your republic has at its disposal a mighty economic and scientific and technical potential. Important industrial sectors are concentrated here. Azerbaijan holds one of the leading places in the country for the production of petroleum products, petroleum equipment, steel pipes, nonferrous metals, synthetic rubber, electric motors, construction materials, domestic air conditioning systems, automobile tires, and many other kinds of industrial production. It would be difficult, too, to overestimate Azerbaijan's significance as a major producer of agricultural produce.

Dear friends. To me a great honor has fallen--to present a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner to the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. It is with great satisfaction that I do so.

(To the accompaniment of prolonged, sustained applause comrade Martynov presents the banner to representatives of the republic).

Dear comrades. Permit me yet again to congratulate warmly and sincerely on this high and well-deserved award of the Motherland and to wish you new labor accomplishments, creative energy and great personal happiness. (stormy applause)

Long live the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic! (stormy applause)

May the Soviet Union--our mighty, beautiful and great Motherland--grow strong and flourish! (stormy applause)

Long live the CPSU--inspirer and organizer of all our victories! (stormy, prolonged applause. All stand. Cries are heard in honor of the CPSU and Soviet government and Soviet Azerbaijan and its people).

Aliyev Speech

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Mar 92 pp 2-3

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades. The selfless labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of the republic in fulfilling plans and socialist pledges for 1981 has been crowned with a remarkable victory in all-union socialist competition. (Stormy, prolonged applause) The Azerbaijan SSR has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner which has just been ceremonially presented to the republic. (stormy, prolonged applause) From the bottom of our hearts we thank the CPSU, the Soviet government, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for this honored award. (stormy applause)

Our happiness has been multiplied many times over by the warm words of greeting and congratulations to the workers of Azerbaijan from CPSU Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (stormy, prolonged applause)

We thank CPSU Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, our dear comrade Nikolay Vasil'yevich Martynov, who presented the banner to the republic, for his kind words to the party organization and workers of Azerbaijan and for his specific recommendations and businesslike advice. (stormy applause) We express our gratitude to the USSR Gossnab and to you, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, for your attention to the needs of the republic and for the help given in reinforcing its material and technical resources. (applause)

Comrades. A victory in all-union socialist competition is always honorable and happy. But the victory sustained in 1981, the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, acquires special meaning and significance.

For 12 years in a row the Azerbaijan SSR has been awarded a Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. (stormy applause). And herein is embodied the indisputable fact that the economy of the republic is developing dynamically, at consistently high rates, and that the workers of Azerbaijan, not satisfied with what has been achieved, have always striven onward, to new heights. (stormy applause)

Last year, 1981, was not an easy one. The rural workers struggled for record harvests despite the elements and the adverse weather conditions. Not inconsiderable difficulties were encountered in industry, construction and transportation. But organization and selfless labor overcame all the complexities. And we accept the banner of victory on the labor front for the 1981 results as recognition of the courage, heroism and fiery Soviet patriotism of all the workers of Azerbaijan. (stormy, prolonged applause)

"...The intensive economic and social development of each of our republics." comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "accelerates the process of their comprehensive rapprochement." We have seen with our own eyes the wisdom and truth of these words in the example of our comprehensive cooperation and socialist competition with the workers of fraternal Georgia, Armenia and Turkmeniya and the cotton growers of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Year after year our cooperation is strengthened and filled with new content, and our ties become closer and our brotherhood more solid.

And we are happy beyond all bounds that the great successes engendered by our labor rivalry flow together in a mighty stream into the river of the entire country's accomplishments. We are proud that all the republics of the Transcaucasus stand--and not for the first time--in the glorious ranks of the winners in all-union socialist competition and have been awarded challenge red banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. (stormy applause). With all our hearts we congratulate the workers and party organizations of Georgia and Armenia on their remarkable new successes in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and on the awards of the red banners, and we express the wish that all the years of the five-year plan will be marked with the high awards of the Motherland. (stormy, prolonged applause)

We warmly congratulate our Turkmen brothers on their new achievements in the economic and social development of their republic and wish them new successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. (stormy applause) We are pleased to greet the delegation here present from fraternal Turkmeniya, led by Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee secretary Mergen Atayevich Charyyev. (stormy applause)

During the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan socialist competition was raised to a qualitatively new level in the republic. And we were again convinced of the great creative force represented by the inexhaustible spring of the people's initiative. Hundreds of labor collectives involved in the movement for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 1981 plans honorably met their pledges.

Competition participants are concentrating their efforts on solving key economic problems, seeking out internal reserves to be used in improving production efficiency and work quality, improving organization and discipline on all sectors and achieving high final results. Thus, in practice the creative impetus imparted by the 26th CPSU Congress is enriching the content of socialist competition, giving it even greater depth and purposefulness and even greater strength and urgency, and embodying it in new accomplishments. (stormy applause)

Thanks to the highly productive labor and the enormous enthusiasm, will and skill of the kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoz workers, vehicle operators and specialists, and the great organizational work by party, soviet and agricultural organs, the volume of gross agricultural output in Azerbaijan reached a value of R2.59 billion for the first time, and topped the target set for 1981 by 16 percent.

During 1981 the construction workers, who fulfilled the capital construction program for 1981 for all main indicators, moved with a confident step to realize the stepped-up program for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

During 1981 much was also done to implement the program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress for a further upsurge in the well-being of the people. National income used for consumption and accumulation rose 6 percent. Per capita real incomes increased 2.7 percent. Average monthly wages for workers and employees and wages for kolkhoz farmers increased. Payments and bonuses from public consumption funds rose 7 percent. The volume of trade turnover increased almost 7 percent, and of domestic and everyday services for the public, 15 percent.

In a word, comrades, the workers of Azerbaijan have successfully passed the first examination of the 11th Five-Year Plan and have fulfilled with honor the plans and their own socialist pledges and shown themselves capable of handling the increased and responsible tasks, and the republic has rightly been awarded the Red Banner of the Motherland. (stormy applause) The baton of the Red Banner has been passed on through the 9th and 10th five-year plans to the 11th Five-Year Plan and we are confident that the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia of Azerbaijan will in the future continue this remarkable tradition and multiply their contribution in solving the tasks set by the party. (stormy applause)

The high award of the Motherland has been awarded to the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, Baku, and to the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast, Kirovabad city, Bardinskiy, Dzhalilabad and Lenkoranskiy rayons, and to 40 enterprises, associations, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. (applause)

Today, on this ceremonial day, we warmly congratulate the collectives awarded red banner on their great labor victory and wish them new successes, new accomplishments. (stormy applause) Let the number of red banner collectives increase with every passing year, and let their contribution to the achievements of red banner Azerbaijan grow! (stormy applause)

The valorous working class of Azerbaijan has marked 1981 with selfless shock labor. It not only insured substantial growth in industrial output but also further progressive changes in the structure of industrial production and improved output quality.

We have special feelings of gratitude toward the republic's rural workers, the heroes of 1981's difficult harvest. Their labor feat will be entered as a bright page in the annals of Soviet Azerbaijan! The best of the best have been presented with state awards. Today a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukase has been published awarding the title of Hero of Socialist Labor to tobacco grower Ziyarfat Aliyeva (applause), cotton grower Shamama Aliyeva, who is also a mother-heroine (applause), grape-grower's team leader Ali Aliyev (applause), milkmaid Makhmuzar Kurbanova (applause), first secretary of the Dzhalilabad party raykom Ibragim Kurbanov (applause), kolkhoz chairman Gyul'abbe Khalilov (applause) for achieving high results and for labor heroism shown in fulfilling plans and socialist pledges to increase the production and sale to the state of cotton, grapes, vegetables and other agricultural produce. Some 4,000 competition leaders have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR.(stormy applause)

With all our hearts we congratulate the award winners and we warmly thank all the cotton growers and grape growers, grain growers and vegetable growers, tea growers and tobacco growers, livestock farmers and silk growers of the republic. (stormy applause) We wish you health and prosperity and even larger harvests in the second year of the five-year plan. (prolonged stormy applause)

The many-thousand-strong army of construction workers in the republic demonstrated models of highly productive labor last year. We are grateful to our construction workers for their inspired work and for their fulfillment of crucial pledges, and we wish them new successes and even smoother operations on the construction conveyer line. (stormy applause)

It is with special gratitude that we note today the worthy contribution made to the republic's achievements by our remarkable intelligentsia--the scientists and writers, the journalists and artists, the teachers and physicians, the composers and actors. Each on his own sector promotes the further upsurge and burgeoning of Azerbaijan science, literature, art, the press, radio and television, people's education and public health. With all our heart we wish the figures of science and culture new creative achievements, good health and personal happiness (stormy applause)

Although the republic's industry has coped with the plans for the first 2 months of the year for the sale and production of output, we think that a production growth rate of 5.4 percent does not correspond to the possibilities of our inudstry. Many untapped reserves remain in industry, the number of lagging enterprises has increased and there has been a drop in the proportion of output awarded the Sign of Quality and a number of other technical-economic indicators have fallen off. Enterprises of the ministries light and local industries and of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry did not insure completion of the 2-month plan during January-February and were operating below capacity.

The chiefs of ministries and administrations must carefully analyze the results of the 2-month period and take effective steps to liquidate lagging and insure fulfillment of the quarterly plan by every enterprise, without exception. Party committees must strengthen control over the course of the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges and be more exacting toward economic leaders and enhance their responsibility.

Winter field work is now a most important sector of operations. On the whole. conditions during the fall-winter period have favored the development of winter crops and full harvests per hectare. However, these possibilities are not being fully utilized, and at many kolkhozes and sovkhozes the proper agricultural-technical approach to the sowing is not being insured. Harrowing and crop irrigation during the vegetative period, and crop protection against rodents are being carried out at extremely inadequate rates.

At the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum that took place in December of last year a conrete task was put forward--to bring into readiness all soil-working and sowing equipment by no later than the end of February, and grain-harvesting and root-harvesting equipment no later than the end of May. On the whole the program outlined for preparation of equipment is being fulfilled. The level of readiness is higher than last year. However, in a number of rayons to this very day 20 to 40 percent of tractors remain unserviced and rates for the repair of grain-harvesting combines and root-harvesting equipment are low.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and their local organs, and party and soviet organs must take specific steps to eliminate existing shortcomings and insure timely and complete readiness of the vehicle and tractor inventory.

The task of rural workers is to mark this jubilee year of 1982 with record harvests of grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables and all agricultural crops, accelerate growth rates in cattle and poultry productiveness, and pass last year's level for all indicators. (stormy applause)

The republic's construction workers have begun 1982 not badly at all. The 2-month plans for capital investment and construction and installation work have been fulfilled. Most contract organizations worked successfully. Compared with last year the volume of work completed by the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Azerbaijan Regional Administration of Power System Construction and the Azerbaijan Transportation Trust increased substantially. On the whole the plan for capital investments and construction and assembly work was completed for 36 important construction projects nearing completion, as confirmed by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

This year's crucial tasks dictate the need to reinforce party control over fulfillment of plans for capital construction, raise the level of organizational work at construction sites, focus attention on construction of the most important projects nearing completion, and create all conditions necessary for highly productive work by construction workers. It is our duty to underpin the successes achieved in capital construction last year and to insure stable work in this most important sector. (applause)

Dear comrades. The tasks that we must resolve are large and complex but we are resolving them; and resolve them we must. "...The Soviet people," comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "look confidently to the morrow. But their optimism is not the self-opiniatedness of a favorite of the fates. Our people know that everything they have has been created through their own labor and defended with their blood. And we are optimists because we believe in the force of labor. Because we believe in our country, in our people. We are optimists because we believe in our party and know that the the road it points out is the only correct one!" (stormy, prolonged applause)

Glory to the valorous workers of Soviet Azerbaijan! (stormy applause)

Long live our great Motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics! (stormy applause)

Long live the fraternal friendship and unity of the Soviet peoples! (stormy applause)

Honor and glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the party of the builders of communism! (Stormy, prolonged applause. All stand. Cries of greeting are heard in honor of Red Banner Azerbaijan and its glorious workers, in honor of the fraternity and friendship of the Soviet peoples, and in honor of the party of Lenin and its Central Commiittee led by comrade L.I. Brezhnev)

9642
CSO: 1830/299

UZBEK SSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ANNOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 27 March publishes on page one a 100-word decree of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the fifth session of the tenth convocation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet to be convened on 27 April 1982 in Tashkent. The session will discuss the issues of improving the population's standard of living, the work of the Permanent Commission of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet on Industry and the certification of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukases.

BELORUSSIAN ARTISTS' CONGRESS HELD

[Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 19 February carries a 200-word BELTA report on the 11th congress of Belorussian Artists which opened in Minsk on 18 February. About 500 artists, draftsmen, sculptors and masters of decorative-applied art gathered in the Palace of Culture of Trade Unions to discuss artistic creativity of the past 5 years and the fruitful participation of those active in the creative arts of the republic in accordance with the directives set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Taking part in the presidium of the Congress were T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet; A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; A.T. Kuz'min, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; N.L. Snezhkova, deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; V.A. Radionov, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee; G.A. Ivanov, USSR deputy minister of Culture; T.T. Salakhov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Artists; and guests from fraternal republics, heads of Belorussian creative unions, noted writers and artists of the republic and representatives of workers collectives.

The delegates of the congress were greeted by T.T. Salakhov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Artists; S.P. Tkachev, chairman of the board of the RSFSR Union of Artists; V.V. Shatalin, first secretary of the board of the Ukrainian Union of Artists; and V.I. Kurlov, RSFSR national artist from Leningrad.

ALIYEV UNVEILS MONUMENT TO AZERI ARTIST

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 24 March carries on pages one and two a 3500-word report of the dedication ceremony of a monument to Dzafar Dzhabarly, writer and dramatist of the end of the 19th and early 20th century. Candidate Member of the CC CPSU Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee, G.A. Aliyev, spoke at the festivities. He talked of the talents and accomplishments of Dzhabarly and of his ties to the October Revolution, stating that the writer's works are tied to the "principles of the new revolutionary art" and calling him "one of the founders of socialist realism".

A.C. Ivanov, secretary of the USSR Union of Writers also spoke at the ceremony with praises of Dhabarly, as did Azeri writer Suleyman Rustam, Uzbek dramatist Izzat Sultan, Georgian theatrical artist D.A. Aleksidze and Azeri theatrical artist Sh. B. Badalbeyli.

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 14 March, page 1, features a 2,000-word report on the award of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, AUCCTU and Komsomol to Narynskaya Oblast for its successful completion of the 1981 state economic plan. At the ceremony T.U. Usubaliyev, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, addressed party representatives, industry leaders, and representatives of trade-union, Komsomol and agriculture organizations. Usubaliyev noted that the oblast's achievements were the result of "great organizational and mass-political work," and he dwelt in detail on the achievements of the "better rayons, farms and leading workers of the oblast." While citing progress in sheep raising, field culture and feed procurement, Usubaliyev also noted that there were "shortcomings and oversights." Several rayons were criticized for allowing "unused reserves," particularly in livestock and feed production. Usubaliyev concluded by expressing the certainty that those inspired by the high award would apply their greatest efforts in fulfilling the "historic decisions" of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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KAZAKHSTAN KOMSOMOL CONGRESS OPENS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by S. D'yachenko, second secretary, Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee: "Devote Pace-Setting Work by the Youth to the Five-Year Plan Period"]

[Text] The republic's Komsomol members and youths are witnessing a remarkable event: on 23 March the 15th congress of Kazakhstan's Komsomol is beginning its deliberations. Its delegates are to discuss the performance of the republic's Komsomol organization and to outline the ways of increasing the role and activity of our union.

The youths of the republic celebrate their congress with remarkable labor accomplishment, displaying energetic activity and initiative in fulfilling the decisions of the party and preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR and the 250th anniversary of the voluntary union of Kazakhstan with Russia. The efforts of the youth are directed toward translating into reality the important tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakh CP, the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and the directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev contained in his speech at the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU.

We can be rightly proud in that young men and women are successfully laboring on every sector of communist construction. Every third Komsomol member has fulfilled ahead of schedule his personal plans and pledges for the 10th Five-Year Plan. More than 250,000 young men and women and more than 3,000 Komsomol-youth collectives have completed the tasks of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan two months ahead of schedule. In the vanguard of socialist labor competition there stride 660,00 young shockworkers of communist labor, and 130,000 young production workers participate in manufacturing products bearing the Quality Brand.

The congress delegates include Il'ya Verigin, smelting worker at the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Lead and Zinc Combine; Aybarshin Zharaspayeva, mechanizer at the Sovkhoz imeni Mayakovski, Kustanayskaya oblast; Sulu Zhaulybayeva, shepherdess at the "Buzachinskiy" Sovkhoz, Mangistauskiy rayon, Mangyshlakskaya oblast; Tat'yana Shapovalova, press operator at the S. M. Kirov Plant in Petropavlovsk; and many others. They all have reported on the fulfillment of the increased pledges adopted in honor of the 15th congress of the republic's Komsomol.

The patriotic movement, "Devote the Pace-Setting Labor, Knowledge, Initiative, and Creativity of the Young to the 11th Five-Year Plan!" is being translated into reality. The Komsomol exercises patronage over capital construction, services and trade.

The pattern of geographical distribution of Komsomol construction projects is wide. It covers 29 all-Union and republic construction sites, plus 250 oblast, city, and rayon sites--all declared to be "shock" projects. Thousands of young men and women are taking part in the construction of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant, the Shayremskiy Mining and Concentrating Combine, the Chimkent Rubber and Asbestos Combine, the rice-growing engineering systems in Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblast, the Chilisay Phosphorite Ore Mine, and the Irtysh-Karaganda Canal. Hundreds of emissaries from Kazakhstan's Komsomol are working on the construction of BAM [Baykal-Amur Railroad Line], colonization of the Non-Chernozem Zone, and development of the oil and gas deposits of West Siberia.

The Komsomol organizations constantly energize the creative activity of the youth and recruit it for scientific and technical creativity. About 800,000 young men and women are taking an active part in the All-Union Review Contest of the Scientific and Technical Creativity of the Youth.

The Komsomol mobilizes young rural workers for the struggle to elevate the culture of farming and increase the productivity of animal husbandry, and it is concerned with improving the vocational skills of the youth. Some 546,000 Komsomol members come from the countryside. This is a vast force and it should be skillfully utilized. In the past years quite a few valuable undertakings have been conceived within the youth collectives of the farmers.

Supporting the enthusiasm of the young agriculturists, the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee examined the performance of the Komsomol-youth collectives from the standpoint of the slogan:"For the 11th Five-Year Plan--Maximize the Yield per Komsomol Hectare." In the course of that examination there was conceived the effective form of the organization of labor represented by the concept of autonomous cost-effective brigades. The first brigade in this republic to convert to this mode of operation was the brigade of V. Maslikov at the Sevastopol'skiy Sovkhoz, Kustanayskaya oblast, which fulfilled in 4 years its target for the entire past Five-Year Plan.

The Komsomol each year directs more than 17,000 young men and women to work in animal husbandry. Today there operate 1,300 Komsomol-youth sheep-raising brigades, which handle more than 11 percent of the republic's total sheep population. The best indicators in the industrialization of sheep raising were achieved by the young sheep-breeders of Panfilovskiy rayon, Taldy-Kurganskaya oblast. The ranks of the sheep-breeders are being complemented by graduates of a number of schools in the Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts.

Rural youths are steadily mastering the use of equipment and the skills of mechanizers. The Komsomol organizations of the republic as a whole as well as of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts were declared victors in the All-Union review of the technical training of Komsomol youth during 1980-1981.

Every Komsomol member should be an active political fighter and a conduit for the party's policy. To this goal are subordinated all the forms and means of ideological and political work with the masses, all the elements in the ideological toughening of the young generation. Currently, as pointed out by comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, it is necessary to intensify the working, moral, and ideological-political education of youth and to create a living, creative atmosphere within every Komsomol organization rather than to issue countless directives. The study of Marxist-Leninist theory should be organically combined with the practical activities and personal lives of Komsomol members. We rejoice that the curriculum of Komsomol political training has become more purposive and closely related to practice. The quality of the staff of propagandists is improving. The educational role of the Leninesque behest, "Translate Into Reality the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress!" has increased.

During the period in between its congresses the republic Komsomol organization has become consolidated and ideologically toughened. Its ranks were complemented with worthy representatives of working and studying youth. More than 40 percent of its members are workers and kolkhoz members. The communists working within the Komsomol are genuine youth leaders.

In our Komsomol work we constantly receive assistance and support from the party organizations, the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, the republic government, and personally from the Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, comrade D. A. Kunayev.

On self-critically assessing our achievements, we distinctly perceive unsolved problems as well. They will be fundamentally discussed at the congress. The party's behests shall be fulfilled with honor.

From the tribune of the congress we shall once more declare that Kazakhstan's youth, faithful to the deathless behests of Lenin, will consolidate communism on earth and will struggle with yet greater inspiration and enthusiasm for a successful fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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TURKMEN FIRST SECRETARY GAPUROV ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Speech by M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, to the 27th Turkmen Komsomol Congress on 26 March 1982 in Ashkhabad]

[Text] Dear Comrades! Permit me in the name of and on the instructions of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and in the name of the communists of the republic to cordially and heartily congratulate you -- and in you all the Komsomol members and the young men and women of sunny Turkmenistan -- on the opening of the 27th Turkmen Komsomol Congress and to wish you, the congress delegates, fruitful work.

It is especially pleasant for me, an alumnus of the Leninist Komsomol of the Forties and Fifties, to see you, the best representatives of the present generation and worthy continuers of the great work of communist construction, in this hall.

We, the communists of the older generation, are proud that our youth are growing up ideologically convinced, utterly devoted, ardently loving their great socialist motherland, and infinitely devoted to the legacy of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin.

Comrades! The highest forum of the republic's Komsomol has convened at a wonderful time. A little more than a year separates us from the day when the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which truly had epic-making importance and which entered history as a brilliant landmark on the path of the triumphant procession of communism on our planet, completed its work in the Kremlin.

An entire year has passed, but how much has been done to implement the majestic plan of our party! The economy has become powerful, the defensive capability has become dependable, and the Soviet people's prosperity and cultural standard of living are being confidently raised.

In overcoming certain difficulties which were caused by the complications in the international situation and by the unfavorable weather conditions in a number of the country's rayons, the Soviet people have provided for the successful fulfillment of the plans for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and have laid a reliable foundation for further forward movement.

In these successes, there is a convincing witness to the monolithic solidarity of all generations of Soviet people around the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; infinite love and trust; and their hearty support of the domestic and foreign policy of our native Communist Party and Soviet government headed by that faithful continuer of the great Leninist work, that outstanding political and state figure of modern times, an individual with whose name all progressive humanity links its hopes for a stable peace and a happy future, that wise mentor of Soviet youth -- Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev who is dear to all of us.

Comrades! The recently concluded 17th congress of the country's trade unions was still another convincing demonstration of this. The speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was the central event of the congress.

Each word and proposition, each thought in the brilliant and inspiring speech of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev was permeated with a fatherly concern for the welfare and happiness of the Soviet people and with the desire to preserve and strengthen peace on the earth.

The new peace initiatives, which were put forward by Leonid Il'ich, have truly incalculable importance for the fate of the entire world. They express the good will of our people and are a witness to the immutability of our Communist Party's political course.

This course evokes a sense of legitimate pride in all Soviet people and our friends abroad and enjoys the ever growing support of all progressive humanity.

The awarding and presentation of the World Trade Union Federation's gold medal to him was a new and shining witness to the recognition of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's outstanding services to the cause of defending peace and strengthening friendship and cooperation between peoples.

Dear Comrades! Permit me in the name of all the participants in the present congress and in the name of the communists, Komsomol members and all the workers of Soviet Turkmenistan to cordially and heartily congratulate dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev on the high award and to wish him good health, inexhaustible strength and courage, a lot of energy, and further fruitful work in the name of the Soviet people's happiness and for the sake of peace and the social progress of all humanity.

Comrades! All of us are still under the profound influence of the splendid, deeply interesting, inspiring, and mobilizing speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during the grand meeting on 24 March of this year in Tashkent which was devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Soviet Uzbekistan.

The large honor of being a participant in the festivities in Tashkent fell to me. I would like in particular to point out that it took the shape of a very splendid demonstration of the monolithic unity of Soviet society and of the life-giving force of the friendship of our country's peoples.

Speaking at the grand meeting, at a meeting in the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and in personal conversations, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev posed new large tasks for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

These tasks impose on the Turkmen Communist Party and all the republic's communists, Komsomol members and workers a large responsibility for the comprehensive development of production forces and for the increase of our contribution to the strengthening of the country's unified national economic complex and the socialist motherland's economic and defensive might and further improving the Soviet people's well-being.

In carrying out these tasks, we firmly rely on the initiative, creativity and active participation of Turkmenistan's 500,000-strong army of Komsomol members.

Dear Comrades! In Tashkent, I repeatedly met with Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. In his discussions with me, he inquired about the work of industry and transport, the progress of capital construction, the construction of the Karakumskiy Canal imeni V. I. Lenin, the work of the party organizations, and the life of the republic's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia.

During one of the discussions, I told Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that we would convene a regular plenary congress of the Turkmen Komsomol in a day.

When he found out about this, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, who is loved and respected by all of us, asked me to convey to you, the congress delegates, and through you to the 500,000-strong detachment of Komsomol members and to all the young men and women of Soviet Turkmenistan his great greetings, congratulations and best good wishes-- to be worthy builders of a communist society in our country.

Dear Comrade Delegates! Permit me in your name and in the name of all the youth of sunny Turkmenistan to cordially and heartily thank dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for his day-to-day fatherly concern for Soviet youth -- the future builders of communism, and for his warm words of greeting, congratulations and good wishes to the delegates of the present congress, to all Komsomol members and to the young men and women of our republic.

From the bottom of my heart, permit me to wish the great friend and mentor of Soviet youth, dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, good health and new successes in his fruitful work for the good of the Soviet people and all progressive humanity.

Comrades! The Komsomol organization of Turkmenistan arrived at its regular congress grown numerically and strengthened ideologically and organizationally. It has acquired quite a bit of experience in mobilizing youth to carry out the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and the plenums of the party's Central Committee and in the ability to concentrate the Komsomol member's efforts on the decisive sectors of economic and cultural construction.

Today, it is even difficult to imagine a sector of the economy, science or culture where the energy and creativity of Komsomol members and of our young men and women are not used.

Together with the communists and all the workers of Soviet Turkmenistan, they are working inspiredly and persistently to implement the plans for the republic's social and economic development in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

As you know, its first year plan has basically been fulfilled successfully. The overall volume of industrial production grew by 2.4 percent, and products valued at 56.5 million rubles were sold above the plan. The output of items with the state Seal of Quality increased by 13 percent.

Comrades! The republic's agriculture has been developed further. The state plans for the purchase of grain, meat, milk, vegetables, silkworm cocoons, melons, eggs, wool, and astrakhan have been fulfilled. The plan for the handing over of raw cotton of the fine-fiber types has been overfulfilled.

Our builders are also working somewhat better. The construction and mastery of the first phase of the Maryyskaya GRES [State Regional Electric Power Station] imeni V. I. Lenin have been completed ahead of time. Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has warmly congratulated those who participated in its construction.

Science and culture have been developed further. A lot has been done to improve the working and living conditions of the people, including those of the youth, and to improve their education, way of life and leisure.

The report, which Comrade Charyyeva Zhanna Kakabaliyevna, first secretary of the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee, will present, will talk about the contribution of Komsomol members and youth to the achievement of these frontiers and about their successes in famous causes. I only want to emphasize that the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party highly values the multifaceted and fruitful activity of the republic's Komsomol and sees in it its militant and dependable assistant on whom it is possible to rely with confidence in any matter.

Dear Comrades! For all of this, my great fatherly thanks to you!

From now on let the pure fire of patriotism burn and a noble sense of personal responsibility for the tasks entrusted and for all our plans and obligations live in your hearts.

Comrades! Quite a bit has been done. We have something to be proud of. However, even more complicated and critical tasks are waiting in front of us. It is sufficient to say that during the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic must insure a growth in the production of industrial items of 21-24 percent and of the average annual volume of gross agricultural production -- of 14-16 percent. It is necessary to assimilate about seven billion rubles of capital investments and to insure a further growth in the workers' material and cultural standard of living.

It is completely understandable that in their solution we, the communists, rely with full justification on the active participation of Komsomol members and of all our youth. You are receiving modern knowledge and you are filled with exuberant energy and creative daring. These qualities, augmented by the enormous experience of the communists and the older generations of our people, will undoubtedly provide new and fruitful results in all spheres of public life.

It is comforting to note that the party's appeal -- to make the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan a year of urgent work -- is finding an ardent response in the hearts of the youth and is receiving concrete embodiment in deeds. A total of 380,000 young men and women of our republic are participating in the wonderful patriotic movement entitled "For the 11th Five-Year Plan -- the Urgent Work, Knowledge, Initiative, and Creativity of the Youth!".

In the republic's Komsomol organizations, the socialist competition on preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR in a fitting manner is expanding with each day, the movement entitled "For Each Year of the 11th Five-Year Plan -- A Komsomol Greeting!" is gathering strength, and many other valuable initiatives and undertakings are receiving support. The younger generation is growing up and reaching manhood in shock work and the steel of their characters is being forged.

However, there are also deficiencies in this main work. We, your older comrades, see the chief one of them to be the fact that not all Komsomol organizations are succeeding in involving all the youth, without exception, in work activity; work discipline is not being observed everywhere; and high organizational ability and responsibility are not being demonstrated everywhere.

Instances of a careless attitude toward work are still being discussed rarely at Komsomol meetings and the sessions of Komsomol committees, guilty parties are not being held strictly responsible, and cases of tardiness, early departure from work and other violations of work regulations are not being publicized.

A considerable turnover of personnel is being allowed in enterprises. It is necessary to mention that the majority of those who change work are young people less than 30 years old. As an analysis shows, two-thirds of the graduates of schools and professional technical schools are leaving without having worked one year for the republic in general.

We expect from Komsomol committees an uncompromising struggle against losses of work time, idle time and absenteeism; and well thought out measures to involve the youth in production, to improve the work in the labor indoctrination of the younger relief, and to instil love and affection for the profession which has been selected.

The movement for economy and thrift is no less topical. You know how exactingly this question was posed during the 26th party congress. This is because overexpenditures and large losses of fuel,electrical energy, raw materials, and materials are being permitted and cases of mismanagement and squandering have not been overcome in many enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

Here is a very wide field of activity for the Komsomol. It is necessary to involve a large detachment of Komsomol searchlight operators and the entire Komsomol activ in the struggle against these negative phenomena. It is necessary to learn to perform the work zealously and to treat each kilogram of metal and fuel and each ruble of state and kolkhoz assets thriftily.

The ever more active involvement of the newer and newer masses of youth in the struggle to create a Komsomol savings fund, in creative scientific research, and in the successful realization of the achievements of science, technology, and progressive practices is being demanded from Komsomol organizations.

Of course, Comrades, the key construction projects and the sponsorship of them must be a subject of the Komsomol's special attention. It is necessary to point out that quite a bit is being done in this direction. During the reporting period, the ranks of the Komsomol builders increased by 2400 individuals. Hundreds of the republic's Komsomol envoys are attending a school of civic and international indoctrination in the ranks of the BAM [Baykal-Amur Trunkline] builders and at projects in the non-Black Earth area and Tyumen'. Student construction detachments are performing quite a bit of useful work.

At the same time, it is necessary to mention that the Komsomol is not always engaged fully and concretely in the affairs of the sponsored construction projects. In two very important and urgent Komsomol construction projects -- the Chardzhouskiy Oil Refinery and the Maryyskiy Nitrate Fertilizer Plant -- alone, more than five million rubles of capital investments were inadequately assimilated last year. Due to the absence of the proper attention toward the creation of good working and living conditions, a large part of the volunteers, who were sent to these construction projects on Komsomol passes, are leaving.

A serious charge for this state of affairs was brought against the leaders of the construction ministries and departments; however, the Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Komsomol must draw concrete conclusions from this. "Urgent Komsomol Projects-- In Operation Ahead of Time!" -- this must be the Komsomol's contribution to the republic's construction five-year plan.

Comrades! As you know our party has placed the solution of the food problem in the ranks of first priority tasks. The large program for concentrating and specializing agricultural production and for shifting it to a modern industrial base, which is now being carried out, has been directed toward this.

It is understandable that energetic and highly qualified workers, who are armed with modern knowledge and who are capable of providing a solution for these qualitatively new tasks, are needed for this.

That is why we attach fundamental importance to the universal compulsory technical education of rural youth. There are definite changes for the better here. During recent years, thousands of young men and women, using Komsomol passes, have mastered machine-operator specialties and are successfully working in the fields and on the farms. The entire republic knows the names of many of them.

Nevertheless, there is a shortage of machine operators. For example, the availabilty of tractor operators permits us to use the tractor pool only during one shift-- yes and this not everywhere. Every fourth tractor is standing idle awaiting a tractor operator in Geok-Tepinskiy, Bakhardenskiy, Tedzhenskiy, Kushkinskiy, Sakar-Chaginskiy, Bayram-Aliyskiy, Maryyskiy, Karakumskiy, and a number of other rayons. You see, there are quite a few young men and women who do not have a trade, in these rayons. There are Komsomol rayon committees there. However, they evidently lack persistence and militancy in solving these tasks.

This means that it is necessary to change the attitude toward this work, pay more attention to the training of machine operator personnel, assign them to positions, observe the fate of each one of them, and create favorable conditions for their work and leisure.

Or another question. At one time the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee declared the cultivation of corn for grain an object of Komsomol sponsorship. More than 300 Komsomol youth brigades are engaged in this work. It is comforting that among them are those who make one happy from year to year by the high yields of amber grain, receiving 100 and more quintals of grain per hectare.

However, far from all are working this way. The average yield of corn cultivated for grain fluctuates within 45 quintals per hectare in the republic when the commitment is 70. There is a tendency to lower it in the Chardzhouskaya and Maryyskaya Oblasts, and especially in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast.

In our view, this is occuring because the Komsomol committees are frequently forgetting their sponsorship duties over this important sector of agricultural prdouction. The republic Komsomol Central Committee is not displaying sufficient exactingness towards them, is not concerned about disseminating progressive experience and is not being sufficiently persistent in incorporating progressive technologies for cultivating corn.

Rural Komsomol members have many other concerns also. It is necessary to insure a genuine shock sponsorship over animal husbandry, the very rapid incorporation of progressive technologies and a comprehensive solution to the problems connected with radically improving the cultural and personal services of village workers.

All this has not only economic significance but also enormous social and political importance. It is necessary that the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee and the republic's Komsomol organizations undertake this important task topically and with even greater force.

Dear Comrades! In the final analysis, the carrying out of all our plans will depend on people, their knowledge, culture and political consciousness.

The general educational and professional training system of the rising generation occupies a very important place now in the formation of these qualities. During this school year, more than 850,000 individuals are studying in schools, professional technical schools and secondary and higher training institutions.

The very first task of the Komsomol is to insure a responsible attitude toward the training of each student, pupil and schoolboy. It goes without saying that quite a bit is being done in this direction; however, in matters pertaining to the quality of training many pedagogical collectives and Komsomol organizations are clearly falling short of their target. The percentage of students who drop out is high like before,the number of pupils remaining for the second year in the same class is great, and little attention is being devoted to the professional orientation of the school children.

Let us say right out that there are still many unsolved problems in this work; however, the Komsomol organizations are investigating them poorly. In particular, they are not making sufficient use of such forms as pupil production brigades, work and rest camps, circles and clubs based on their interests,various reviews, contests, etc.

The work of Komsomol organizations in many training institutions, whose activity is frequently limited to the collection of dues and the conducting of meetings and other measures on a more or less regular basis and in which they forget, as a rule, the specific person because of the mass nature of the measure, needs serious improvement.

Of course, Komsomol members also must hold especially dear to their hearts everything that touches upon the indoctrination of those who today are still in the little Octobrists and the Pioneers and who tomorrow will become Komsomol members and communists and full and equal citizens of our great socialist country. Here -- as nowhere else -- initiative, tactfulness, attention, genuine Komsomol ingenuity, and youthful enthusiasm are needed.

Comrades! There is no doubt that questions concerning the ideological and indoctrinational work of the Komsomol organizations will occupy an important place in your congress.

It is pleasant to note that such outstanding qualities as ideological conviction and steadfastness, a high awareness of public duty, and infinite devotion to our native Communist Party and the socialist motherland, are becoming ever more firmly established in the younger generation.

The younger generation approves with all their heart and soul the wise foreign and domestic policy of the Leninist party and is actively participating in all the affairs of the Soviet people.

Nevertheless, we -- as true internationalists -- must henceforth be politically vigilant and strengthen the ideological and political unity of our society, the fraternal friendship of all the nations and nationalities in our country, and everything that comprises the essence of the Soviet way of life.

You know that our class enemies have now unfolded a slanderous campaign against the forces of peace and progress -- a campaign which is unprecendented in its scope and refinement. Under the false pretenses of opposing the "Sovet military threat and "international terrorism" whose label is being stuck on national liberation movements, the United States and its closest allies are conducting a genuine ideological war against our country and against all the forces of socialism, having formed an alliance in this with the Beijing leadership.

They are not sparing any efforts and resources to loosen the socialist commonwealth, discredit the achievements of real socialism, and sow doubts among the Soviet people -- especially the youth.

Therefore, the very first duty of the Komsomol organization is to unmask the lies and deceits of bourgeois propaganda in a well reasoned manner and to instil political vigilance in the rising generation.

Henceforth, it isnecessary to improve ideological work and political training, to search for a path to the heart of each individual, and to organize the study of Marxist-Leninist theory so that it integrally merges with the practical work of the Komsomol members and with their own life.

This is a very important task, comrades, and we must solve it together, painstakingly, skilfully, and persistently. There is every condition for this in the republic: the very rich literary inheritance of Marxist-Leninist classics; numerous libraries, houses and offices of political enlightenment; and mass publications of political literature and the decisions and materials of party congresses, CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the speeches and presentations of Comrade L. I. Breznev where you will find answers to every question which interests you.

Consequently, it is a matter of concretely organizing the political training of the youth, and of a broad field of activity for Komsomol organizations. We are confident that you will set an example of business-like efficiency and a creative approach in this sector.

Comrades! A powerful factor in the patriotic and international indoctrination of the youth is the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our multinational motherland. The preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR provides a new stimulus for this work.

Everyone well understands that all the material and spiritual valuables and all the wealth and power of our motherland are a result of the great strength of socialist internationalism, the fraternal mutual help of the Soviet peoples, and the wisdom of the Communist Party's Leninist nationality policy. The fraternal peoples owe their rebirth to this, and each republic owes its flowering to this.

We have become accustomed to seeing flowering valleys with well cultivated cotton plantations, gardens and farms; socialist cities; powerful electrical power stations; large industrial enterprises; canals; highways -- everything that surrounds us daily. One can say that this is a graphic and the best memorial to Soviet internationalism. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized during his speech in Tashkent, internationalism under the conditions, which exist in our multinational country today, is first of all the honest, conscientious and efficient work of all the peoples in our country for the common good.

All this, comrades, is wonderful material for instilling in our youth a sense of love for our native party and faithfulness to the ideals of socialist internationalism. The Komsomol must use it in the best way in its work.

It is necessary to lovingly transmit to youth that very dear socialist tradition which was bequeathed to us by the great V. I. Lenin, nourished by the party, and held sacred by all of us-- the tradition of friendship and brotherhood to which we owe the happiness of our lives.

Comrades! The high duty of the republic's Leninist Komsomol is to carry out even more purposefully the military patriotic indoctrination of the youth and their preparation for service in the ranks of the armed forces and to instil in them a readiness for a great deed.

The Komsomol card of an 18- year-old lad, a native of Khodzhambasskiy Rayon who died on 16 September of last year in battle while performing the sacred duty of a soldier internationalist, which was pierced by a bullet and covered with blood -- the card of Khodzhanepes Charyyev -- will always remain a symbol of faithfulness to these ideals and an example of an unfading exploit. A son of the Turkmen people and a Komsomol member, he was helping to defend the freedom, independence and social progress of fraternal Afghanistan. Reared on the unfading exploit of the Soviet people and their armed forces Khodzhanepes knew that when the words "Communist -- forward!" sounded in the attacking ranks, the Komsomol members rose up alongside the communists -- he could not act otherwise. This quality of Soviet youth is increasing the heroic glory of the youth of our motherland and does not allow the call "Komsomol card, you are calling for an heroic deed!" to become old.

Komsomol organizations must henceforth actively instil courage, will and determination in youth and must pay the most serious attention to the moral, political, psychological, and military technical preparation of the youth for service in the ranks of the armed forces.

We also expect more from the Komsomol in the task of involving youth, especially children, in physical training classes and sports. You see, it is no secret that sportsare only a spectacle for many young people. Youth, who have not received the necessary athletic training, are at times encountered even among the army replacements.

The republic Committee for Physical Culture and Sports and trade union and Komsomol organizations must draw specific conclusions from this and see to it that each Pioneer, Komsomol member and young person becomes a GTO [Ready To Work for and Defend the USSR] badge holder and engages in physical training, sports and hiking on a regular basis.

How many other important questions are there, comrades, which require the Komsomol's attention! There is the organization of public services and amenities for cities and population centers, the increase of living standards, the overcoming of harmful remnants of the past, and the struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism, transgressions of the law, the squandering and plundering of the peoples property, violations of discipline, and other improper actions which we still have occasion to encounter.

Undertake their solution more boldly, advance against the various negative phenomena more decisively. You will always find party support here.

Dear Comrades! The republic's Komsomol congress is an important political event. The attention not only of young men and women but also of all the workers, party and Komsomol veterans and all the people in the republic has been rivetted on it. You came here with good words of farewell from your comrades and with interesting thoughts which had absorbed the hopes and concerns of all the republic's Komsomol.

We are confident that a fervent, business-like and principled discussion will take place and that the voice of criticism and self-criticism will resound boldly during your congress.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee wishes the congress delegates fruitful work and a successful collective search for more effective ways to solve the tasks imposed by the party.

Dear Comrades! Permit me in your name and in the name of all the republic's young men and women to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev--the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee -- personally that the Turkmen Komsomol, in preparing to greet the coming USSR Komsomol congress and the 60th anniversary of the USSR in a fitting manner, will henceforth be a faithful and reliable helper for the republic's party organization in carrying out the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party.

Allow me, dear Comrades! to deliver the greetings of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee to the 27th republic Komsomol congress and from the bottom of our hearts to wish you and all the young men and women of the republic new and outstanding successes and creative achievements.

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CSO: 1830/310

ALIYEV AT AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONFERENCE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 2

[Article: "Let's Assure High Rates and Quality for the Spring Field Operations: Conference at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan"]

[Text] On 24 March the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan conducted a conference of the first secretaries of the party's rayon committees from the cotton-sowing rayons, with the participation of the managers of the agricultural and a number of other ministries and departments,and responsible workers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the AzSSR Council of Ministers. There was a discussion of the question of the forthcoming sowing of cotton and other urgent operations in cotton-growing.

An informational report was given by AzSSR Minister of Agriculture M. G. Askerov. The measures to be taken to assure the successful conducting of the sowing were reported by the first secretaries of the party's rayon committees.

The republic's cotton-growers, the speakers at the conference stated, have prepared for the spring field operations at a considerably better rate than last year. A total of 304,500 hectares has been prepared for the planting of cotton. On the entire area set aside for cotton-growing, the autumn plowing had been carried out promptly, including more than 80 percent with double-level plows. A larger amount of phosphorous, potassium, and organic fertilizers was applied than for the 1981 harvest. The plots were given a moisture charge, and leaching was carried out on the salinized plots. The farms were provided with high-grade seeds for elite and reproduction I and II varieties. On most farms the sowing technology brought up to the readiness line and conditions for carrying out the sowing at the best agrotechnical times were created.

Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, Comrade G. A. Aliyev spoke at the conference.

The purpose of the conference that was convoked by the Central Committee, he said, was to become acquainted with the state of affairs in the rayons, in order to determine a program for the forthcoming operations and to plan the steps for overcoming the shortcomings and difficulties on the path of carrying out the very important tasks that are confronting the cotton-growers.

In 1981 the cotton-growers achieved indicators that cannot fail to gratify all of us. For the first time, more than a million tons of crude cotton were procured. One can say that during a short period of time in that chief branch of our republic's agricultural production a true revolution was carried out, and unprecedented rates in production growth were achieved. The task of the current year consists in consolidating and multiplying the large success that was achieved. A factor that inspires the cotton-growers, like all the rest of the workers in the republic, to work with a complete application of their efforts is the party's appeal -- the marking of the glorious anniversary, the sixtieth anniversary of the creation of our multinational socialistic state, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by new achievements.

Comrade Aliyev emphasized that, with the considerably increased volumes of production of raw cotton, special importance is attached to the problem of the taking of all steps to improve its qualitative indicators. As is well known, that depends upon many factors, but primarily the fate of the harvest is determined by the correct organization of cotton-sowing, which should be carried out at a high agrotechnical level, with optimal time frames, over an 8-10 day period. Sowing schedules should be drawn up with a consideration of the local conditions, and it should be begun with the next few days, as soon as the temperature conditions permit. The strict execution of the schedules, the quality of the sowing, and the carrying out of the sowing at the optimal times require the daily supervision on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture, the party and soviet agencies in the republics, and the farm managers.

It is necessary to check again and again the readiness of the sowing technology and the quality of the seed material -- for every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and for the rayon as a whole. Something that should be in the center of attention right now is the material-technical support of the subsequent stages of the field operations, particularly the bringing in of all the necessary agricultural technology, especially harvesting equipment. There is complete justification for posing the task of using machinery this year to harvest no less than 350,000 tons of cotton.

A large amount of work will have to be done within the next few days to put into complete order the irrigation system, the cleaning and repairing of the mainline canals and collectors, the hydraulic structures, the sub-Artesian wells, and to accumulate water in reservoirs, both large and small. This work also must be carried out in accordance with a strict schedule. Specific assignments for the cleaning of the interfarm and farm irrigation networks must be provided to each kolkhoz and sovkhoz. In order to accelerate the rates of these important operations, it is necessary to mobilize all the labor and technical resources. It is a matter of honor to the cotton-growers, Comrade Aliyev emphasized, to maintain the high labor enthusiasm in every work sector, to strive for high rates and quality at all stages of cotton growing and harvesting.

Comrade Aliyev then dwelt on the tasks of guaranteeing a large harvest of grain and fodder crops, the taking of all steps to increase the productivity of livestock, and the successful fulfillment of the high socialist pledges that were taken for the current year. He expressed his confidence that the republic's agricultural workers, implementing the decisions of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, will mark the jubilee year with new glorious achievements and will gladden the Motherland with a further increase in the production and procurements of output from the fields and animal farms.

Participants in the work of the conference included Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan I. A. Mamedov; and Deputy Chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers Sh. A. Rasi-zade.

(Azerinform [Azerbaijan Information Bureau])

5075
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AZERBAIJAN SSR CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Work of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee Plenum continued on March 6, discussing the speech by Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee, G.A. Aliyev, entitled: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organizations for the Further Development of Animal Husbandry and the Strengthening of its Feed Base in Light of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress of the CPSU and the Statutes and Conclusions Contained in the Speeches of L.I. Brezhnev".

The following persons spoke in the discussion: N.V. Nikitin, chairman of the Ismaillinskiy Rayon kolkhoz imeni Kalinin; T.Kh. Orudzhev, minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry; V.K. Onisovets, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department; A.K. Babayev, main livestock specialist at the Asatinskiy Rayon agricultural marketing production association; Kh. G. Kerimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture; M.M. Mamedov, head of "Azglavptitseprom"; M.B. Imamguseynova, milkmaid at the Khachmasskiy Rayon sovkhoz imeni 26 Baku Commissars; V.A. Guseynov, Baku Gorkom first secretary; G.A. Aliyev, director of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Geography Institute and academician of the republic Academy of Sciences; D.M. Asanov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of Agriculture; M.A. Mamedov, Sabirabadskiy raykom first secretary; M. Kh. Mirzoyev, chief shepherd at the Kakhskovyy Rayon kolkhoz imeni Kirov; B.B. Khalilov, director of the Azerbaijan Agricultural Institute imeni S. Agamliogly; D.M. Muslim-zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol; N. Kh. Abbasov, Agdzhabedinskiy raykom first secretary; A.G. Mamedov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of the Meat and Milk Industry; N.A. Aliyev, chairman of the Neftechalinskiy Rayon kolkhoz imeni Shaumyan, S.V. Mamunts, director of the Madakertskiy Rayon grape sovkhoz imeni 22nd Party Congress; I.Sh. Shamiyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of Procurement; Sh.N. Gasanov, chief of "Glavkolkhozsovkhozstroy"; and A.K. Ibragimov, director of the Scientific Research Institute of Feeds, Meadows and Pastures.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev presented the concluding speech.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question under discussion. The plenum approved measures on the intensification of animal husbandry and feed production for 1982-1985 and up to 1990.

CSO: 1830/334-P

USUBALIYEV ADDRESSES FRUNZE AWARD CEREMONY

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Speech by First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya T. U. Usubaliyev: "Shock Labor and Inspiration for the Five-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] Shock and fruitful labor to increase production efficiency and improve the quality of work and to achieve the best final results has become a glorious tradition of the workers of the republic's capital. The first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan was also marked by a new victory--on the basis of the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition, the city of Frunze has been awarded with the Red Challenge Banner of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the CC of the Komsomol for the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for the year 1981.

On 20 March in the city of Frunze, in the Palace imeni V. I. Lenin, a city meeting was held of the party, government, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv together with representatives of workers' collectives which was devoted to the presentation to the city of the high award.

In the Presidium were members of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya T. U. Usubaliyev, V. A. Makarenko, P. M. Khodos, K. M. Moldobayev, and N. P. Lomov, the candidate member of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya Dzh. Ch. Tashibekova, the leaders of party, government, and public organizations, and advanced production workers.

The meeting was opened by the first secretary of the Frunze gorkom K. M. Moldobayev.

To the accompaniment of stormy applause the participants of the meeting elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CC CPSU headed by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The floor was given to the member of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev.

--Dear comrades! Today is a big holiday for the workers of the capital of Soviet Kirgizstan,--comrade T. U. Usubaliyev said.--All of us are sincerely, from our hearts, glad that the inspired and selfless labor of the workers of Frunze has been crowned by our homeland's high award--on the basis of the work results for 1981 the city of Frunze has been acknowledged as victor in the All-Union Socialist Competition for the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for economic and social development and has been awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and CC of the Komsomol.

It is especially pleasant to note that this great labor victory which has made it possible for the republic's capital to take its place among the country's Red Banner cities for the sixth time in a row has received such a high evaluation from the party and government during this important time for the entire Soviet people--the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This victory is a new and convincing testimony to the selfless devotion of the workers of the capital of Kirgizstan to the great cause of the party and to the sacred and indestructible Leninist friendship of Soviet peoples.

It is with a feeling of enormous joy, dear comrades, that I carry out the commission of conveying to you and to all of the workers of the city on behalf of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev ardent congratulations on your deserved award and heartfelt wishes for good health, happiness, and new successes in your work for the sake of the further prosperity of our multinational Soviet fatherland.

Comrades! A profound and truly ineffacable impression was produced upon us by the vivid and inspired speech of the outstanding leader of the present day and flaming fighter for peace and social progress comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. That entire remarkable speech is fully and entirely permeated by a concern for the bright present and future of Soviet people and of all of mankind. The theses and conclusions contained in it direct all of us toward the successful accomplishment of the fundamental tasks of economic and social development which follow from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The new constructive proposals made by Leonid Il'ich which are aimed at strengthening peace in the world, developing cooperation among peoples, and preventing the threat of nuclear war are of enormous importance.

The republic's workers, kolkhoz workers, and people's intelligentsia welcomed with a feeling of inexpressible joy the award to comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev of the Gold Medal of the World Federation of Trade Unions which was bestowed upon him for his outstanding services, his great personal contribution to the defense of peace and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation among peoples, and for his consistent help in the struggle of the working class for its rights. The entire life and work of Leonid Il'ich, a faithful son of the Soviet people and a staunch Leninist-internationalist, is for each of us a vivid example of selfless service to people of labor and to the cause of the defense of peace and the security of the peoples.

Permit me, comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of all of the workers of Kirgizstan to congratulate our dear Leonid Il'ich on this high award and to wish him good health and continued fruitful work for the sake of the happiness of the Soviet people and for the good of the peace and social progress of all mankind.

A little more than a year has passed since the completion of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. Time has convincingly confirmed the vitality of the decisions of the congress and of the theses and conclusions in the report by comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Our state's economic and defense might have grown. The moral and political unity and the friendship and solidarity of all of the nations and peoples of the Country of Soviets have grown even stronger. "Perceiving the decisions of the 26th Party Congress as being vitally their own," comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, "Soviet people are going forward with a firm confidence in their strength and with a clear understanding of both the difficulty and the magnificence of the tasks which have to be accomplished. This is determining the country's efficient labor rhythm and is ensuring conscientious work by the workers of our towns and villages."

The economy of our republic has been developing dynamically during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Kirgizstan industry successfully fulfilled its 1981 plan for the sale of industrial output. Labor productivity has increased, and on its basis 84 percent of the increase in industrial output has been obtained. More than 700 products have been produced with the State Token of Quality.

The rates of capital construction have increased. Fixed capital worth 782 million rubles has been put into operation--this is 15 percent more than in 1980. The workers have obtained more than a half million square meters of housing--almost 9 percent more than last year.

A remarkable success has been achieved by the builders of the Kurpsayskaya GES. In 1981 two units, each with a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts, were put into industrial operation. They have already provided the united Central Asian Energy System with 700 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy. The hydro-construction workers are making efforts to put the third unit into operation in advance, for the 112th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth.

The workers of the republic's agriculture are working selflessly. The plans and socialist commitments of the first year of the five-year plan for selling the state grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes, and other crops have been fulfilled. The volume of grain production came to 1,550,000 tons. This is the first time that the republic has harvested such a large quantity of grain. The plans for procurements of animal husbandry output have also been overfulfilled.

For their successes in the All-Union Socialist Competition Narynskaya Oblast, 2 cities, 3 rayons, and 17 collectives of the republic's associations, enterprises, construction and transportation organizations, institutions, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been named victors and awarded the Red Challenge Banners of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the CC of the Komsomol: 7 of them have had their names inscribed on the All-Union Honor Board of the Exhibition of the Achievements of the Economy of the USSR.

The city of Frunze has been making the largest contribution to the socio-economic, political, and cultural development of the republic. It produces almost one-half of Kirgizstan's industrial output. Most of the republic's scientific and cultural institutions are also concentrated here. It is the capital of the republic that gave birth to the movement under the motto "All of the Orders of the Fraternal Republics On Time and With Excellent Quality" which has become known to the entire country. This movement which was approved by a plenum of the AUCCTU, the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya, and on the pages of PRAVDA is receiving an increasingly large scope. The city's best labor collectives have been fulfilling orders from the fraternal republics on time and with a high quality level. I believe that during the anniversary year of the USSR not a single enterprise in the city will violate this rule and that all of them will ensure exact deliveries to the country's other economic regions.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya notes with great satisfaction that year after year the city's workers have been improving their work and working in a more organized manner and have been confidently increasing the city's production potential. If we take the last 10 years, during this time the city's fixed productive capital increased by 500 million rubles, or by 2.3 times. By the beginning of this year its amount came to 945 million rubles.

The city's appearance has improved. New housing quarters which are supplied with all types of engineering improvements have appeared in the place of the non-earthquake-resistant one-story adobe houses which did not have the elementary conveniences. Such large microrayons as "Vostok-1," "Vostok-6," "Yug-2," "Alamedin," and "Vostok-5" have been built.

The quality of housing construction has been steadily improving: Houses are becoming architecturally more expressive, and apartments more comfortable. The 105th series of large-panel residential houses has been successfully introduced and recognized by tenants. Compared to 1970, the city's housing fund has grown by 2,417,000 square meters and now comes to 6,395,000 square meters. During these years more than 200,000 people have received new apartments or have improved their housing conditions. But there is not enough housing, and the construction which is performed every year is still lagging behind the population's growing needs. Schools with a capacity of 17,952 pupils, children's preschool institutions for 6,220 children, hospitals with 1,760 beds, and polyclinics with a capacity of 2,980 visits have been built.

Last year operations were begun in a new production building of the garment association imeni the Komsomol with an annual capacity of more than 2 million rubles worth of garment products, a splendid bus station was commissioned, as were an automatic telephone exchange for 5,000 numbers, and other facilities.

A large amount of work has been done to improve the operations of municipal services. During the last five-year plan almost 75 million rubles worth of municipal and domestic services were provided, or 12 million rubles more than during the 9th Five-Year Plan. More than 15 million rubles in capital investments were allotted for the development of municipal services and for city improvements.

The workers of Frunze have marked the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan with new labor achievements. The plan for the sale and production of the most important types of industrial products was fulfilled in advance, on 29 December. More than 12 million rubles worth of above-plan output was sold. The volume of production increased by 4.6 percent instead of the 4 percent called for by the plan. For the first time the entire increase in production was obtained on the basis of a rise in labor productivity. The assignment to decrease output costs was fulfilled.

The production of consumer goods has increased and their quality has improved. This output was produced in the amount of 580 million rubles and, moreover, every third product was produced with the State Token of Quality.

Every year the amount of capital investments increases. In 1981 the city's construction workers utilized 176.7 million rubles of capital investments and commissioned almost 159 million rubles worth of fixed capital.

The collectives of the enterprises of transportation, communications, trade, domestic services, and other branches of the economy are working with great responsibility for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the assignments of the five-year plan.

The workers of the city have responded ardently to the call by the party to strengthen the regime of economy and to make efficient use of materials and energy resources. In 1981 alone Frunze workers economized 3,400 tons of metal, 10,900 tons of conventional fuel, 27.5 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy, and a large amount of other types of raw materials and materials.

The workers of Pervomayskiy Rayon are rightly considered to be the right flank workers of the socialist competition. The rayon fulfilled its annual plan for output sales ahead of schedule, on 25 December. More than 6 million rubles worth of above-plan output was sold. Compared to 1980, production increased by 6.8 percent. All of the enterprises of the rayon fulfilled their assignments for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. A good start was taken by the labor collectives of Leninskiy Rayon. The rayon fulfilled its annual plan for output sales on 28 December. More than 7 million rubles worth of above-plan output was sold.

The collectives of more than 380 shops, shifts, sections, and teams and 86,000 of the city's workers fulfilled their plans far ahead of schedule, and 91 advanced production workers are already working on the account of the third year of the five-year plan.

Stable work is being done by the collective of the instrument making plant imeni the 50th Anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR. The system of "Progressive Ideas for Production" which was created here has become a reliable means of cultivating creative activeness in the workers and specialists and is helping to make fuller use of production reserves. Year after year the collective of the "40 Years of October" Garment Factory has been increasing its labor glory. Making use of the experience of the Rostov workers, all of the teams, shops, and sections here are working rhythmically. The factory collective fulfilled its annual output sales plan ahead of schedule, on 24 December. Above-plan garment products in the amount of 950,000 rubles were sold. The collective of the "Tyazhelektromash" Plant--one of the initiators of the patriotic movement "All of the Orders of the Fraternal Republics on Time and With Excellent Quality!"--is keeping its word. Last year it was the victor three times in an all-city competition under this motto. Tireless creative searches are being conducted by the collectives of the electronic computer plant imeni the 50th Anniversary of the USSR, the leather plant imeni M. V. Frunze, the "Sel'khozremont" Association, the "First of May" and imeni the Komsomol Garment Associations, and many other enterprises.

The patriotic movement for the advance fulfillment of the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan has brought forth many remarkable advanced production workers. Among those who have already fulfilled two annual assignments are the Hero of Socialist Labor sewing machine operator at the "First of May" Garment Production Association Muken Sydykova, the member of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz SSR, and winder at the Frunze Cotton Spinning Factory imeni the 50th Anniversary of the USSR Satina Kulmatova, the adjuster at the "Kirgizelektrodvigatel'" Plant Yuriy Trofimovich Krivosheyev, the mechanic-assembler at the "Kirgizavtomash" Production Association Ul'yana Aleksandrovna Ivanenko, and others.

Inspired work is being done by the team leaders at the instrument making plant imeni the 50th Anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR Galina Gavrilovna Kovalenko and Svetlana Nikolayevna Biryukova, the electric welder at the agricultural machine building plant imeni M. V. Frunze Barktabas Zhaparov, the spinners at the worsted cloth combine Tursunbyubyu Nurmanbetova and Valentina Pavlovna Soldatova, the seamstresses at the "Forty Years of October" Garment Factory Aynura Zhamaldinova and Yelizaveta Vasil'yevna Solomatina, the winder at the knitted goods association Raila Adyldabekova and the knitter Lidiya Mikhaylovna Yarovaya, the driver team leader at the motor vehicle pool No 1 Boris Vasil'yevich Abrosimov, the pilot at an aviation subdivision Viktor Fedorovich Usenko, the locomotive depot mechanic Vasiliy Ivanovich Osin, and many other advanced production workers and innovators. Their professional mastery glistens with brilliant facets and each one of them is distinguished by a patriotic endeavour to do as much as possible in the name of the good of the people and in the name of our homeland.

Today we speak with pride and respect about the communists of the city who are working at their jobs. With their personal examples they carry non-party people along with them and they are doing everything for patriotic initiatives to become more and more widespread in labor collectives. All of the city's communists who are directly engaged in jobs have successfully fulfilled their 1981 personal plans and socialist commitments.

On behalf of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the republic comrade T. U. Usubaliyev expressed his profound gratitude to the advanced production workers and to all of the toilers of the city of Frunze who with their selfless labor have achieved high results in the All-Union Socialist Competition and he wished them new accomplishments for the glory of our homeland.

The high evaluation by the party and Soviet government of the achievements of the workers of Frunze, comrade T. U. Usubaliyev continued, gives us immeasurable happiness, is a new source of inspiration and creative fruitful work, and summons us to struggle with even greater energy for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the assignments of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The workers of the city have adopted high socialist commitments--to complete the assignment for this year ahead of schedule, by 29 December, and to produce 12.3 million rubles worth of above-plan output, including 3.1 million rubles worth of consumer goods. The successful fulfillment of the plans for two months testifies to the fact that the city's labor collectives are capable of performing this task.

There are reserves at every enterprise in the city. They include a further improvement of the organization of socialist competition which serves as a mighty lever of economic growth. They also include skillful work on counter-plans. And they include the active introduction of advanced experience which is aimed at the efficient use of the latest scientific and technical achievements and at a thorough increase in labor productivity.

Here are some concrete examples. Last year the output sales plan was not fulfilled by five of the city's industrial enterprises, or 5.8 percent of the total number. These are the "Mebel'shchik" Factory, the "Kirgizavtomash" and "Avtoremont" Associations, the worsted cloth combine, and the experimental machinery plant. They failed to sell output worth 9.1 million rubles.

Nine enterprises did not fulfill their plan for increasing labor productivity, 21 did not fulfill their assignment for reducing output costs, 15 failed to do so for profits, and 19 enterprises produced less output than in 1980.

An analysis shows that the reasons for the lagging by the collectives of the above enterprises are contained not only in difficulties with material and technical supply, but also in poor production and labor discipline and in a low level of the organization of work. Under today's conditions, the center of gravity of the work of collectives has to be shifted toward a thorough increase in the yield from production potential and toward a further intensification of the economy. The accomplishment of this difficult task is fully and entirely connected with the introduction of scientific achievements, advanced technologies, and the reequipping of operating enterprises. However, there are still many derelictions in this work. Thus, only 77 percent of the wool fabric production capacities are being used at the worsted cloth combine, 60-78 percent of the capacities for the production of large electrical machinery at the "Tyazelektromash" Plant, 80-84 percent of the agricultural machinery spare parts capacities at the agricultural machinery plant imeni M. V. Frunze, 58-90 percent of the capacities for the production of prefabricated ferroconcrete structures and parts at the Reinforced Concrete Products Plant-2, and 68-78 percent of the motor vehicle spare parts capacities at the "Kirgizavtomash" Association.

Around 40 percent of the workers in the city's industry and around 59 percent in its construction are engaged in manual labor. Practically every second worker is used in unskilled jobs. Scientists and specialists from our scientific research and planning institutes and from the Academy of Sciences KiSSR have the task of making an important contribution to the realization of the program to curtail manual labor.

There are large reserves for increasing production efficiency in an improvement of the use of labor resources. At a number of enterprises labor turnover is great, and losses of working time due to truancies and failures to appear at work with the permission of the administration are being reduced slowly.

Comrades! As you know, the 26th Party Congress proclaimed the slogan "The Economy Must Be Economical." In this connection, the question of economizing material resources and of their use and storage becomes an acute one. At a number of enterprises in the city, raw materials and materials and thermal and electric energy are expended inefficiently, and substantial losses are permitted during the loading, unloading, and storage of physical assets. Poor use is made of secondary raw materials.

The party attributes great importance to progressive forms of the organization of labor. We have enterprises at which a substantial increase in production is achieved without increasing the number of workers. Their experience should be imitated more actively and consistently. Speaking at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave especial emphasis to the role of team methods of labor.

The advantages of teams which work on a single work order are obvious. However, less than half of the workers at the enterprises of the city of Frunze are covered by such teams. This, of course, is very little, in the decree of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers on improving the economic mechanism and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress it is emphasized that the team form of labor organization has to become the basic one during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The efforts of all party and trade union organizations have to be directed toward achieving this.

Concern for improving the working and living conditions of the workers is inseparably connected with the concern for developing the economy. At those enterprises of the city where there are industrial goods and food stores and dry cleaning and shoe repair reception points, where there are the enterprises' own polyclinics and food is well prepared in the dining room, and where there is cleanliness in the shop and on the grounds--at such enterprises cadres are stable and they work with a good mood. The trade union organizations have to be more bold in working on the creation of such conditions.

Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev emphasized the special importance of work to realize the decree of the CC CPSU "On Work By the Party Organizations of Kirghiziya to Expand Production and Improve the Quality of Consumer Goods and to Develop the Sphere of Services." The successful fulfillment of this decree is a matter of honor for every communist and for the entire republic party organization. The party organizations of the city of Frunze must also wage the most active struggle for the accomplishment of the tasks which have been set by the CC CPSU. More attention has to be given to seeking out reserves for increasing production and improving the quality of consumer goods. Their production in the city is engaged in basically by enterprises of the light and food industry which account for 77 percent of this output. As for the enterprises of the machine building, here the proportion of consumer goods continues to be extremely low. In 1981, for example, it came to 1.3 percent at the computer plant, 1.4 percent at the agricultural machinery plant imeni M. V. Frunze, and 4.8 percent at the control and measuring instrument plant.

Comrades! The patriotic initiative of the collectives of the advanced enterprises of the city of Moscow--to hold a communist Saturday on 17 April devoted to the 112th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin--has found an ardent response and wide support in the republic. There is no doubt that the collectives of all of the enterprises, organizations, and institutions, the students and pupils, and all of the inhabitants of the republic's capital will take the most active part in the communist Saturday.

This year is the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. "This is a great holiday for our dear homeland, a holiday of the friendship of peoples,"Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. "It is a triumph of our Leninist nationalities policy. And at the same time, it is a good occasion for summing up results and for defining and refining future tasks. In preparing to celebrate the glorious anniversary, we again and again check our actions against Lenin's program for the construction of the new society."

The Central Committee of our party has directed a call to the communists, Komsomol members, and workers of all of the nations and peoples of our country to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new achievements in realizing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in developing our economy, strengthening the country's defense capacity, and elevating the well-being and culture of the Soviet people. The Central Committee of the CPSU has expressed its confidence that Soviet people will unite their ranks even more closely around their Leninist party of communists and will show even greater initiative and creativity, selflessness and stubbornness, and conscious discipline in the struggle to build communism in our country and strengthen peace in the world.

It is now necessary to direct the activities of labor collectives toward the successful realization of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks set forth by comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU and in his speech at the trade union congress, and also the decisions of the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya.

Comrades! In 1984 the Kirghiz SSR and the Communist Party of Kirghiziya will be 60 years old. This is a great holiday in the life of the republic and we have to begin preparing for it today. The chief gift for the republic's anniversary is selfless and inspired labor and the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist commitments of the 11th Five-Year Plan. To the accompaniment of the stormy and prolonged applause of the participants in the meeting comrade T. U. Usubaliyev presented the representatives of the city of Frunze with the Red Challenge Banner of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the CC of the Komsomol.

Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev once more sincerely congratulated all of the workers of the republic's capital on their high award and wished them good health and large new successes in their labor for the good of our socialist homeland.

2959
CSO: 1830/301

USUBALIYEV SPEAKS AT OPENING OF NEW KIRGHIZ HYDROELECTRIC UNIT

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 17 April, pages 1 and 2, reports that T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, appeared at the opening ceremony for the 3d unit of the Kurpsayskaya Hydroelectric Station near the city of Kara-Kul'. The new unit has a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts and began operation on 16 April, Lenin's birthday. In a speech delivered to the station's construction workers, Usubaliyev noted that the two units already in operation had produced 780 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy, which resulted in a savings of 265,000 tons of standard fuel units equivalent to 194,000 tons of fuel oil or 440,000 tons of coal. Usubaliyev reminded the workers that they had promised to have a fourth unit operational by the 65th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

CSO: 1830/337

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS AWARDS TO RURAL WORKERS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 2

[Information Item: "High Awards from the Homeland"]

[Excerpts] A large group of rural workers has been awarded state awards of the country and the republic for the achievement of high results in their fulfillment of their plans and socialist commitments to increase the production and sale to the state of agricultural products in 1981.

On 23 March the high awards were presented by the member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine V. V. Shcherbitskiy.

In presenting the awards, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said: "The 26th CPSU Congress set difficult and responsible tasks for agriculture. In order to improve food supplies for the population, the growth rates of the production of cropping and animal husbandry products have to be substantially increased. This is stipulated by the Basic Directions of the economic and social development of the country and our republic for the 11th Five-Year Plan. Concrete measures to realize the food program are now being worked out under the leadership of the CC CPSU.

Last year, as is known, the weather conditions were extremely difficult. And great efforts were demanded from agricultural workers to overcome the consequences of the drought and to produce more output. In the republic as a whole the assignment for the sale to the state of grain was fulfilled with 827 million poods of it procured; that is, approximately the level of the average annual procurements in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The sale to the state of sunflowers, potatoes, fruits, grapes, and a number of other crops increased. Almost 3.5 million tons of meat, more than 12.8 million tons of milk, and around 9 billion eggs were procured. For such a year as last year these are not bad indicators.

Our party and government place a high value upon the selfless labor of Soviet people. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union to 8,000 advanced agricultural workers in the republic who have demonstrated labor valor and achieved high indicators last year in fulfilling the plans and socialist commitments to increase the production and sale to the state of agricultural products. Nine of them who distinguished themselves to the greatest degree and demonstrated labor heroism have been awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

For the successful fulfillment of their socialist commitments to grow large corn crops 16 advanced workers have been awarded Testimonials and Certificates of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR. Four corn farmers have been awarded the honorific title of Honored Agricultural Mechanization Expert of the Ukrainian SSR.

2959
CSO: 1800/413

SHORTCOMINGS IN ENERGY USE, CONSUMER GOODS EXPOSED BY SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 2

[Information Item: "Meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the UkSSR"]

[Text] On 23 March a regular meeting was held of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the UkSSR under the chairmanship of the member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR A. F. Vatchenko.

The meeting considered the work of the Soviets of People's Deputies of Rovenskaya Oblast on executing the laws regarding an economical expenditure of electric and thermal energy. The chairman of the oblispolkom P. K. Prishchepa delivered a communication.

It was noted that in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet "On the Work of the Soviets of People's Deputies to Strengthen the Regimen of Economy and a Rational Use of Material Resources," the oblast's Soviets of People's Deputies are effecting measures aimed at ensuring an economical and efficient expenditure of electric and thermal energy and at strengthening legality in the work of enterprises, institutions, and organizations on the utilization of energy resources. This has been fostered to a large extent by the creation of interdepartmental commissions. The questions connected with strengthening the regimen of economy and thriftiness in the use of electric and thermal energy have begun to be examined more often by the ispolkoms of the local Soviets of People's Deputies, the committees for people's control, and by trade union agencies. As a result of the work done, last year 60.3 million kilowatt-hours of electric and 119,300 gigacalories of thermal energy were economized.

At the same time, the oblast's local Soviets of People's Deputies are still not making use of all of their possibilities for strengthening the regimen of economy and are not ensuring the proper execution of the laws regarding the struggle against the squandering of energy resources.

In the materials presented for the examination of the Presidium, and in the addresses of the Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the

UkSSR Yu. G. Bakhtin, the members of the Presidium A. A. Baranovskiy and A. S. Statinov, the chairman of the Committee for People's Control of the UkSSR V. S. Kutsevol, the Minister of Power Engineering and Electrification UkSSR A. N. Makukhin, and others it was noted, in particular, that the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies and the interdepartmental commissions are exercising insufficient influence on the fulfillment by industrial enterprises, construction projects, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the plans for electric and thermal energy consumption and of the assignments and socialist commitments for economizing them. Last year more than 130 of the oblast's farms overexpended 7.6 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy. The largest overexpenditures were permittted in the city of Rovno and in Dubnovskiy, Zdolbunovskiy, Kostopol'skiy, Rovenskiy, Rokitnovskiy, and Sarnenskiy Rayons. At a number of enterprises energy resources are lost as a result of the systematic underloading or dry running of engines, furnaces, and other electric and thermal equipment. Many economic leaders make formal plans for organizational and technical measures to economize fuel and electric and thermal energy, but frequently do not see to it that they are carried out. As a result of this, last year a planned economy of 13 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy and almost 25,000 gigacalories of thermal energy was not obtained. There are also important omissions in the work of the agencies which have been given the responsibility for carrying out state supervision over the use of energy resources. The "L'vovenergo" Production Association and its oblast energy supervision department have not been doing satisfactory work to carry out the demands of the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On the Administrative Responsibility of Officials for the Reckless Expenditure of Electric and Thermal Energy." Insufficient control over the work of subordinate bodies is being exercised by the republic's Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, and they are providing too little of the needed help in the localities. The agencies of people's control are also doing poor work in the struggle against mismanagement in the use of energy resources, especially in agricultural production.

In summing up the results of the exchange of opinions, A. F. Vatchenko emphasized that an economical and rational use of material and energy resources is acquiring paramount importance today. These issues were emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. Thrift and strict control over the use of resources have to constantly be in the field of vision of party and government agencies. The Soviets of People's Deputies, ministries and departments, and economic leaders have to give more attention to the questions of the organization of production, bring about the development at every enterprise of substantiated organizational and technical measures to decrease the expenditure and losses of all types of energy, and constantly control their fulfillment. In ensuring strict compliance with the laws in effect and the eradication of cases of mismanagement and waste, more effective use has to be made of economic stimuli and of the work experience of advanced collectives and individual workers, and action has to be taken against the leaders of production associations and enterprises and organizations which do not comply with state discipline. There has to be a further strengthening of the interaction between the permanent commissions of the Soviets, the agencies of people's control, and the broad public, and every means must be used to cultivate in the population a sense of thrift and a proprietary attitude toward the use of electric and thermal energy, embracing with this work every labor collective, educational institution, and family, and making wide use of the mass information media.

The Presidium bound the executive committee of the Rovenskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies to eliminate existing shortcomings and to direct organizational and educational work toward the mobilization of the workers for a more economical and efficient use of energy resources and a more solicitous attitude toward socialist property. Concrete assignments for the absolute execution of the law on these matters have been set for the republic's government agencies, ministries, and state committees and departments.

The Presidium heard a report by the chairman of the Zhitomir gorispolkom I. F. Kostruba on the work of the city's Soviets of People's Deputies to carry out the decree of the CC CPSU "On Measures to Further Improve Work with Workers' Letters and Suggestions in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

As was noted at the meeting, the city's soviets are taking measures to improve the examination of letters, to organize the personal reception of citizens, and to better satisfy their needs. However, the study and elimination of the causes which give rise to complaints and the performance of measures to meet the daily needs of the population require substantial improvement in the ispolkoms of the city and rayon soviets and at a number of enterprises, institutions, and organizations. Not everywhere has there been established an exact registration of citizens' solicitations and control over the fulfillment of the decisions which are taken on them. A system of receiving the population at places of work and residence by leading workers of state and economic agencies has not been worked out. Frequently instances of a formal attitude toward the valid complaints of workers give rise to repeat solicitations by citizens and petitions by them to superior agencies on questions which ought to be resolved locally.

Speaking on this question, A. F. Vatchenko emphasized that in providing for the overall economic and social development of their territories, the Soviets of People's Deputies are obliged to give more attention to the everyday needs of the workers--to housing, commerce, the service sphere, transportation, improvements, health care and education, the production of consumer goods--to everything that determines the well-being and feelings of people. The soviets have to be more attentive with respect to the orders of voters and the examination of the letters and suggestions of workers as a most important channel of connection with the masses and for the study and registration of public opinion and the needs of the population. Full use has to be made of the authority which has been granted them with regard to the cooperation of resources, the style, form, and methods of their work have to be decisively improved, and checks, meetings, and conferences which do not influence an improvement of the situation have to be avoided. The permanent commissions, deputy groups, and public population formations have to be enlisted more actively in an examination of citizens' solicitations and in accomplishing all the tasks of economic and social and cultural construction. It is necessary to delve more deeply into the life of production collectives, increase the personal responsibility of leaders and officials for the correct organization of work with the letters, suggestions, and oral addresses of the workers, train them on the basis of the best experience, and create an atmosphere of intolerance toward any manifestations of inattentiveness and formalism with respect to the needs of people.

In the decree which it adopted the Presidium called the attention of the ispolkom of the Zhitomir city Soviet of People's Deputies to the shortcomings and omissions in its work with the letters and proposals of workers, and bound it to take the necessary measures to eliminate them and to establish effective control over the strict execution of the corresponding decisions of party and government agencies.

Consideration was given to the questions regarding awards for mothers with many children, the acceptance into citizenship in the UkSSR, and certain others.

The discussions was participated in by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and Chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions V. A. Sologub, the Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the UkSSR V. S. Shevchenko, the members of the Presidium G. I. Gubtovskiy, G. I. Revenko, and N. G. Tokar', the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the UkSSR A. N. Yakimenko, and others.

2959
CSO: 1800/414

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR VISITS WITH MOLDAVIAN AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 13 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by unnamed ATEM correspondent: "Acquaintance with the Republic"]

[Text] M. Szűres, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic completed his visit to Moldavia.

He held discussions with V. A. Ryabchich, chairman of the council of Kolkhozes of the MSSR, M.F. Lupashku, minister of agriculture, and V. N. Bardash, minister of fruit and vegetable growing management of the republic. They informed their guest of the progress in implementing the agrarian policies of the CPSU, the resolutions of the 26th Congress of our party, and told him about the process of concentration and specialization of agricultural products based on interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

M. Szűres met with activists of the Moldavian Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries and the republic's division of the Society of Soviet-Hungarian Friendship. Participants in the discussions were G. A. Stepanov, discussion chairman and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MSSR.

The ambassador visited the Exhibition of Achievements in the National Economy of the MSSR; the "Viyerul" and "Dnestr" scientific industrial associations; inspected the "Pamyat' Il'ichu" interkolkhoz orchard in the Slobodzeyskiy rayon; and became acquainted with the system of trickle irrigation in the "Moldova" interkolkhoz orchard in the Grigoriopol'skiy rayon.

He was accompanied on his trip through the republic by P. V. Komendant, minister of foreign affairs.

In a conversation with the ATEM correspondent, M. Szűres said:

"First of all, I would like to express my profound gratitude to the leaders of the MSSR for giving me an opportunity to visit and get acquainted with the republic; for the warm, fraternal greeting, the feeling of true friendship and care which the Moldavian people have for the Hungarian people.

"I was fortunate to come to your rayon during the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The noteworthy jubilee was duly celebrated by the working classes of the republic with the great successes they achieved within a brief period in history. We rejoice in these successes, evidence of the triumph of wise Leninist national policies and the result of fraternal mutual assistance of all Soviet peoples."

The ambassador noted with satisfaction that during his stay in Moldavia he had a chance to see how fruitfully the republic is cooperating with Hungary within the framework of an intergovernmental program between the Soviet Union and Hungary. "The close ties between our countries," he said, "are being developed in all directions. This concerns industry, agriculture, science and culture. The continuous exchange of experience, delegations of party workers and expert groups enables us to jointly tackle many problems and to increase the efficiency of management and the economy as a whole." There are good prospects for further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, and that of Moldavia and Hungary, and these were discussed with the leadership of the republic. "I am confident that the plans which we have drawn up will be successfully implemented and will benefit our peoples," concluded M. Szűres.

On March 12, the Hungarian ambassador to the USSR took off for Moscow.

8617
CSO: 1800/389

KISELEV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 27 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Comrades! Being in the midst of you and listening attentively to the discussion that you have been conducting with a great amount of responsibility and political maturity about your place, your role in the resolution of the tasks of communist construction, one feels a sense of pride in our Komsomol members, our young men and women who have been taking so close to their hearts the deeds and concerns of our beloved party and the entire Soviet nation. The chief landmarks in life, labor, and training for us, as they are for all the rest of the young people in the country, are the immortal behests of Lenin, the ideals of the Great October.

The congress of the twice decorated Komsomol of Belorussia -- one of the combat detachments of the VLKSM [All-Union Komsomol] -- is an important event in the social and political life both of our young contemporary and of many generations of workers in the republic. And that is completely natural. The marchers in the ranks of the republic's Komsomol organization number more than 5 million persons who, in various years, attended this remarkable school of ideological-political, labor, and moral training. One remembers this kind of school forever.

Please allow me, dear comrades, to communicate to you, to all the Komsomol members whom you represent here, a cordial greeting from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and from all the Communists in the republic.

The most important thing in the Komsomol's work is to aid in the development of a generation of people who are politically active, who know the job at hand, who love labor and know how to work, who are always ready to defend our Motherland. That is the task that the 26th CPSU Congress has given the Komsomol. The manner in which that task is being fulfilled by our republic's Komsomol organization was mentioned in detail in the report that was given by Secretary of the LKSMB [Belorussian Komsomol], Comrade Vladimir Pavlovich Shaplyko; in the speech by Secretary of the Central Committee of the VLKSM, Comrade Viktor Maksimovich Mishin; and in the statements made by the delegates representing all segments of the youth -- workers and kolkhoz members, construction workers, technical and creative intellectuals, employees, university students and schoolchildren, Komsomol workers, and servicemen.

Many interesting ideas and thoughts, as well as critical comments, were expressed at the congress. It is necessary to make sure that not a single beneficial proposal or critical comment is left without a proper reaction being taken to it. These include questions both for the Komsomol Central Committee and for the ministries and departments, and yes, even for the republic's party agencies.

It is completely understandable that the questions that are in the center of your attention are those that involve the participation of the Komsomol members and other young people in creative labor for the good of our socialist Motherland. It is precisely in that labor that the best qualities of the young person are confirmed and manifest themselves with the greatest fullness.

At the present time young people up to the age of 30 years constitute 27 percent of the persons employed in the republic's national economy. And it will be no exaggeration to say that they are working everywhere arduously, with a creative spark, with enthusiasm. On the basis of the results of the work of industry during the first year of the five-year plan our republic was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the VLKSM Central Committee, and, as a result of the successful fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the sale to the state of the basic types of output of vegetable husbandry and the preterm activation of a number of new capacities in light industry, the workers of Belorussia were warmly congratulated by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and in both regards a large amount of the credit goes to your glorious youth.

Many of those whom we see in this auditorium came here both with credentials as congress deputies and with reports concerning victories in the socialist competition. They are the best of the best in that detachment of 120,000 young workers in our republic who completed ahead of schedule their personal plans for the first year of the five-year plan and wrote brilliant pages into the work biography of the Belorussian Komsomol.

I too would like to express to them my heartfelt thanks and to express my profound gratitude to our entire young guard for their inspired labor in the name of the flourishing of, and to the glory of, the Country of Soviets.

May the ranks of the young innovators and advanced workers in production continue to multiply, and may the contribution being made by our republic's Komsomol members to the nationwide property continue to grow!

Because we still have a lot to do, we still have many large and responsible jobs. There are difficulties and shortcomings which have to be overcome. I would like to point out, in particular, to the fact that, although the present year was begun rather well by the republic as a whole, some of the enterprises have not been fulfilling their assignments for the sale of output or for increasing labor productivity. Certain rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes have not been coping with their plans for production and sale to the state of milk and meat, and this is lessening our opportunities to provide for the more complete supplying of foodstuffs to the public. The republic's party and state agencies are undertaking the necessary steps to eliminate the shortcomings that exist and to improve the situation in every sector of the economic front.

I feel that it is necessary to direct your attention to certain socioeconomic and ideological-educational tasks to the practical realization on which the efforts of the Communist Party of Belorussia are currently concentrated.

As you know, our party, being concerned about the creation of a solid basis for guaranteeing the further rise in the standard of living of Soviet citizens, brought before the 26th CPSU Congress as the chief problem in our economic policy the completion of the changeover of the national economy to the chiefly intensive method of development. Putting it another way, it is a matter of having the results of production grow more rapidly than the expenditures for that production, a matter of producing more output of better quality, while using fewer material and labor resources.

The key to success here is in the effectiveness and quality of the work performed by everyone -- and we mean everyone, whether he be a worker or kolkhoz member, a specialist or scientist, a production veteran or a young laborer. The fight for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress opens up a broad vista for a creative search, for the application of the energy and knowledge of youth.

Our young people have everything they need to be in the front-line positions in the struggle to improve technology and technological processes, and to organize labor and production. Young men and women today are entering labor life with a large amount of varied knowledge. Judge for yourselves. Almost 90 percent of the young workers in the republic up to the age of 30 years have higher, incomplete higher, secondary special, or general secondary education. I might note, in passing, that during the years of the First Five-Year Plan the average level of education among the workers was only 2.5 years of primary school.

The Komsomol organizations, as was already mentioned at this congress, have accumulated a large amount of experience in involving young people in scientific-technical creativity. However, it is possible and necessary to do considerably more in this direction. You will agree with me that the fact that among the efficiency experts and inventors in the republic, young production workers constitute only 22 percent gives justification for raising the question in this way.

Consequently, one of the specific tasks of the Komsomol is to guarantee the mass and effective participation of the young workers in the fight for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, for the taking of all steps to increase labor productivity. This requires the development in them of a lively interest in everything that is new and advanced, a striving to be bold and to create, to get the job done.

In our everyday labor life one sees the constant birth of patriotic undertakings, valuable experience, which deserve the broadest support. At the 17th Congress of Trade Unions Comrade L. I. Brezhnev convincingly spoke about the large importance of the new forms of brigade organization and incentives for labor.

Well-organized comprehensive brigades working on the basis of a single work order, as has been demonstrated by practical life, not only guarantee a considerable increase in the effectiveness of production, but also become for the young people a school in which they can develop their skills and their administrative abilities, a laboratory for their creative initiative. In them one sees the more rapid growth of the modern worker -- a disciplined person, who knows his job, who has a well-developed sense of being the boss in his own enterprise, his own country.

Taking an active part in introducing the brigade contract, as well as other progressive forms and methods of organizing labor, is the primary duty of the Komsomol and all the young workers.

A large number of practical questions for the daily work of the Komsomol organizations also evolve from the party's requirement to make the economy truly economical. It is necessary for this principle to be closely understood by every young person, for him to know that much here depends upon him personally. He is required to be a thrifty manager, he must know how to make efficient use of the raw and other materials to be used in his production sector, he must be able to analyze and compare the final result of the labor and the expenditures to obtain it, he must search for and activate reserves for reducing those expenditures.

One cannot become a true Komsomol member without absorbing a thrifty attitude toward the national property or to the colossal material assets that the country has at its disposal. Under conditions of the present-day scope of production, even a fraction of a percent of defective work, or unjustified waste products, result in heavy losses. It is important to be aware that these are losses both to society and to each individual citizen.

Thriftiness, the quality of output -- these are categories that are not only economic, but also moral. They reflect a person's moral outlook, the features of his character and psychology. It is absolutely necessary to take this into consideration when developing the personality of the young contemporary and worker.

The Komsomol committees and organizations use various forms and methods of participation in the fight against poor business practices, instances of absenteeism, of squandering, and sloppy workmanship. I have in mind, in particular, the carrying out of thriftiness raids, and the activities of the large number of "Komsomol Searchlight" posts and detachments. It is necessary, however, to make sure that all this work is carried out not for the sake of making a hullaballoo, as happens not infrequently, but is always distinguished by its businesslike manner and effectiveness.

The struggle to increase our country's foodstuff resources requires the complete mobilization of the efforts of Communists, Komsomol members, and all the workers in the republic. That is how our party poses the question.

A factor of special importance today is the further development of animal husbandry. A month ago that problem was considered at a plenum of the KPB [Communist Party of Belorussia] Central Committee. Concrete measures were defined to increase the production of meat and milk. A concrete assignment was given to the republic's Komsomol -- guarantee the constant influx of young personnel into animal husbandry.

It must be said that thousands of young men and women have found their vocation in this vitally important branch. The fates of many of them serve as a brilliant example of the great social recognition that we bestow upon a person who takes a highly conscientious attitude to his labor duty, who strives to work on the front line of the fight to carry out the party's policy.

I remembered Konstantin Khlebtsov also because he had expressed a sensible idea at that time. The essence of the idea was that the real work with the new generation should not end with the issuing to young people of Komsomol trip ticket-assignments to animal husbandry, as frequently happens, but, rather, should begin with them.

Has that become a rule? Unfortunately no. During the past four years, 30,000 young men and women were sent to the animal farms. It would seem that that's a rather large number. And yet, at the present time, among the workers in the republic's animal husbandry the Komsomol members and other young people constitute only a small percent. Why is that?

This was stated in this regard at the Minskaya Oblast Komsomol Conference by machine-milking operator at the Rodina Kolkhoz, Kopyl'skiy Rayon, Tamara Goncharik: "They build a farm a little bit bigger and proudly call it a 'complex' and the milkmaids and swineherds 'operators,' but the old problems remain: low level of mechanization, manual labor, lack of 'double-shifters.'" And one must agree with those conclusions.

There are questions here for all our administrative agencies and for the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations. The republic has a rather large number of farms to the animal-husbandry shops of which our young people go eagerly. Take, for example, the Progress Kolkhoz, Grodnenskiy Rayon. Ninety-nine milkmaids work here on the dairy-products farms alone. A third of them are young people. What has attracted them? The animal farms here are not new ones. But the labor on them is mechanized. Every worker has her days off. The services provided for the animal husbandrymen include shower rooms and attractive lounges with television receivers and libraries. The party and Komsomol organizations react sensitively to the needs and requests of the farm workers. Therefore they have a good working spirit and they are satisfied with their occupation. In recognition of the high indicators in labor, the Komsomol-youth collective at the Kazimirovskaya animal farm on that kolkhoz was awarded a memorial Red Banner of the VLKSM [All-Union Komsomol] Central Committee.

Consequently, the path to resolving the problem of personnel in animal husbandry, as well as personnel in other agricultural occupations, lies in the creation primarily of good conditions for the everyday life, labor, and recreation, and for their professional growth. This is the point of departure from which it is important for the Komsomol to proceed in its organizer and educational work.

Please allow me to express my assurance that the Komsomol members and the other young men and women in the republic who have taken on sponsorship over animal husbandry will consider it a great honor for themselves to perform shock-type labor on this shock front.

At the present time the vegetable husbandrymen on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have a lot of urgent things to do. With every passing day there has been an increase in the rates of the field operations. Carrying them out within the optimal periods of time and efficiently, achieving the highly productive use of the technology and every working moment in sowing, constitute an important task for all participants in the spring sowing.

In the direct sense of the word this is a tremendous field of activity for the rural Komsomol organizations and the young mechanizers. And there is no doubt that they will attempt to remain in the front ranks of the competitors for the large harvest in the second year of the five-year plan.

The Komsomol has always been and remains the sponsor of the very large construction projects in the country. Today also, responding ardently to the party call, thousands of young men and women are working on the construction of the BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline], assimilating the fuel-energy and raw-material riches of Siberia and the North, and transforming the Nonchernozem Zone. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his speech at recent ceremonies in Tashkent, they are attending there a remarkable school of civilian and international education.

We are all proud of the fact that the young people of Belorussia have been making their contribution to the carrying out of these stupendous statewide programs.

The republic also has projects for which the Komsomol is a sponsor. They include the construction of the Minsk Subway, the remodeling of Gomsel'mash, the construction of new capacities in the Khimvolokno and Azot Associations, and the reclamation of the Poles'ye. It is very important for the announcement of various construction projects as being Komsomol projects to be reinforced by shock work at them, and by the prompt activation of the projects.

More than 140,000 Komsomol members in the republic are working in the service sphere. This is a critically important and troublesome sphere. It is directly linked with the satisfying of people's everyday needs. The zeal and professional efficiency on the part of its workers, and the manner in which they greet and serve a person in the store, dining room, tailor shop, in transportation, or in communal institutions, greatly determine the mood of our people, as well as their work capability.

Most of the young workers employed here are well aware of this and are conscientiously executing their functions. At the same time the public have had a large number of justifiedclaims with regard to the level of services. We must require more from the personnel in the services sphere, and must show more concern about those personnel. I think that this kind of approach will be the correct one.

The circle of daily concerns of the Komsomol organizations is broad and varied. But the very first of them is the complete training of the young generation for their independent life, the bringing of the young people out onto the noble path of faithful service to the cause of the Communist Party and to the interests of the nation.

Labor education, occupational orientation, the development in young people of a sense of deep respect for the working professions -- those are the questions which must be constantly in our field of vision. A responsible role here is also played by the family, as well as the educational collective, and the Komsomol organization at school.

For these purposes it is necessary to increase the importance of the production-training combines. The number of such combines that we have in operation is more than 220. Many of them are working well. But there are also those which have not been completely justifying their existence. This is attested to, in particular, by the fact that only a small number of school graduates are assigned to work in the specialities that they learned at the UPK [production-training combines]. It is necessary to overcome the formalism in the activities of the combines and to guarantee a realistic combination of training and productive labor.

A good forge for training the working shift is our occupational-technical schools. At the present time 146,000 persons are studying 310 occupations in such schools. Their most important concern is to continue to improve the training of qualified personnel for the national economy. Foremen and instructors, and the Komsomol organization in the occupational-technical education system have been called upon to imbue in their students the best features of the working man -- a high level of professional skill, industriousness, adherence to Communist ideology, and moral purity.

A greater and greater influence upon scientific-technical progress and upon the growth of our spiritual wealth is exerted by the republic's higher schools. They graduate annually more than 30,000 specialists who will determine the tomorrow for production, science, and culture.

The task of the Komsomol is to promote the taking of all steps to improve the quality of specialist training and to improve the education of the students. The graduates of institutions of higher learning must have solid ideological-political training, a perfect mastery of their occupation, and an ability to work with people.

Life poses the question of the quality of education just as acutely as it does the question of the quality of labor, because training for the upcoming generation is indeed labor. It is difficult labor that requires people to take the most responsible attitude toward it. Without profound and solid knowledge, without the constant renewing of that knowledge, there cannot be any qualified worker or efficient specialist.

In the report and statements made at the congress, the speakers mentioned the vital importance for every young person to have a creative mastery of Marxism-Leninism. It is in that mastery that we derive the strength of spirit, an understanding of historic perspective, and firm faith in the triumph of Communist ideals. The arming of youth with revolutionary theory, with political knowledge, is a question of daily work both of the party organizations and of the Komsomol organizations. It is necessary to assure that the study of Marxist-Leninist theory develops in the young men and women a Communist conviction, and is closely combined with their practical deeds, with life.

Every Komsomol member must manifest high political vigilance, must be able, from clear-cut class positions, to evaluate the phenomena of social life, must be able to wage an offensive struggle against alien propaganda. That has always been important. It is especially important today, when there has been an aggravation of the international situation, when American imperialism is making impudent statements about its claims to world dominance and is fanning a military psychosis, and when floods of lies and slander are inundating the world of socialism.

As long as imperialism exists, as long as the military threat emanating from it exists, the duty of every young person is to be ready to defend the gains of socialism.

The committees of the Komsomol, the sports associations, and DOSAAF organizations must devote unceasing attention to the physical training of the young people of induction age, to involving them in classes by means of technical and applied-military types of sport. The new replacements for the army and navy must be ideologically trained, morally steadfast, and physically hardy.

As always, we must keep in the center of our attention the education of youth in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. It is necessary to reveal in a convincing manner the historic advantages of real-life socialism, the Soviet way of life, the role of the working class and the CPSU in the international consolidation of the workers, and to educate in the young people a sense of pride in the outstanding achievements of our multinational socialist Motherland, and all the fraternal republics, including Soviet Belorussia.

Our best propaganda forces should be involved in giving talks to young people. It is necessary to continue, when working with young people, to rely more broadly upon the aid provided by senior Communists, participants in the revolution, former front-liners, partisans, and members of the underground, and labor veterans. We are profoundly grateful to them that they consider the meetings with young men and women to be their honorable party assignment and execute that assignment with distinction. In turn, the concern about those who, sparing neither their efforts nor their life, fought against the enemies of the Motherland, and by their labor strengthened its might, must be a heartfelt job of the Komsomol and young people as a whole.

The ideological training of the upcoming generation is inseparable from its moral education. The Komsomol has been doing quite a bit of work in this direction. As a whole, our young people are responsibly executing their civil duty, and participating actively in labor and social life. Nevertheless we are disturbed by the fact that among the young people one also encounters those who demonstrate a consumer attitude toward life, who violate the rules of socialist communal life, behave like hooligans, and get drunk. One would think that in this regard the Komsomol organizations ought to operate more energetically and more purposefully, ought to use all forms of their influence, engage more in dealing with questions of education at the place of residence, and organize recreational activities for young people in a more meaningful and more interesting manner.

We might as well admit that, carried away by mass measures, certain Komsomol organizations do not always find the path to the minds and hearts of individual young men and women and let them drop out of their field of vision. It is necessary to work concretely with every concrete person, to know his interests and his mood, it is necessary to be alongside of him, to support him at the needed moment, and to prevent him from stumbling.

I would also like to touch upon such a subject as the attitude of the Komsomol to the young family. Of course this is a delicate question. Nevertheless it cannot remain outside social attention. It is necessary constantly and tactfully to show concern for young families, to help them to grow, to protect young people against hurried, unreliable decisions.

In a word, comrades, it is necessary to assure the constant growth everywhere of the influence of the Komsomol upon young people, upon their ideological and moral world, upon their labor, life, and everyday conditions. And this requires working in a more purposeful manner, working harder, working more effectively. And this pertains to all links in the republic's Komsomol.

The Central Committee, and the city and rayon committees of the LKSMB must take persistent steps to improve the style and methods of their activity, must decisively get rid of everything that is not advantageous to life and the matter at hand. The committee workers must persistently master the art of organizing and ideological-educational work among young people, among the young Leninists -- our Pioneers -- and must teach this art to their entire numerous group of activists.

Special attention should be devoted to increasing the combative spirit of the primary Komsomol organizations. Each of them has been called upon to be an organizing nucleus, the spirit of the youth collective, the center of its gravity. In this we see a task not only for the Komsomol agencies in the republic, but also the party ones.

For the Komsomol, the Communist Party has always been, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, an older friend, a good counselor, and mentor, and has always taken close to its heart the thoughts, needs, and aspirations of the young generation.

The republic's Communists consider it their duty to communicate their experience to the Komsomol, to develop its initiative and aggressiveness, to show concern that young people march in the front ranks of the builders of the communist society, gain their maturity in labor, and learn how to administer state and public affairs.

The Komsomol members constitute the majority of the new replacements for the ranks of the republic's party organization. And they are good replacements. For the party, the Komsomol has been, is, and will always be a combat assistant, its reliable reserve.

Comrades! The congress is completing its work. Soon you will all be going back home. The everyday work situation in the five-year plan awaits you. For some, it is their beloved plant or construction site. For others it is the kolkhoz field or animal farm. For still others, the scientific laboratory, the student auditorium, or the school classroom. And we hope that, wherever you are, you will be the initiators of good deeds, of patriotic undertakings. May each of you Komsomol members always be distinguished by your conscientiousness and stubbornness in labor, training, and the performance of your military service.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia expresses its assurance that the Komsomol members and the rest of the young people in the republic, marching in the same formation with the Communists, will proceed in the vanguard of the struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

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BRIEFS

BELORUSSIAN KOMSOMOL PLENUM--On 26 March a plenum of the Central Committee of the Belorussian LKSM [Komsomol] was held. Organizational questions were considered. V.P. Shaplyko was elected First Secretary of the LKSMB Central Committee, and M.M. Biryukova, V.V. Gurin, V.V. Kazakevich, A.K. Kurach, and A.P. Khandogin were elected secretaries. The department heads in the LKSMB Central Committee and the editors of the youth newspapers and magazines were approved. Comrades T.Ya Kiselev, V.I. Brovikov, I.F. Yakushev, and VLKSM [All-Union Komsomol] Central Committee Secretary V.M. Mishin took part in the work of the plenum. [Text] [Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 27 Mar 82 p 1] 5075

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FIRST PLENUM ESTONIAN KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE HELD

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 1

/Article: "Plenum of Estonian Komsomol CC"/

/Text/ On 19 March the first Plenum was held by the Estonian Komsomol CC which had just been elected at the 19th Congress of the Estonian Komsomol. Organizational questions were discussed.

D. Visnapuu was elected first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol CC, L. Savvin--as its second secretary, A. Raa, K. Rey, and Ya. Saarniyt--as secretaries.

The following persons were elected as members of the bureau of the Estonian Komsomol: D. Visnapuu, V. Dobrotin, A. Karotam, A. Kasemaa, D. Kubyshkin, V. Meyster, K. Odras, A. Raa, K. Rey, I. Ristmyagi, Ya. Saarniyt, L. Savvin, Ya. Tanvel'.

L. Savvin was confirmed as chief of the republican staff of "Komsomol Searchlight," A. Khyakinen--as chairman of the Committee of EsSSR Youth Organizations, and K. Rey--as chairman of the Council of the EsSSR Pioneer Organization.

The following section chiefs of the Estonian Komsomol CC were confirmed: Komsomol organizations--D. Kubyshkin; workers' and rural youth--V. Yakovlev; propaganda and cultural-mass work--E. Ryygas; school youth and Pioneers--Kh. Pukhkim; student youth--Kh. Soova; scientific youth--Yu. Asari; sports and defense-mass work--M. Meyer; general section--L. Mikhaylov; and administrator of the Estonian Komsomol CC--A. Eesmaa.

M. Kallion was approved as commander of the Estonian student construction detachment, K. Keskyula--as commander of the Estonian schoolchildren's detachment, and T. Kasing--as chairman of the Sputnik bureau of international youth tourism.

The following persons were appointed as editors of youth publications: the newspapers NOORTE KHYAEL'--E. Siymer; MOLODEZH' ESTONII--I. Ristmyagi; SYADE--Yu. Renzer; the journals NOORUS--V. Pil't; PIONER--L. Rattus; TYAKHEKE--E. Mardi.

Taking part in the Plenum's work were Comrades K. Vayno, K. Lebedev, M. Pedak, I. Toome, L. Shishov as well as the secretary of the All-Union Komsomol CC, A. Zhuganov.

At the first session of the Estonian Komsomol's auditing commission N. Vasyutin was elected as its chairman.

2384
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CREDENTIALS COMMISSION REPORT OF 19TH KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 3

[Article: "From the Credentials Commission Report of the 19th Estonian Komsomol Congress"]

[Text] A total of 664 delegates, representing all the Komsomol members of this republic, were elected to the 19th Estonian Komsomol Congress. Elections of delegates within all the Komsomol organizations were conducted in strict accordance with the Charter of the All-Union Komsomol and the norm of representation as established by the 14th Plenum of the Estonian Komsomol CC. And 198 workers, or 30 percent of the total number of delegates, were elected to the 19th Congress of the Estonian Komsomol. Among them were the following persons: the weaver from the Baltiyskaya manufaktura Combine, a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, winner of the Leninist Komsomol Prize L. Silkina, who reported by the day the congress opened on fulfilling her assigned norms for two years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the brigade-leader of a Komsomol-youth brigade--one of the initiators of the shock-work shift in honor of the congress--V. Liyv, the mechanization specialist at the support-demonstration Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum imeni Yu. Gagarin, Vil'yandiskiy Rayon, the winner of the republican socialist competition for fodder procurement I. Seydla, and many other leading workers in production.

Ten percent of the delegates consist of agricultural workers, including 19 machine-operators, 11 livestock breeders, 36 agricultural specialists. By their labor achievements, high degree of skills, and heroic labor they have multiplied the glory of our Komsomol. Among them are the following persons: the milkmaid of the Vykhma Kolkhoz, Vil'yandiskiy Rayon, winner of the All-Union competition for those skilled in machine milking, winner of the Leninist Komsomol Prize, deputy to the EsSSR Supreme Soviet A. Kholdblom, the winner of the republican socialist competition for young milkmaids M. Kristmann, from the Pydrangu Sovkhoz, Rakvereskiy Rayon and others.

The credentials commission notes that Komsomol workers and activists were elected to the congress who enjoy great authority within their own Komsomol organizations. Taking part in the congress's work are 13 group komsorgs, 31 secretaries of shop and 151 secretaries of primary Komsomol organizations, 137 party and Komsomol workers.

This year the multi-national family of our Motherland's fraternal peoples will mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The achievements of our republic's economy, science, and culture have been brought about by the joint labor of all Soviet people, their fraternal mutual assistance. Representatives of 15 nationalities were elected as delegates to the congress.

Many delegates are represented in the state organs and in public organizations. Seven of them are deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 27 are deputies to the EsSSR Supreme Soviet, and 60 are deputies to city, rayon, and village soviets. The following persons were elected as delegates to the congress: deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and worker at the Norma Production Association R. Serka, tractor-operator of the Kolkhoz imeni E. Vil'de, Pylvaskiy Rayon, and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet K. Vares, and others.

The Motherland highly values the labor and military services of our young people. This is testified to by the fact that 108 of the delegates have won state awards, including 51 who have been awarded orders and medals, while /186 have won awards from the All-Union Komsomol/ /in boldface/.

The credentials commission reports to the congress that 73 of the delegates to the present congress were also delegates to the 18th Estonian Komsomol Congress.

The composition of the delegates indicates that the best and most active representatives of the republican Komsomol organization were elected as delegates to the 19th Congress of the Estonian Komsomol. Full of strength and energy, closely consolidated around the Communist Party, the republic's Komsomol is marching forward to the 19th Congress of the All-Union Komsomol.

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INFORMATION REPORT ON 19TH ESTONIAN KOMSOMOL CONGRESS-1

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Article: "Information Report on 19th Estonian Komsomol Congress"]

[Text] On 18 March in Tallinn the 19th Estonian Komsomol Congress began its work.

Gathered at their forum were the representatives of the more than 163,000-strong membership of Komsomol members from the republic. They are summing up the results of work for the period under review and outlining tasks for the future.

First Secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee D. Visnapuu, candidate member of the Estonian CP CC Bureau, opened the congress.

With great animation an honorary presidium was elected, consisting of the CPSU CC Politburo, headed by the general secretary of the CPSU CC and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The congress approved the following agenda:

1. Report on the work of the Estonian Komsomol CC and tasks of the Komsomol organization in the light of the decisions made by the 26th CPSU Congress.

2. Report of the auditing commission of the Estonian Komsomol.

3. Election of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol.

4. Election of the auditing commission of the Estonian Komsomol.

5. Election of delegates to the 19th Congress of the All-Union Komsomol.

Greetings from the CP of Estonia CC to the congress were proclaimed and a speech made by member of the CPSU CC and first secretary of the CP of Estonia CC, Vayno.

D. Visnapuu delivered a report entitled "Account of the Work of the Estonian Komsomol CC and the Tasks of the Komsomol Organization in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The accountability report of the auditing commission of the Estonian Komsomol was delivered by its chairman, E. Bekker.

The following persons took part in discussions of the first two items on the agenda: first secretary of the Tallinn Komsomol Gorkom, Ya. Tanvel'; tractor-operator of the Kolkhoz imeni E. Vil'de, Pylvaskiy Rayon, K. Vares; blaster at the Akhtme Mine of the Estonslanets Production Association, P. Fedorov; pupil of the Khaapsaluskaya First Middle School, R. Altmyae; first secretary of the Rakvereskiy Komsomol Raykom, R. Tyntson; soloist of the EsSSR State Philharmonic, K. Randalu; first secretary of the Paydeskiy Komsomol Raykom, L. Lugna; spinner at the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine, L. Bocharnikova; editor of the newspaper NOORTE KHYAEL', E. Siymer; USSR pilot-cosmonaut, A. Gubarev; milkmaid at the Bambola Kolkhoz, Vil'yandiyskiy Rayon, L. Sil'd; senior Pioneer leader of the Keylaskaya First Middle School of the Khar'yuskiy Rayon, A. Kuntsel'; student at the Tartu State University, R. Aavisto; first secretary of the Pyanuskiy Komsomol Raykom, E. Ryandla; car inspector at the Tallinn Railroad-Car Depot, N. Nikol'nikov; party and Komsomol veteran, delegate at the First Estonian Komsomol Congress, A. Vaarman; senior assistant captain of a fishing ship of the Khiyu Kalur Fishing Kolkhoz, S. Soop; electrician at the Estremrybflot Production Association, S. Yerichev; senior scientific staff member of the Institute of Economics of the EsSSR Academy of Sciences, P. Tang; and saleslady of the Tallinn House of Trade, Yu. Suurseedi.

The report of the credentials commission was delivered by its chairman, D. Kubyshkin.

The congress was greeted by representatives of the republic's Pioneer organization.

Taking part in the work of the congress are the following: Comrades I. Kebin, V. Klauson, K. Lebedev, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, A. Ryuytel', A.-B. Upsi, M. Pedak, A. Kork, I. Toome, L. Shisnov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the EsSSR Supreme Soviet M. Vannas, secretary of the Presidium of the EsSSR Supreme Soviet V. Vakht, deputy chairmen of the EsSSR Council of Ministers A. Gren, B. Saul, A. Tregubov, and other leading workers of the republic.

Also here are secretary of the All-Union Komsomol CC A. Zhuganov, and USSR pilot-cosmonaut A. Gubarev.

On 19 March the congress will continue its work.

2384
CSO: 1800/431

INFORMATION REPORT ON 19TH ESTONIAN KOMSOMOL CONGRESS-2

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Article: "Information Report on 19th Estonian Komsomol Congress"]

[Text] On 19 March the work of the 19th Estonian Komsomol Congress continued in Tallinn.

Participating in the discussions on the first two items on the agenda were the following persons: trainer-coach of the Dinamo Sports Society and European champion in stand shooting, P. Pyakk; first secretary of the Vyruskiy Komsomol Raykom, Kh. Irants; chief of the republican staff of the tour around places of military and labor glory, Retired Major General K. Aru.

A speech was delivered at the congress by the secretary of the All-Union Komsomol CC A. Zhuganov.

The concluding speech was delivered by candidate member of the Bureau of the CP of Estonia CC and first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol CC D. Visnapuu.

The congress recognized as satisfactory the work done by the Estonian Komsomol CC during the period under review. The resolution of the congress was adopted, and the accounting report of the Estonian Komsomol's auditing commission was approved.

New bodies were elected to the Estonian Komsomol CC and the Estonian Komsomol's auditing commission, as well as delegates to the 19th Congress of the All-Union Komsomol.

The congress was greeted by representatives of the soldiers of the Tallinn garrison.

With a great upsurge the congress adopted a letter of greeting to the CPSU CC, to the general secretary of the CPSU CC and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The 19th Estonian Komsomol Congress was proclaimed to be adjourned. Delegates and guests sang the party anthem, "The Internationale."

2384
CSO: 1800/431

UZBEK OFFICIALS RESPOND TO BREZHNEV SPEECH

Syrdarinskiy Obkom First Secretary Speech

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 3

[Unattributed report on speech by V.A. Khaydurov, first secretary of the Syrdarinskiy Party Obkom]

[Text] Dear Leonid Il'ich. Dear comrades. For us, today is a sunny and happy one. A happy day for our hearts and for all the land of Uzbekistan. The Motherland's highest award has been affixed to the banner of the Uzbek SSR by the hands of dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. This is the highest assessment of the party and government of the heroic labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and Soviet intelligentsia of the republic.

We are well aware that in all the achievements and successes of Soviet Uzbekistan the role of our Leninist party and its nationalities policy and of the consistent activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and personally of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, who is dear to all of us, is immeasurably great.

The award of an Order of Lenin to the republic is convincing confirmation of the correctness of the words of comrade L.I. Brezhnev uttered in his concluding speech at the 26th CPSU Congress: "The strength of the party lies in the unity of the people! The strength of the people lies in unity with the party!"

For Uzbekistan, as for the entire country, the 11th Five-Year Plan has no equal in terms of its scale and accomplishments. The life of our most far-flung regions is being swiftly renewed, and our entire socialist reality is being changed for the better.

One clear confirmation of this is the story of our virgin-land area. It has been, as it were, an embodiment of the great Leninist decree on the irrigation of desert and grassland. Through the will of the party and the efforts of Soviet people the so-called Barren Steppe [pun on Golodnaya step'--ed] has been transformed into a flourishing, dynamically developed region with a multisector, intensive economy.

The party's Leninist course outlined for the transformation of the virgin lands found expression in the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) Plenum, which defined the tasks for the further comprehensive opening up and irrigation and the general upsurge in farming on the new land. Your presence here in 1966 in Golodnaya step', dear Leonid Il'ich, has left a bright, indelible mark in the life of the workers in the oblast. We assign you unforgettable, unusually interesting and impressive meetings with those opening up the virgin lands to the notable pages in the history of the virgin lands of Uzbekistan. Carrying out your advice and instructions, the workers of Golodnaya step' set about the general offensive for the new lands which has brought us to today's victory.

Our Golodnaya step' is a fusion of the art of farming and the modern achievements of science. During these years dozens of new industrial enterprises have grown up, industrial output has quadrupled, and a great social program has been accomplished.

We are happy to report to the CPSU Central Committee, and to you personally, dear Leonid Il'ich, that the party behest to build up cotton production on the virgin land has been implemented.

Last year the oblast sold to the state 427,000 tons of raw cotton, or twice the amount in 1966. Through the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the highest production of the "white gold" per worker has been achieved in this important sector and the cotton grown is the least expensive available. The assets invested in the development and opening up of the new lands have long since been recouped.

In the heroic epopee of the transformation of Golodnaya step' the wise policy of our party and the strength of the great and indestructible friendship of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union have been strikingly seen. The representatives of more than 100 of the nations and nationalities of our mighty Motherland marched side by side into that offensive, and still they march. More than 6,000 people of Syrdar'ya have been awarded orders and medals for their selfless labor. Some 38 of them have been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

The mood of the workers in the oblast is combative and elated in a way that it never has been before. We are filled with the resolve not only to fulfill but also to significantly overfulfill the tasks of the five-year plan. And in this aspiration it is the tireless work of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and your personal concern, dear Leonid Il'ich, to maintain peace on our planet, that provide the guarantee for all our achievements.

Soviet people and all progressive mankind know you as a loyal successor in the affairs of Lenin, the most outstanding figure of our age, the universally recognized leader of the party and government, a most persistent warrior of peace. International recognition of your titanic activity in the struggle for peace has been marked by a high award--the Gold Medal of the World Federation of Trade Unions. On this bright and happy day for the workers of Uzbekistan, permit me on behalf of the communists and all the workers of the oblast to congratulate you warmly and sincerely, dear Leonid Il'ich, on this high and noble award and to wish you good health and further successes in your varied and labor-filled activities for the good of the Soviet people and for peace and social progress.

The communists and all the workers of the Order of Lenin Syrdarinskaya Oblast assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and you personally, dear Leonid Il'ich, that in response to the high award of the Motherland, by the end of the five-year plan they will have brought cotton production up to 500,000 tons, almost doubled the production of livestock farming produce, and reached even higher frontiers in all sectors of the national economy and thus greet in a worthy manner the 60th anniversary of the formationof the USSR. (applause)

Uzbek Academy of Sciences President's Speech

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 3

[Unattributed report on speech by A.S. Sadykov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] Dear Leonid Il'ich. Dear comrades. In the life of entire peoples, as in the life of the individual person, there are days with a special concentration of meaning. Today is one such that will become for all of us a day of culmination, a memorable day.

And our day today is doubly portentous and festive, because it on this day that with a sense of pride and full hearts we have seen a third Order of Lenin affixed to the banner of Soviet Uzbekistan. And because this highest award of the Motherland was affixed by the hand of a man whose name has become for mankind a symbol of peace, a symbol of life, a symbol of Spring and of progress.

Son of the people, soldier and builder, first among those opening up the vast tracts of lands and the infinities of space, loyal Leninist, stalwart warrior of the just cause of the people, accept, dear Leonid Il'ich, our profound respect, our gratitude, our love!

As you perspicaciously remarked when speaking from the tribune of the 26th CPSU Congress, "No one needs to be convinced of the great significance of science. The party of the communists proceeds from the premise that the building of the new society is simply inconceivable without science."

These words are a program for the lives and activities of Soviet scientists. Our duty is to justify them in deeds, in the practice of the building of communism!

And today we assure you, dear Leonid Il'ich, that in fulfilling the tasks set for science by the historic 26th CPSU Congress, the scientists of our republic will henceforth also multiply their contribution to the development of the Uzbek economy and culture and will successfully combine work on the theoretical problems of the social and natural sciences with solutions to the practical national economic tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the subsequent period.

We see our primary duty to the party and the people in expanding and accelerating the introduction of the achievements of science into production, strengthening the real links between science and life, and improving the economic efficiency of our scientific quests.

At a meeting with the leaders of the academies of sciences of the socialist countries, you noted, dear Leonid Il'ich, that each ruble invested in the development of science should should give a return of the order of five rubles. We are happy to report to you that during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan and in 1981 our republic's Academy of Sciences successfully met this target. The per-ruble return was more than five rubles.

In a short time the production of radioactive phosphorus-32 and a number of preparations based on it that are superior to foreign examples was accomplished in the Academy of Sciences. This development has made it possible to end imports and to meet demand from 170 scientific research organizations and industrial enterprises in the USSR and the CEMA countries.

Very important results have been achieved in the cultivation of new varieties of cotton, the development of economical standards for irrigation, the development of low-toxic defoliants, expanded utilization of cotton waste, and the development of new drugs.

The work of the "Kibernetika" scientific-production association, set up for the first time within the system of the academies of sciences, has confirmed the great effectiveness of this new research organization.

The Uzbek Academy of Sciences is participating in the development and introduction of the results of 50 all-union and regional comprehensive scientific and technical programs. Research is being conducted in the establishments of the republic's academy by the representatives of 48 of our country's nations and nationalities, working side by side; which is a graphic demonstration of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

Many basic and applied problems of modern science are being worked on in close contact with scientists in the establishments of Moscow and Leningrad, the fraternal union republics and the countries of the socialist community. We express enormous and heartfelt thanks to the Russian scientists, who have always made and continue to make a large contribution to the development of science in Soviet Uzbekistan and to the training of highly qualified national cadres.

Dear Leonid Il'ich. Each of your visits to our region has become a powerful impetus for a new upsurge and flourishing of its economy, science and culture and for an increase in its contribution to the international treasury of the material and spiritual values of communism.

It is the same this time also. Your valuable advice and instructions will promote the practical resolution of many vitally important problems. The high award conferred on the republic in this the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and your brilliant and impressive speech are inspiring the scientists of Uzbekistan to new accomplishments and obliging them to work better today than yesterday, and day after day to augment the general wealth and the might and glory of the USSR. (applause)

9642
CSO: 1830/306

SMIRNOV SPEAKS AT UZBEK AWARD CEREMONY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 13 March 1982 carries on pages 1-2 a 2400 word report of the award ceremony in Tashkent at which Uzbekistan was awarded the CC CPSU Challenge Red Banner for winning the all-union socialist competition. Candidate Member of the CC CPSU Politburo and First Secretary of the Uzbek SSR CP Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov, opened the ceremony and then L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke. He congratulated the workers of Uzbekistan in the name of the CC CPSU, the Soviet government and L.I. Brezhnev personally for their successes in all sectors of the economy.

Rashidov received the award from Smirnov in the name of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia and all workers of the republic. Rashidov spoke with gratitude toward Lenin's party and with pride for Uzbekistan's successes and then said a few words about what needs to be done this year. In speaking of the role of the workers of Uzbekistan he said, "The word of the workers of Uzbekistan will never sway from the matter at hand. It is strong, like our friendship; firm, like our brotherhood; unbreakable, like our unity. We are children of one family and will do everything so that our large home--the great Soviet Union--will be even richer, more powerful and more beautiful." Rashidov then reiterated the need to do everything possible to overcome the shortcomings still present in the economy and emphasized that the workers of Uzbekistan would succeed in this task.

Also present at the ceremony were the members and candidate members of the Uzbek SSR CP Central Committee Buro; G.M. Orlov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the dputy ministers of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

CSO: 1830/334-P

RASHIDOV GREETS CEMA DELEGATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 2 April publishes on page one a 400-word report of the meeting between Candidate Member of the CC CPSU Politburo and First Secretary of the Uzbek SSR CP Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov, and members of the CEMA Committee for Material and Technical Supply which was in Moscow for its 13th session.

Rashidov talked to the guests about the successes of the Uzbek workers, of the republic's contribution in the development of the all-union economic complex and about L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Uzbekistan. He emphasized the questions tied to finding solutions to the problems brought up by Brezhnev.

V.O. Kulikov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, spoke at the meeting, expressing appreciation for the warm reception the committee met in Uzbekistan and mentioning the great work the CEMA committee was doing in conserving material resources in the CEMA countries.

Other members of the Uzbek SSR CP Central Committee Buro were also present at the meeting.

CSO: 1830/326-P

GEORGIAN OFFICIALS MEET ON REPUBLIC ECONOMIC POLICY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Information Item: "In the Interests of the Laboring Man: From a Joint Meeting of the Bureau of the CC CP of Georgia and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers GSSR"]

[Excerpts] "For Words--Content, and for Appraisals--Accuracy"--this demand defined all of the work of the joint meeting at which there was a discussion of the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the economic and social development of the GSSR during January-February 1982. Not to be only the recorders of events and phenomena, but to actively manage them--this idea was the main one. It was not stated by accident; it was dictated by the alarming tendency toward a decline which manifested itself in the early months of 1982: For the first time in many years industrial growth rates proved to be lower than the planned levels. Thus, while according to plan the industrial growth rate for 1982 was fixed at 4.8 percent, and socialist commitments were supposed to bring it to 5 percent, in fact it came to 3.7 percent. For a comparison, in January-February of last year it was 5.5 percent. The plan for an increase in labor productivity was on the whole fulfilled. However, it was lowered at 378 enterprises.

A great deal of attention at the meeting was devoted to financial questions. It is well known that a mandatory condition for the stable work of any enterprise is the existence in it of circulating capital. Meanwhile, as of 1 January 1982, the shortage of this capital came to around 200 million rubles. For comparison, whereas in 1965 there was 36.4 kopecks of circulating capital for every ruble expended by the republic's enterprises for production, today there are only 14 kopecks. If this tendency is not overcome, it was noted at the meeting, then in the near future all of the circulating capital in the republic will be borrowed capital, and the predominant part of profits will go to pay bank interest for credit.

The report on the results of the development of the republic's economy during the two months was made by the Second Secretary of the CC CP of Georgia Comrade G. V. Kolbin.

Information on the state of affairs in the different branches of the economy was provided by the chief of the section for planning and financial agencies of the CC CP of Georgia L. Ya. Khaburzaniya, the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers GSSR N. A. Chitanava, the Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers GSSR O. G. Vardzelashvili and Yu. I. Kedishvili, and other participants in the joint meeting.

Accurate Information is a Condition for Success

The growing complexity of the processes of managing the economy and social construction is advancing to the forefront the problems of information and of active influence on undesirable and destabilizing processes. Today, the participants in the joint meeting noted, it is already not enough to be only a conscientious worker and an energetic leader. It is essential not to establish these shortcomings and deviations, but to make every effort to achieve a high economic result. And this can only be achieved with good information for leaders about the state of affairs in the localities.

The first steps have already been taken in the localities. Thus, in Telavskiy Rayon a special system has been created in which the workers of all of the control agencies inform the first secretary of the party raykom once a week about violations which have been discovered. In addition, concrete proposals are made as to how to react to one or another incident. This kind of information helps to be informed about everything, to make competent decisions, and to prevent large thefts and other crimes.

The chief of the party organizational work section of the CC CP of Georgia S. Ye. Khabeishvili delivered an analysis of the state of the practical information which comes into the party agencies.

Demand is of a Mass Nature. And Supply?

Gradually the discussion touched upon such a burning topic as the connection between commodity turnover and monetary circulation and the production of consumer goods with the satisfaction of the demand of the workers.

If one looks only at the quantitative and value sides of the consumer goods produced in the republic, the picture will be a quite good one. There is practically not a single enterprise whose products do not include products of mass demand. Plants and factories expend a substantial amount of raw materials and materials and labor on the production of goods intended for store shelves.

And these goods do get to the shelves. But frequently they do not leave them. Consumers are not attracted by the appearance and by the functioning of many of the consumer goods produced in the republic. In this way, a scarcity, a shortage of the most essential things is born. The warehouses of our trade facilities are literally coming apart at the seams from their stocks, but the consumer nevertheless spends a great deal of time searching for things which meet his needs.

The participants in the joint meeting defined the chief reasons for this situation.

First, the quality of certain consumer goods cannot withstand any kind of criticism. There are frequent cases when the State Token of Quality--a symbol of good workmanship, beauty, and long service life--is removed from certain products.

The control agencies put up barriers to poor quality output. Last year, for example, all of the checked garment products of the Ochamchirskiy, Tkvarchel'skiy, Gudautskiy, Terzhol'skiy, Tsulukidzevskiy, and Makharadzevskiy Rayon Industrial Goods Combines were removed from sale and returned to the producers.

The quality and ability to compete of the consumer products which are produced in the republic depend upon the awareness by every economic leader of the enormous importance of their production--high quality, rhythmic production. One cannot be serene when only every 10th or 11th household and cultural and domestic product on the shelves of the republic's stores has a Georgian brand name, and then is not always in demand.

Secondly, the question was asked by the participants in the joint meeting whether the consumer goods industry always produces what the population needs. Some industrial enterprises produce unsalable output year after year. Recently in the system of the republic's Ministry of Local Industry alone (minister--M. K. Magradze) the amount of above-norm remainders increased by 2.5 times, while the amount of the production and sale of consumer goods increased by only 5.6 percent. We have here a complete isolation from the demands of the times and the needs of consumers, and a lack of commercial sense.

For many years now door locks, metal adornments, and furniture fixtures have been rusting at the Tbilisi Machinery Plant No. 3 (director--T. I. Zaldastanishvili). Produced in 1960-1978 already at that time this output was hopelessly behind the demands of the time and of buyers; however, even today this has not compelled the leadership of the enterprise to draw the appropriate conclusions: The production of products which are not needed by anyone is continuing here.

The demands upon the quantity, assortment, and quality of consumer goods today must not be lower than upon the production of the basic output of the republic's heavy industry enterprises. The leaders of all ranks should bear responsibility for this.

The problem of producing goods in wide demand is connected in the closest way with the interests of the laboring man. On the other hand, an increase in the production of these goods provides broad opportunities for the accelerated development of the economy and makes it possible to utilize additional production reserves. But, as in the past, the question continues to be an acute one: What should be produced and how? Of 25 types of prime necessity goods for which assignments have been established for the republic, the production of 5 has been unsuccessful. Georgia's industry has failed to give the population underwear for newborn infants and knitted underwear, paper goods and furniture, garden and orchard tools, toys, and many other products. The consumer goods production plan was not fulfilled by the Ministry of Light Industry (minister--G. P. Gamtsemlidze), the Ministry of Local Industry (minister--M. K. Magradze), the Ingurskiy Cellulose and Paper Combine (director--O. A. Patsatsiya), and other enterprises.

Recently quite a few economic management experiments have been carried out in the republic. They have received a high evaluation from the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his stay at the celebrations in Tbilisi. This kind of creative approach is also necessary in solving other problems, particularly, in providing the republic's population with prime necessity goods. There is probably a necessity, it was said at the joint meeting, to work out on the basis of the example of one of the rayons a special program which provides for full supplies of goods and services for the population's effective demand. This kind of program, along with the food program, could produce a substantial effect.

The Chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers Comrade Z. A. Pataridze spoke at the joint meeting.

The results of the joint meeting of the Bureau of the CC CP of Georgia and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the GSSR were summarized by the candidate member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Georgia Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze.

2959
CSO: 1800/410

SHEVARDNADZE SPEECH ON DECLINING GEORGIAN TEA INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 16 April carries on pages 1-3 a 10,000-word speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. The speech, devoted entirely to problem's with Georgia's declining tea industry, was delivered at a republic conference of tea growers and tea-industry workers in Zugdidi on 10 April 1982.

Shevardnadze complained that "to the degree that there has been growth in quantity, the quality has decreased." Tea plantations are left under the control of unqualified tea growers, and factory operators are paying little attention to the quality of raw material. "Agricultural rules for collecting tea leaves and standards of quality exist only formally." He pointed out that "such an approach has led to the ruin of many plantations." Shevardnadze suggested several measures for the problem, including the introduction of new agrotechnology rules, improved personnel training, overcoming the low capacity of tea-production facilities, production of concentrates and new tea products and improving tea strains. In conclusion Shevardnadze said: "We must not, we do not have the right, to concern ourselves only with today. We must think about and care for the future generations, for the future of our country and republic."

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END

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

WORK OF SERIALIZED MIDDLE SCHOOL MEETS PARTY CENSURE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 8 December 1981 p 3 carries a 2,700-word report by K. Alakbarov on the discussion at the Absheron raykom on the extremely negative occurrences at the Baku Planning and Accounting Technicum. "Profitable utilization of existing conditions is not being done. The affair has reached such a point that the majority of teachers are frequently violating the rules and regulations, do not follow the curriculum, are causing anarchy and are placing personal interests above the general work of the state." Teachers do not meet regularly with classes, students do not attend classes when held, grades are inflated and state property is sold for private gain. A variety of disciplinary actions has been taken by the raykom and work "will be done" to improve the situation.

RECENT GRADUATES OF NAKHCHYVANSKI SCHOOL INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 9 December 1981 p 3 carries a 500-word report on statements by three recent Azerbaijani graduates of the Nakhchyvanski school who are continuing their education at the higher military schools. They are students at the Moscow Military Law Institute, the S.M. Kirov Leningrad Military Medicine Academy and the Kiev Higher Radiotechnical Engineers School.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO IMPROVE ANIMAL FEED BASE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 2 December 1981 pp 2-3 carries a 3,500-word article by Academician Hasan Aliyev on ways to expand animal husbandry. It is pointed out that "attention must be given to creating a firm feed base and to the organization of agroindustrial complexes in mountain rayons." The different mountainous and arid areas which can be developed are discussed in detail.

ECONOMIC PRIORITIES FOR 1982 REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 13 December 1981 p 1 carries a 1,900-word lead editorial summarizing expected norms, quotas and problem areas from 1982 through the current 5-year plan. "For example, the scope of industrial production will increase by 30 percent, agriculture by a yearly average of 15.2 percent, construction subsidies by 1.4 percent; labor productivity, one of the basic results of intensification, by 23 percent; in agriculture by 12.3 percent and in construction by 16 percent." Problem areas are: "some problems are being lamely resolved in the fuel-energy complex... and certain ministries, chief administrations and institutions are conducting a weak struggle for satisfactory administrative control."

EARLY COMPLETION OF AZERBAIJAN POWER STATION DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 16 December 1981 p 2 carries a 750-word article by Vagif Aliyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan DRES (State Region Electrical Station) Party Committee, describing the completion of the first bloc of the DRES in Mingechevir which is to deliver "300,000 kilowatts to the Caucasus."

ALIYEV ON MILITARY PREP SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 11 December 1981 carries a report on Geydar Aliyev's speech on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Makhchyvanski Republic Specialized Middle Internat School. He notes that "in the course of 10 years, 540 graduates of the school have entered academies, schools or military institutes. Now they are being trained in 47 higher military schools. Of these, 130 youths have become officers..more than 500 are studying at the internat, 310 of whom were accepted this year." It is pointed out that next year entering classes will more than double "to 650." Among dignitaries present at the speech was Podpolovnik G.I. Golodize, director of the K. Leselidze Georgian Republic Specialized Middle Internat School, which serves the same function in the GSSR.

HISTORY OF NAKHCHYVANSKI SCHOOL REVIEWED BY DIRECTOR

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 9 December 1981 p 3 carries a 500-word article by R. Guliyev, director of the J. Nakhchyvanski Republic Specialized Middle Internat School, briefly describing the history of the school. "As of 1977 our school sent students to the Suvorov Military School and the Nakhimov Military Sea School...." Over the last 10 years "hundreds of students have graduated...They entered the ranks of 48 higher military schools."

REPORT PUBLISHED ON EXTENT OF EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 8 December 1981 p 1 carries a 1,000-word Azerinform dispatch on the extent of the December earthquake damage in Ismayyly rayon. "According to the first reports more than 2,000 buildings, primarily older structures, were destroyed within a 50 kilometer radius of the earthquake center." Also, "many people were injured."

LIFE OF SOUTHERN AZERBAIJANI BOLSHEVIK ORGANIZER

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 8 December 1981 p 4 carries an 850-word memorial article by Zafar Aliyev, scientific worker at the Party Historial Institute under the CC AzCP, on the life of K.J. Aghazade who "was born in Parin village in Ardabil Province (Southern Azerbaijan)." Subsequently, he "became a participant in the Iranian revolution" for which he was imprisoned in 1911. After leaving prison he came to Baku. "In 1912 he entered the Bolshevik party and...conducted revolutionary work among Azerbaijani workers coming from Iran." For taking part in the 1914 Baku uprising he was exiled to Iran. Returning shortly thereafter he "returned to Baku and continued his revolutionary work. At the same period, in order to preserve a relationship with the revolutionary-democratic forces of Iran and organize them, the 'Adalet' organization conducted intensive work under the powerful influence of the Baku Committee of the RSDF(b) P.K. Aghazade was elected a member of the 'Adalet' Central Committee and was a responsible organizer among workers coming to Baku from Southern Azerbaijan." During the time of the "Hummet" government in Azerbaijan he supported the formation of a Soviet Government of Azerbaijan. He was arrested by Azerbaijani authorities in 1919. "At the 1st Congress of the Iran CP in 1920...(he became) a responsible secretary of the Central Committee." He remained in Rasht (Soviet Republic of Gilan) and "joined the military-revolutionary council."

UNITY OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN AZERBAIJAN EXPRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VE INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 11 December 1981 p 7 carries a 900-word letter by Gulu Khalikov commenting on the 'Ozan' folklore performance "which was dedicated to the lexical treasury, oral art and folklore of a large part of our people--our brothers and sisters living in Southern Azerbaijan...It is humanistic and human poetry calling the one southern and northern people to unity."

EMIGRE WRITER PUBLISHES PART OF 'FICTIONAL MEMOIRS'

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VE INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 11 December 1981 p 7 carries a 1,750-fragment of Ali Tuda's "Tales of Memory" dedicated to "Seyid Jafar Pishavari" [former Bolshevik journalist from Baku who served on the Central Committee of the Soviet Republic of Gilan in the early 1920's and became president of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, 1945-1946]. The theme of the story is the politicization resulting from the national liberation struggle, "in the struggles for freedom in the fatherland." [Tuda emigrated to Soviet Azerbaijan from Southern Azerbaijan in 1946.]

SOUTHERN AZERBAIJANI POET'S WORKS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VE INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 11 December 1981 p 7 carries a 1,200-word review by Sohrab Tahir of a bilingual (Farsi-Azerbaijani) edition of Shahriyar's works, published by the 'Ark-i Tabriz' press and edited by Yahya Sheyda. Among the lines cited: "There was Baku, our own red Ka'ba." [The Ka'ba is one of the most sacred monuments of the Islamic world and is located in Mecca.]

POET CONTEMPLATES OTHER SHORE OF ARAZ

[Editorial Report] Baku AZERBAIJAN in Azerbaijani No 9 (September) pp 77-80 carries three poems by Aydyn Ibrahimov. The poems are entitled "A Pomegranate Orchard on the Araz," "Cliffs Above the Araz" and "The Araz Looking Towards Me." The "pomegranate orchard" of the first poem is on the other side of the Araz River, i.e., in Iranian Azerbaijan. The poet looks longingly at the untouchable fruit and contemplates the meaning of the river. The poem ends:

"May your pomegranates be eaten, Araz! [May your word be said, Araz!] May your water be drunk, Araz! [May your bridge be crossed, Araz!]" The other poems reiterate the theme of the first.

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WORK OF KAZAKH FOREIGN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 10, October 1981 carries on pages 45-50 a 2,900-word article by Zh. Qaliev, chairman of the Presidium of the KaSSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, outlining the work of his society and its various branches and subdivisions. The Soviet Union is waging a resolute struggle to strengthen peace and reduce international tensions and it has enjoyed considerable success in improving relations between countries and in developing mutually beneficial solidarity in political, economic and cultural areas. The KaSSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries has played an active role in bringing this about and maintains relations with 97 percent of the world's nations with regular exchanges of printed and other materials, celebration of friendship days and bilateral dispatch of delegations and individuals for various purposes. Galiev then goes on to an area by area review of his society's work starting with the socialist countries, where the role of friendship societies is becoming even more important as the process of socialist integration accelerates, and then discussing relations with other countries of the world including India, the countries of Africa, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other Arab states and various Western European nations. The United States, only recently visited by a large Kazakh delegation, is conspicuously absent from the list. The article ends with a note on how major changes are taking place in the work of Soviet friendship societies due to new demands being placed upon them and new conditions.

EXISTING RESOURCES INADEQUATE TO SOLVE ZHANGA-DARYA PROBLEMS SAYS PARTY SECRETARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 11 December 1981 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by T. Yesetov, first secretary of the Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast Party Committee, on the Zhanga-Darya issue. Numerous agencies, he begins, and organizations have responded to S. Dosymov's articles on the need for a new Zhanga-Darya Rayon published in the 5, 12 and 19 June issues of QAZAQ ADEBIETI. Since goals advanced by the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers with respect to raising 50 million sheep in the KASSR demand resolution of problems connected with the development of animal husbandry Dosymov raises his issues at the right time.

To achieve the new goals all resources and possibilities of every oblast must be taken into consideration and sought out energetically. The key issue in the Zhanga-Darya area is water. A stable fodder base is needed to develop animal husbandry there but the unresolved water issue that prevents its achievement has not been taken into consideration at all.

At present Syr-Darya water is fully allotted and too little is available for the lower reaches of the river in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast and the future of irrigation along the Zhanga-Darya and Quang-Darya has been completely forgotten. A special committee was sent out last October by the USSR State Planning Committee and it saw, from on the spot investigation, that local needs in the area had not been taken into account in distributing water.

Moreover, Yesetov continues, the river system there, with its innumerable manmade and natural offshoots is extraordinarly complex. The efforts of a major planning institution are necessary to solve the problems involved. In fact, it is impossible to do what is needed without such a planning institute. Moreover, although much has been planned and some measures carried out, local resources are simply inadequate to deal with the full scope of problems.

Yesetov ends by calling for the necessary research to be done and concludes that what needs to be done cannot be accomplished under present conditions and with present resources. Only when an adequate planning and resource base has been brought into being will a Zhanga-Darya Rayon be possible.

PARTY PLENUM ADVANCES NEW GOALS FOR KAZAKH FUEL AND ENERGY INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 December 1981 carries on page 2, under the rubric "Energy, the Economic Key," a 1,500-word interview with A.O. Arystanov, first deputy minister of Power and Electrification KaSSR, on the future of the Kazakhstan fuel energy industry in terms of the November 1981 Plenum of the CC CPSU that discussed questions concerned with the orderly development of the Soviet fuel energy complex broadly and sanctioned policies for 1982. Among questions answered by Arystanov were what will be done in the KaSSR in response to the decisions of the plenum, how energy and fuel allotted for specific needs can be economized, what the major unresolved issues and questions are for republic energy development and what the minister expects to be achieved in the future.

In his answers Arystanov notes that energy is developing at a rapid rate in Kazakhstan and that the general capacity of the Ekibastuz Fuel-Energy Complex, the largest in the world, has reached 20 million kilowatt hours while the Shul'ba Electrical Station is now under construction. However, he continues, energy development is complex and this complexity is driving up costs with the result that producing more energy in relation to expended effort is now a major goal. A well-developed program for the conservation of thermal and energy reserves has consequently been prepared for the current five-year plan. This will involve new capacities, renewal of generating equipment and reconstruction. In terms of specific areas of conservation he calls for strict adherence to economic laws and a search for means to conserve at present development levels and reduce waste with plans now in force seeking the savings of 1 gram of fuel for every kilowatt hour of energy produced.

With regard to problem areas Arystanov notes coal production, construction (especially residential construction) and repair with special reference to

Ekibastuz complex where energy blocks three and four have been put to work or are being prepared for operation but where the units of No One State Rayon Electrical System still do not operate regularly due to poor quality equipment and problems in installation and mounting work as a result of a shortage of construction workers. Another problem is that many existing generating stations are inefficient due to outdated equipment, moreover, energy development has out-stripped fuel resources in some areas. On the future he notes that next year the republic will produce 67.8 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy and 50 million gigacalories of heat.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN PAVLODARSKAYA OBLAST DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 December 1981 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article, published under the regular rubric "Today at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex," by O. Qaliev detailing electrical energy development in Pavlodarskaya Oblast with special reference to the growth and present state of the Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station. Major advances are now being made in Pavlodarskaya Oblast and the region is becoming a major KaSSR thermal-energy base due to the establishment of a number of major facilities.

Intensive development began in 1965 with the construction of thermo-electrical centers one, two and three and continued with the establishment of the Ermak State Rayon Electrical System, these facilities having a total capacity of 3 million kilowatts. More than 20,000 kilometers of high tension lines and 3,000 transformers provide a service area of 125,000 square kilometers for this capacity.

More recently the party and the government have devoted major attention to developments at Ekibastuz. Based on the Ekibastuz and Maykobe coal deposits a decision was made some 5 years ago to build 4 great thermo-electrical stations with a total capacity of 16 million kilowatts, and today 12,000 workers are involved in the project which will absorb some 8 billion rubles, an investment equivalent to those for some of the largest all-union projects (e.g., the new trans-Siberian rail links).

The author then goes on to discuss one major aspect of Ekibastuz development in particular, namely the establishment of a system of high tension transmission lines on an unparalleled scale and ends with a discussion of the current situation at Ekibastuz where experimental electrical transmission has now begun and where the first section of No One State Rayon Electrical System is now complete and operating with a present capacity of 2 million kilowatts, equal to the capacity of the older Ermak Station and where plans are now being developed for a series of satellite stations to boost production. Developments at Ekibastuz have resulted in a substantial drop in KaSSR electrical energy costs.

MANGYSHLAKSKAYA MEDICINAL WATERS, SANDS MUST BE USED MORE WIDELY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 December 1981 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Q. Sydyqov entitled "Medicinal Riches" and published under the regular rubric "Everything for the Individual." The mineral waters of Eraliev Village in Mangyshlakskaya Oblast near Shevchenko City are well-known locally and are used for recreational purposes, along with the sandy shoreline where open bathing is possible much of the year and where the sands themselves have medicinal properties, by area geologists and oil workers.

Scientists think that the area, with its warm sea water, medicinal clays and sands and very high quality mineral waters could be turned into a major treatment center for a variety of ailments. Moreover, the author continues, there are many other, similar medical resources on the Mangyshlak Peninsula as well. These resources must, in Sydyqov's view, be used far more widely than they are now and new facilities built to allow local treatment of individuals otherwise forced to travel great distances.

PEOPLE'S INTERESTS MUST BE SERVED BY WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 December 1981 carries on page 1 a 700-word boldface editorial entitled "The Writer and the Five-Year Plan." All the Soviet people, among them the workers of Kazakhstan, inspired to creative endeavor by the historic resolutions of the 26th Party Congress are completing the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan with major achievements. Great victories have been gained on the road leading to communism.

The role of cultural creators in inspiring workers to make efforts to carry out the tasks set before them is great, especially in view of the increasingly complex spiritual life of Soviet society. The editorial then goes on to restate the Leninist principle of party thought and party culture and of party guidance of literature in the traditions of socialist realism and to note that a developed socialist society gives rise to new problems. These problems of life, moreover, the editorial continues, are the problems of literature and it is necessary for the writer to understand life deeply and he has a responsibility before the public in this area since the people's interests must be served by him. The editorial castigates deficient products of the Kazakh presses not up to the level of these requirements.

KAZAKH MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA PUBLIC MARKET ISSUE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ABEDIETI in Kazakh 4 December 1981 carries on page 13 a 200-word editorial reproducing a letter written by No Bereshev, chief of the Ministerial Administration of the KaSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, on behalf of his ministry, in response to the expose of Alma-Ata public market abuses in the 9 October 1981 issue of QAZAQ ADEBIETI. B. Abdullin's article, the letter begins, has been discussed at the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the decision was reached to intensify joint struggle by police workers and representatives of the press against profiteering. Special plans have been made at the ministry for overseeing the operations of trade outlets, carrying out "raids" and investigating the work of industries producing scarce goods. Part of this effort will be correspondents points comprised by police workers and journalists to disseminate the results of the "raids," investigations, etc.

KAZAKH LEGENDS RECALL SEDENTARY WAY OF LIFE OF PAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 11 December 1981 carries on page 14 an 1,100-word article by Sayden Zholdasbaev on Kazakh legends of the Karatau region and their association with a sedentary way of life in the past among the Kazakhs and their ancestors. The Karatau area (central Dzhambulskaya Oblast) occupies a special place in the history of the Kazakh people which includes many legends in its oral traditions associated with the region. The archaeological materials that have been recovered from the ancient cities and settlements now beneath the Karatau earth allow us to test the veracity of these legends.

With this purpose in mind, and with the view that, contrary to the theories of many Kazakh historians, many of the groups that gave rise to the modern Kazakh people enjoyed a sedentary way of life. The author then goes on to examine Kazakh oral tradition and archaeological artifacts and sites associated with it to demonstrate the existence of a network of small trading and other settlements in the Karatau area and to show that Kazakh oral tradition refers to them in a meaningful way and thus proves a close connection of the modern Kazakhs with this sedentary past. Although these settlements later declined due to the Dzungar raids, disputes between the Uzbek and Kazakh khans that cut off trade and the rise of a sea route to East Asia that robbed the old Silk Road served by most of the Karatau settlements of its significance, some of the ancient sites have flourished again since the October Socialist Revolution, often with the same names or other names recalling the past.

AQMOLLA PRAISED AS EDUCATOR, DEMOCRATIC POET

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 15 December 1981 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by U. Qalizhanov devoted to the life and works of the Bashqurt poet Aqmolla on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of his birth. The birth of the Bashqurt educator and poet Aqmolla (Miftakhitdin) Mukhamediyarov was a major event for the Kazakh, Bashqurt and Tatar peoples and for all Soviet nationalities. Aqmolla lived in the previous century under the social system of that time and mobilized his talents against oppression and ignorance.

Aqmolla was born on 14 December 1831 in the village of Toqsanbay in what is now the Bashqurt AR. His father died when Aqmolla was young and after much difficulty his mother remarried a wealthy Tatar who taught the young Aqmolla to read and write but disliked his inclination to books.

Aqmolla, however, continued his literary pursuits and traveled from city to city seeking learning. His desired destination was Bukhara but his financial circumstances forced him to begin teaching Kazakh children instead, from 1858. His reputation for honesty gained him the popular epithet Aq-molla, "the white (moral) Mullah," and he later used this nickname as a literary style name. He also made powerful enemies during these years with his criticisms of the ruling class.

In 1867 Aqmolla was accused by persons unnamed of being a runaway soldier and thrown into prison where he remained until ransomed by a Kazakh bey in 1871.

He then worked among the Siberian Kazakhs until his assassination in 1895 at the instigation of some tatar bey.

Many changes were taking place in Aqmolla's lifetime and one aspect of these changes was the struggle, led by the Tatar Mardzhan, for a modern educational program for the medrese. Aqmolla squarely allied himself with these forces and wrote a poem of praise for Mardzhan published in 1892. Other books containing his work were published in 1904 and 1907 but it was only after the revolution that true justice was done to his work. A new Kazakh edition appeared this year. Aqmolla's poems also appear in Tatar chrestomathies and anthologies and he is considered the classical writer and founder of Basqurt written literature.

Qalizhanov then follows this biographical sketch with his characterization of Aqmolla's personality and poetry. He notes Aqmolla's great devotion to his people, dedication as an educator, criticism of the established Islam of his time and interest in new poetic, realistic themes close to the lives of his people.

COMMENTATOR WARNS AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF KAZAKH MOTHER TONGUE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 11 December 1981 carries on page 7 a 1,100-word article by Malik Qaraqulov entitled "This is the Way the Ruining of a Language Begins." It is the duty of us all to honor our mother tongue and keep it free from contamination. With this goal in mind Qaraqulov then goes on to examine misuse of certain words and phrases in the press, media and even conversation. Although not spelled out in each case, it is apparent that much of the problem comes from use of Kazakh words consistently, e.g., Kazakh kurdeli, "complicated, complex, compound, important, significant," to render Russian slozhnyy, "complicated, complex, intricate, involved, difficult, compound," and kapital'nyy, "capital, fundamental," to translate a given Russian usage without precise attention to the actual meaning of a given phrase (thus the "difficult situation in Poland" of Russian texts becomes a "complicated state of affairs" in parallel Kazakh presentations).

COMMENTATOR STRESSES AQMOLLA'S POSITION AS A KAZAKH POET

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 11 December 1981 carries on page 12 a 500-word editorial reporting on a speech given by Sadu Mashaqov at a literature evening convened at the Conference Hall of the Kazakhstan Writers Union to note the 150th Anniversary of the Birth of the Bashqurt Educator and Democratic Poet Aqmolla Mukhamediyarov. Mashaqov's point is that while Aqmolla, who came from a distinguished Bashqurt family and maintained a close connection with the Tatar as well, is unquestionably to be associated with Bashqurt and Tatar literature, he is, Mashaqov stresses, also a figure in Kazakh literature as well since nearly all of his poems are written in Kazakh (they show stylistic relationships with Kazakh literature as well, a point made by M. Auezov as long ago as 1935) and thus Aqmolla also merits great attention in Kazakhstan in connection with the anniversary of his birth. To note the event Mashaqov proposes, in addition to publishing collections of Aqmolla's work, study of his songs by theater and arts institutes students and the composition of new works in the poet's honor.

MODERN KAZAKH MUSIC, PRODUCT OF RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP, SOVIET INTERNATIONALISM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 10, October 1981 carries on pages 194-201 a 5,100-word article by Boris Erzakovich on the role of Kazakh-Russian and Russian-Kazakh friendship in the development of Kazakh music published under the regular rubric "Art and Science." The 250th Anniversary of the Voluntary Submission of the Kazakhs to Russia is now being celebrated. Kazakh professional music is one manifestation of the relationships of the Kazakh and Russian peoples over the past two and one-half centuries and is a component of Soviet multinational music.

Modern Kazakh music came into being by drinking deeply of the older heritage of Kazakh traditional music and drawing upon the achievements of native music figures and has become a highly developed form in a very short period of time. Mutual relationships between Russians and Kazakhs have assisted in achieving this present high level.

With this introduction in mind Erzakovich then goes on to trade Kazakh-Russian and Russian-Kazakh musical relationships from the very beginnings of contacts between the two peoples noting mutual borrowings of folk materials by the common people of both ethnic groups resident on the steppe, conscious efforts by Abay and others to learn about and adapt Russian music for Kazakh purposes, 19th century efforts to incorporate Kazakh and other Turkic materials into their works by Russian composers and the gradual emergence of a mutually assimilated music from the 1920's on reaching a highpoint in modern Soviet Kazakh music. The present high level of development of Kazakh music, the author concludes, is a victory of socialist realism and of Soviet cultural internationalism. Moreover, Russian composers and musicologists have played elder brother roles during the evolution of modern Kazakh music.

ROLE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN KAZAKH ASSIMILATION TRACED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata RUSSKIY YAZYK V KAZAKHSKOY SHKOLE in Russian No 10, October 1981 carries on pages 2-7 a 1,900-word article by Assistant Professor O. Sultan'yev of the Kokchetav Pedagogical Institute on the importance and role of the Russian language in the Kazakh assimilation published under the rubric "250th Anniversary of the Submission of Kazakhstan to Russia." The voluntary submission of Kazakhstan to Russia was a turning point in its history that resulted in unity and a commonality of fate of the Kazakhs with the Great Russian people and signified an advance for them resulting in the awakening of Kazakh production forces, the emergence of precapitalistic relationships, the appearance of a Kazakhstan proletariat and the strengthening of economic and cultural connections with all the peoples of Russia. The process of submission, moreover, was a struggle between new and old, between the progressive and the conservative and outdated.

Leading Kazakhs actively participated in this struggle, desiring connection with Russia to gain the liberation of their peoples from feudal oppression and the aggression of foreign neighbors. They wanted, however, not just economic but spiritual connections with Russia as well and the spread of leading Russian ideas among the Kazakh people. And, the author goes on, the only way to achieve the assimilation that this goal represented was through the Great Russian Language.

Sultan-yev then continues his discussion by tracing the role of the Russian language, the leading Soviet language and the language of science and culture, through the earlyperiod of the first Kazakh enlighteners, e.g., Ualikhanov, Altynsarin, the first Kazakh teacher of Russia, and Abay Qunanbaev, down to the Soviet period when the Russian language has acquired still more significance as the medium of intercommunication in a multinational, Leninist Soviet state. What the Kazakhs have achieved is a result of their study and mastery of Russia which is the basis for a unified culture of communism.

ENVIRONMENTALLY CONSCIOUS FISHERMEN REAP RICH HARVESTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 December 1981 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by S. Beyisbaev on lake aquaculture at Shelek in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature." The Toghan enterprise is a lake fishing industry comprised largely of former Aral Sea fishermen that has achieved remarkable fish harvests in recent years. From Beyisbaev's article it is clear that this has been accomplished by careful attention to and protection of the local environment and fishing resources. The lakes surrounding the enterprise, for example, are, by and large, unpolluted natural ecosystems and every effort is expended to ensure that they remain so (a specially equipped staff guards the lakes on a full time basis). Also a secret of the enterprise's success is an active aquaculture involving large scale fish seeding, fish feeding and algae fertilization. Environmental regulations have been carefully observed and, the author concludes, the results have been substantial.

YOUNG PEOPLE MAJOR FORCE IN KAZAKH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 December 1981 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the role of young people in Kazakh environmentalism. Preservation and proper exploitation of the natural environment and increase of natural resources are of the utmost importance today and for the future, in fact, care for the environment is care for the future itself.

Thus we see the concern of the party and the government, which are taking many active measures in this area, for the environment. Protection of the natural environment, however, is not just the business of agencies and enterprises but also of the broad masses of the people and, within them, of young people in various environmental activities with special reference to the ways in which school work is being combined with practical environmentalism as a means for educating the future constructors of communism.

BOOK BY PARTY CHIEF KUNAYEV EXPOUNDS BENEFITS OF LENINIST NATIONALITIES POLICY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 31 December 1981 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,600-word review by Zh. Abdildin, corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, of D.A. Kunayev's new book "KPSS Lenindik Ult Sayasatymyng Saltanaty" (The Tradition of the Leninist Nationalities Policy of the CPSU), Qazaqstan Press. Kazakh development has been cosmic and Kazakhstan's present high level of development is an expression of the Leninist nationalities policy of the party and a realization of Leninist ideas. The carrying out of the Leninist nationalities policy of the party and a realization of Leninist ideas. The carrying out of the Leninist nationalities policy in practice, however, the reviewer continues, in the development of a socialist society is a complex process and this process is the subject of a new book, a collection of articles, other writings and speeches, recently published by D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and first secretary of the CC of the Kazakhstan CP, who looks at Kazakh development in chronological terms from the point of view of Leninist conceptions and policy. Kunayev repeatedly stresses in his book the specific benefits of the Leninist policy for Kazakhstan at present and in the various periods of its past development.

VIOLATION OF WORKERS RIGHTS COMMON OCCURRENCE IN KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 December 1981 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Management and Labor Law." As L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his report to the 26th Party Congress: "Soviet society is a society of workers and the party and the government are devoting every effort to making work not only productive but also meaningful, interesting and creative." To achieve this goal and to accomplish the aim of making labor into a spiritual as well as a material necessity, strict adherence to labor law, which sets the rights and duties of management and labor, is of the utmost importance since labor law has an impact upon productivity, quality of output, fulfillment of state plans and the requirements of socialist competition, and its strict fulfillment makes for good organization and good working conditions.

With this view in mind the editorial then examines labor law adherence in the KaSSR, discovering that while many industries are fulfilling labor law requirements and achieving good production results as a consequence, many are not. Among firings, transfers and penalties and failure to follow established guidelines in handling disputes. Causes include unwillingness of local labor unions and other watchdog agencies to respond to abuses, the total lack of such agencies in some cases and management punitiveness when they do assert their prerogatives. The editorial, which implies by its title that management is the real problem, ends by calling for educational and informational efforts to raise the consciousness of management in this area. The problem must be overcome if good working conditions are to be achieved.

OBLAST SOVIETS STRIVE TO MEET CONSUMER, CULTURAL NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 38-45 a 3,300-word article by Q. Zhumabekov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, on what his and other local soviets of the oblast are doing to improve consumer and cultural services in their jurisdictions. The 26th Congress of the CPSU pointed out that guaranteeing the further enhancement of the living standards of the Soviet people is one major goal of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Achieving this goal, the author goes on, is, in turn, directly connected with meeting the cultural and domestic services needs of the people as fully as possible. Thus the party congress foresaw improvements in all areas of consumer and cultural services including consumer goods supply, housing, cultural and recreational facilities, etc.

This is a totally logical aim since an individual's work and how he lives are interconnected, that is, how well a worker lives and how well his needs are met are directly related to creativity and productivity on the job. Increased productivity and improved work quality, in turn, make possible more free time and more free time means a better rounded, and thus more capable individual. Local soviets of people's deputies have major roles in these areas with consumer good production a particularly key area.

With this introduction in mind the author then goes on to examine the work of oblast and local soviets in Dzhezkasganskaya Oblast with respect to consumer and cultural services noting the many major achievements in an oblast that is but 8 years old. Problem areas seem to be the construction bottleneck, food supply and food services, communications and transportation. Difficulties in training cultural workers are also underscored.

BARLEY TO PLAY MAJOR ROLE IN MEETING PROTEIN NEEDS OF GROWING SOVIET POPULATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on page 10 an 800-word article by Sozaqbay Sadyqov, research worker at the Kazakh Agricultural Research Institute, published under the regular rubric "Young Scientists Forum" and entitled "Barley and the Protein Problem." According to current estimates the population in the USSR will reach 304 million by 1990. Feeding such a large population will require 7 million tons of protein a year and to meet this need USSR plant protein resources must be expanded and biological fertility increased. The article then goes on to discuss experiments with new varieties of barley, a plant of growing importance in Soviet agriculture, particularly as animal feed. Under investigation are high protein content Swedish (khayproli) and Danish (Rizo)-1,508 varieties. The article emphasizes detailed analyses by Soviet laboratories to determine precise protein, amino acid and other component contents of the cultigens.

KAZAKHS ENCOURAGE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF PENSIONERS AND DISABLED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 December 1981 carries on page 4, under the regular rubric "Our Soviet Way of Life," a 1,000-word article by M. Bekenov, vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Karagandinskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, entitled "Care for the Old." Social security provides another source of income in the Soviet Union after wages have ceased to be paid and under refined socialism social security is an all-embracing system comprising all citizens.

With this view in mind Bekenov then reviews the social security system in Karagandinskaya Oblast where 90 million rubles were spent for pensions last year (66 million in 1975) and where 160,000 persons received pensions and other forms of social security assistance in 1980 (compared to 134,000 in 1975), including 95,000 pensioners (65,000 in 1975). The author notes in particular efforts now underway to draw pensioners and disabled persons into socially productive work as called for in measures sanctioned by the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers. As a consequence some 48,000 pensioners have begun working in the people's economy again (some 5,000 last year alone), many of them at home with numerous potentialities existing in the oblast for the home employment of pensioners and disabled persons. The author also records considerable attention to the improvement of old age and nursing homes as part of a coordinated effort to meet the needs of the old and increase the work capabilities.

EDITORIAL UNDERSCORES INCREASED IMPORTANCE OF PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 December 1981 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "A Concern for Industrial Education." Particular attention was allotted in the decisions of the 26th Party Congress to the broadest possible improvement of the system for the professional and technical education of workers to meet the enhanced needs of the times. Today two-thirds of young people receive a professional-technical education as compared with only one-third during the 1960's. Some 13 million young received such education during the last five-year plan alone, 890,000 of them in Kazakhstan where nearly 500 professional-technical schools are in operation, 303 of them providing a middle education.

The article then goes on to outline some outstanding achievements, with particular emphasis on successful linking of education and real life, and problem areas. Among the latter are professional-technical school lesson plans not organized to meet current needs, poorly chosen teachers and a lack of certain types of demonstration and training equipment. The editorial ends by calling for a solution to these and other problems and enhanced efforts to strengthen the connection between real life and the school, expand and fortify material and technical bases and use equipment profitably.

MONUMENTS PRESERVATION SOCIETY STRIVES TO SAVE CULTURAL LEGACY OF KAZAKH PAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 195-201 a 4,700-word article by Anvar Alimzhanov, chairman of the Central Council of the KaSSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, on past achievements and current work of his society published under the regular rubric "Art and Science." We live in difficult times, times when man's very survival is at stake due to the threat of nuclear war. And writers, historians and artists have always devoted great attention to recalling the history, heroism and cultural traditions of their peoples in times of crisis. Part of this effort is the work of the KaSSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, work which has received new emphasis as a result of L.I. Brezhnev's call for special attention to history and the cultural legacy of the past in his report to the 26th Party Congress, a favorable evaluation of the society's work at the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan CP and various resolutions of the KaSSR Council of Ministers on improvement and strengthening of the society's work in accord with an expressed desire to enhance the connection between the past and the present and to promote friendship and national pride.

The author then goes on to review various recent and current activities of his society in archaeology, the opening and expansion of museums and museum collections, discovery and preservation of architectural monuments, propagandization of the past, particularly in the schools, cooperation with other, similar organizations and maintaining archives. Alimzhanov complains of a lack of resources adequate to the size of the society's tasks, particularly in terms of the collection, study and storage of archaeological artifacts. He also decries a lack of attention in Russian schools in Kazakhstan to the Kazakh past, Kazakh cultural heritage and Kazakh language and notes that although special textbooks exist for use in the Russian schools for instruction in these areas they are seldom used. He warns against a worship of technocracy that produces poorly rounded individuals that are "robots" rather than constructive citizens. In this context Alimzahov seems to suggest that constitutional guarantees to national minorities are not being met in the USSR.

Also lamented is the prevalence of disrespect for the monuments of the past in general, "pot hunting" and conscious destruction. The oblasts with a majority Russian population are singled out for castigation in this regard in particular. The author also seems concerned about the collection of manuscripts and similar local documentary materials in the KaSSR by national Soviet (i.e. Russian) organizations when, he seems to suggest, this might be done more properly by his society (and KaSSR historical materials thus retained in Kazakhstan).

Alimzhanov also notes that the legacy of the past can be in environmental terms as well and stresses the cultural importance of the Aral Sea for the Kazakhs and expresses doubt that the Siberian Rivers Project alone will save it. The author ends by condemning Chinese "cartographic" expansionism (i.e., efforts by Chinese archaeologists and their Western allies such as William Watson to show a Chinese cultural dominance in Turkestan and Siberia in ancient times), stressing the indigenous character of south Siberian and Turkestanian culture, and calling for more resources to further the preservational and propagandistic efforts of his society, especially in connection with current interest in the 250th Anniversary of the Voluntary Submission of the Kazakhs to Russia.

KAZAKH NATIONAL GAMES EXPRESS NATIONAL CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1981, carries on pages 19-20 a 1,700-word article by E. Saghyndyqov, published under the regular rubric "Readers Share Their Thoughts" and entitled "The Educational Significance of National Games." National games are a widespread form of education among the peoples and are a means of imparting desired characteristics and forming moral habits. Among the Kazakhs such games are also closely associated with the past and the Kazakh heroes and leaders of the past and express traditional cultural patterns and values. The author, who quotes numerous Soviet pedagogs and others to support his views, ends by calling for more research into the pedagogical significance of the games from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint and increased effort to use them in Kazakh educational programs.

QOYANDY FAIR CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH KAZAKH CULTURAL LIFE, HISTORY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 18 December 1981 carries on page 10 a 1,300-word article by Tursyn Zhurtbaev published to note the 250th Anniversary of the Voluntary Submission of the Kazakhs to Russia and entitled "Firm Bonds of Friendship." The Qoyandy Fair was one of the institutions of the last century that aided in the social, cultural and economic assimilation of the Kazakhs to Russia. It first came into being as a cattle market organized by the Russian merchant Vaznava Botov on the shores of Qarasor Lake located along the Taldy River east of Qarqaraly.

Subsequently, with the opening of mines in Kazakhstan, an official intention to develop steppe markets, the coming of the railroad and the elimination of duties on Asian goods in 1867 the market assumed a major significance as a great regional fair and the first permanent administrative and other facilities were built on the site. The Kazakhs welcomed the market since they could buy their needs, e.g., silks, rugs, fabrics, samovars, horseshoes and nails etc., there and the trade developed with mutual benefits for both sides.

As time passed, moreover,the fair acquired increased cultural significance as well as a place where Kazakh singers, poets and other popular artists congregated, laying the foundations for a national theater in their interactions. The fair, which continued to exist under the early Soviet regime, acquired still more cultural importance after the revolution until suddenly closed, apparently in the mid-1930's. By that time it had become a major administrative center as well as cultural and economic facility with medical offices, schools, a library and propaganda facilities (also a mosque and a church).

The author recalls the good old days of the fair's flourishing and, although what is past is past, he calls for some form of memorial since many of the great names of recent Kazakh culture, not only traditional personages but other figures such as the actor Serke Qozhamqulov and Mukhtar Auezov, were associated with the cultural side of the fair as well. Moreover, Zhurtbaev continues, the region is exceptionally beautiful with great recreational significance and has historical importance in terms of the more distant Kazakh past as well since the old Silk Route trade has left behind it many artifacts and ruins in the area. Thus, the author concludes, it would be appropriate to establish a large museum-park to recall the great days of the fair and celebrate the region itself and its history, associated as it is with Kazakh-Russian friendship and internationalist solidarity.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HEAD EMPHASIZES RUSSIAN ROLE IN KAZAKH SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 57-64 a 3,500-word article by A. Kunayev, president of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, published under the regular rubric "250th Anniversary of the Voluntary Submission of Kazakhstan to Russia" and entitled "The Progressive Role of Russian Sciences." Kazakhstan is a window on national development and here the major event was the Voluntary Submission of the Kazakhs that brought an end to foreign assault, feudal disunity and mutual hostility and laid the basis for the overcoming of economic helplessness and regional isolation by bringing Kazakhstan closer into the Russian orbit.

The author then goes on to examine from this point of view one aspect of the changes engendered by union with Russia, namely the beginning of the scientific investigation of Kazakhstan by individual Russian scientists and scientific societies under the Czarist regime and the subsequent emergence of a joint Russian and Kazakh scientific endeavor in Kazakhstan. This endeavor has found its full expression only since the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Throughout the article Kunayev emphasizes the lead assumed by Russian scientists in Kazakhstan and the importance of Russian patronage of local scientific development and the conscious effort on the part of Russian national leaders to develop a high order, local scientific establishment culminating in the creation of a KaSSR Academy of Sciences in 1946 and the present high level of development. Moreover, Kunayev concludes, science is by its very nature internationalist and has become a major force promoting the internationalization of the life of the Soviet people in our time.

BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE OF RUSSIAN, UKRAINIAN INTELLECTUALS IN KAZAKH DEVELOPMENT LAUDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 6-7 a 1,000-word article by Qubyghul Zharyqbaev, chairman of the Psychology Chair of the Kazakh State University, on the beneficial influence of three Russian and Ukrainian intellectuals in Kazakh development published under the regular rubric "250th Anniversary of the Voluntary Submission of Kazakhstan to Russia." Russian and Ukrainian scientists have had a beneficial influence upon the development of the social thought and the spiritual life of Kazakhs. Among them were Vasiliy Nikitich Tatishchev, who devoted much of his efforts while in Orynbor to the investigation of the spiritual life of the Kazakhs, the improvement and expansion of local industry and the opening of new model, secular schools for the children of the Kazakh nobility, Aleksey Inaklievich Levshin (1799-1879), who had a special interest in the customs and way of life of the Kazakhs and who made the first real effort to understand the Kazakh national psychology, and the great Ukrainian poet and intellectual Taras Grigor'evich Shevchenko, who depicted the life of the Kazakh common people and became their spokesman and defender in the face of Czarist colonial oppression.

HISTORICAL CONNECTIONS OF KAZAKHS WITH EGYPT RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 18 December 1981 carries on page 13, under the regular rubric "Journey Into the Past," an 800-word article by Ghalyn Akmedov entitled "Kifjaq in Egypt." Akmedov's article is concerned with a recent work by the Egyptian Amin al-Khali devoted to the Mamluq dynasty of Egypt (founded 1260) that stresses the importance of a Kifjaq, i.e. Turkic-speaking element among them and of the connections maintained by the Egyptian Mamluqs with the Kazakh steppe. As a consequence a Turkic culture of sorts flourished in Egypt including many Turkic literary and cultural figures.

Akmedov, noting Amin al-Khali's frequent references to still existing archival materials relating to the Mamluqs, calls for closer study of this Egyptian Turkic culture by Kazakh scholars both in its own terms and in terms of the light that it will shed upon the history of the Kazakhs themselves. The time has come, the author concludes, to look beyond the limited and all but exhausted resources in studying the Kazakh past.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES KAZAKH ISLAMIC CULTURAL CONNECTIONS WITH MIDDLE EAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 187-194 a 3,700-word article by Rakhmanqul Berdibaev on Kazakhstan's historical connections with the Islamic culture of the Middle East and present relations with the Syrian Arab Republic. Cultural relations between the peoples of Kazakhstan and Central Asia and the peoples of the Arabic world go back to ancient times. Among the many expressions of the closeness of the relations involved was the use of the Arabic script by the Kazakhs in schools and for literature and for whom knowledge of this script signified learning and culture. Moreover, with the Arabic script came Arabic literature (i.e., "The Thousand and One Nights"), literary forms and conventions while Kazakh writers of the past came to identify with the culture of the Islamic world of the Middle East, some even living most of their lives there and making major contributions to a common Islamic culture.

The author attacks those who deny the importance of the Arabic script for the Kazakhs and of the Kazakh literature written in it and stresses the importance of the many technical and nontechnical loan words in Kazakh from Arabic. A people need not necessarily have, he says, its own script to be literate while the borrowing of words from other languages is an important and desirable linguistic phenomenon. After all, he continues, has not the Russian language itself borrowed from the Turkic peoples just as they have borrowed from the Islamic world. Moreover, Berdibaev goes on, the past connections of Kazakhstan with the Arabs through the Arabic script and Islamic culture are of the utmost importance in terms of present Soviet policy and interest in the Middle East.

Parts two and three of the article deal with the authors own visit to Syria as part of a friendship delegation and the present position of Syria within the Arabic world. The author stresses there the role of the Western Powers as breakers of Arabic unity and of the solidarity and friendship of the Soviet Union and its peoples with the Arabic World.

KAZAKH FORESTS NEED SPECIAL PROTECTION FROM MAN, ELEMENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 23 December 1981 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by S. Shybyqbaev, engineer of the Shelek Forestry Enterprise (Alma-Atinskaya Oblast), published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature." The Shelek Forestry enterprise is located in one of the most beautiful parts of the Altay and comprises more than 110,000 hectares. The purpose of the enterprise is to protect the forest, bird, animal and other natural riches in the area, a job that the enterprise performs in an exemplary manner. The author then goes on to discuss the work of the enterprise in detail, noting the specialization of its various branches, one of which is primarily concerned with raising fruit trees. Among problem areas are illegal firewood gathering that damages slow growing spruce resources, conflict with herdsmen and their animals, which have a negative impact upon the entire forest ecosystem, and fire. In connection with this last problem, however, good planning and modern resources are achieving major successes in preventing fires and limiting the spread of those that do get started.

NEW KAZAKH RESERVE NEEDED TO PROTECT UNIQUE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 23 December 1981 carries on page 4, under the regular rubric "Man and Nature," a 500-word article by P. Avelbekov on the need to establish a new natural reserve along the

Syr-darya in Zhangaqorghan Rayon. There is a strip of land 60-70 versts long by 50-60 versts wide situated on both sides of the Syr-darya in Zhangaqorghan Rayon that should be turned into a natural reserve. This area which, although situated in the Kizilqum, is quite unlike other parts of the desert region, is rich in animal and plant resources, including licorice and reeds, the latter so useful in building yurts and as fodder.

The area, however, needs protection since some of its animals and plants are disappearing or have disappeared, e.g. the bustard, an endangered species, and the sakhsaul bush, once plentiful in the area but now quite rare. The time has come to protect the area, both because of the economic benefits of protection and in terms of aesthetic and human needs. It is easy to violate but difficult to restore, he says. However, the author concludes, since everything cannot be protected this limited reserve should be established.

SUPPLY OF CHRISTMAS TREES A PROBLEM IN LITTLE FORESTED KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 December 1981 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by A. Moldabergenov, responsible secretary of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Kazakh Society for the Protection of the Natural Environment, on the problem presented by the need to provide Christmas trees in little forested Kazakhstan. The evergreen spruce, erected and decorated at New Year's time in many Kazakhstan homes, is a beautiful and symbolic sight and such trees are part of a very old custom reaching back hundreds of years. It seems that New Year's is not New Year's without them.

However, some 150,000 of such trees are needed for Alma-Ata alone and 1-2 million for the whole KaSSR, trees that would require 500 hectares of growing land if all were grown in one place. Since the KaSSR's spruce resources are quite small supplying this number of trees would press heavily upon them. And, in fact, many are imported, an expensive proposition. Others are harvested as part of efforts to clear forests, and there is also an effort underway to produce artificial trees (mostly from natural materials gathered when forests are cleared and trees are trimmed).

All of these sources, however, fail to meet needs and artificial trees are rejected by some. The result is widespread theft of public trees, large numbers within cities themselves and still larger numbers in the wilds. This is harming spruce supplies in the republic and must be halted.

The author then goes on to discuss one possible solution to the problem. Republic Christmas tree plantations, first begun in 1976 and where 4.5 million trees have been planted (3.4 million more will be planted in the next 4 years). These farms will soon be supplying republic needs. However, Moldabergenov continues, since spruce are so slow growing there is a need to carefully reexamine Christmas tree distribution to reduce use even after the tree farms come into production. He also suggests more use of reusable "live" trees.

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TURKMEN SSR

CENTRAL ASIAN SHIPPING DIRECTOR ON KARAKUM CANAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 18 December 1981 p 4 carries a 700-word interview with K.A. Yesin, director of the Central Asian Shipping Administration, on the commissioning of the ship "Magtymguly," built by the Aral'sk shipyards for use on the Karakum Canal. "The 'Magtymguly' and similar ships operate between Bashsaka and Nichka." This section of the canal was opened to freighter traffic in the spring of 1981.

NAVIGABLE PORTION OF KARAKUM CANAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 29 December 1981 p 4 carries a 150-word article on the opening of a department store which operates on a ship along the "better than 450 kilometer navigable part of the canal....In the future an 820 kilometer section of the 1,100 kilometer Karakum Canal will be navigable....Ashkhabad will become a port. Intensive work is being done to widen and deepen the canal."

TURKMEN CHARGES WEST EXPLOITS ISLAMIC REVIVAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 18 December 1981 p 2 carries a 1,400-word article by K. Bagdasarov, director of the Philosophy and Law Section for Scientific Communism and Foreign Ideology of the TSSR Academy of Sciences, on "Islam in the Plans of Anticommunism." It is claimed that "using Islam is a component element in the strategy of imperialism.... But the source of revolutionary national liberation democratic movements is not religion, but real economic, political and cultural ideological factors. According to reasons emerging from factors specific to the historical growth of Iran, the fact that the anti-imperialistic movement was led by Muslim clergy is a different question." Among other factors in Iran was the "nonexistence of legal opposition parties under the conditions of a despotic regime." The clergy constituted the only group able to lead the opposition.

PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL WORK

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 December 1981 p 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the importance of communist educational work as conducted by primary party organizations. "The goal of party education consists of teaching revolutionary theory, a command of USSR internal and external policy, an implacable view of bourgeois ideology...." Among organizations having major shortcomings in this area are the Chardzhou docks.

CULTURE TRADE UNION HOLDS CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 December 1981 p 3 carries a 1,100-word report by J. Nuryev on the XI Conference of the cultural trade union workers on "work conducted to improve leadership of the cultural workers' trade union over trade union organizations...." There are shortcomings in many sectors: "some theaters, culture houses, clubs and museums are not satisfying the growing demands of the workers." This is "a fault of the trade union organizations" which "inadequately conduct ideological and political education among their members."

LAWS AGAINST CORRUPTION STRENGTHENED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 11 December 1981 p 2 carries a 2,000-word article by General-Major R. Berdiev, TSSR Minister of Internal Affairs, on the Decree of 20 October 1981 which strengthened Articles 173 and 176 of the TSSR Criminal Code. "It is directed against dishonest people working in stores, food factories, ateliers, shops, technical service stations, medical administrations, ticket offices, hotels and similar places." In the past, the MVD could only write letters to the administrations concerned; now they can institute direct action.

PASSPORT PRIVILEGES CLARIFIED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 December 1981 p 4 carries a 600-word article by A. Kaprielov, deputy chief of the Passport Section of the TSSR MVD, on the importance of possessing a passport. However, "certain citizens, with the goal of getting a new 'clean' document, create situations wherein they intentionally 'lose' their passports." These people are subject to a fine.

SOVIETS MUST EXERT RIGHTS TO ASSURE ECONOMIC GROWTH

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 9 December 1981 p 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the role of the Soviets of Peoples Deputies in assuring the pace of economic growth. "Industries of the republic have produced more than 11 million rubles above the plan for the first 10 months of this year....However, some local soviets do not make use of their rights and laws in assuring complex growth in their territory." As a result, a number of local soviets "are unable to achieve high results in industrial and agricultural production." It is recommended that they make use of the "great role of Soviet sessions, and joint commissions of Soviets and deputies."

DOCUMENTARY ON KARAKUM CANAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 9 December 1981 p 1 carries a 100-word announcement on the documentary film "Captains of the Karakum," directed and produced by Cherkez Shamyradov. It focuses on the shipping route between Bashsaka and Mary.

NEW CANAL EXCAVATION WORK AHEAD OF PLAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 December 1981 p 1 carries a 200-word report by Sh. Mammedov on excavation work being done in Krasnovodsk Oblast between Gyzylarbat, Garrygala, Gyzyletrek and Asenguly (on the Caspian) by 'Turkmenremvodstroy.' Pumping stations are now being built to supply underground water to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Work is ahead of schedule.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TURKMEN STATE ART SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 26 December 1981 p 4 carries a 1,200-word article by Aykhan Nyyazgeldiev, director of the Shota Rusteveli Turkmen State Art School, on the school's 50th anniversary. Beginning under Russian leadership, the school soon acquired a Turkmen character. As is pointed out, under Islam "it was forbidden to depict the human figure." As for the present, art has disentangled itself "from the confusion of the spiderweb of religion." There are now nine departments at the school.

CSO: 1830/315

UZBEK SSR

UZBEK ESSAY REVIEWS PARTY COMPOSITION, PRINCIPLES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 December 1981 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,100-word essay by Prof-Dr of History S. Tatiboyev entitled "The CPSU in Conditions of Developed Socialism." The essay deals with the class composition of the party structure of the Soviet Union and of Soviet Uzbekistan. The CPSU recruits from the basic classes and social strata of society, among which the worker class is in the forefront. Workers form 43.4 percent of the CPSU. Kolkhoz workers, who together with industrial workers form the political foundation of Soviet society, now number 2.24 million, or 12.8 percent of the CPSU. Women, whose role in the CPSU and Soviet society continues to grow, now form 26.5 percent of the CPSU. The party places an accent on young members--73 percent of recruits in the last 5 years have been komsomol youths. The composition of the CPSU also reflects the multinational nature of the Soviet state. For example, the Communist Party of Uzbekistan has representatives of 86 nationalities and subnationalities, of whom Uzbeks form 60.9 percent. During 1978-1980, workers formed 51.6 percent of those admitted into ranks of CPUz, farm workers formed 19.6 percent, economic specialists 24.1 percent, and management apparatus workers 3.6 percent. The Politburo of the CPSU also reflects in its composition the multinational nature of the party. The Central Committee of the CPSU always seeks to increase the role and responsibility of republic, regional, oblast and lower party organizations. It adheres to the party principles of "internal democracy," "democratic centralism," and close contacts between center and local organizations. Since the 26 April 1979 decree of the CC CPSU calling for improvement in ideological and political indoctrination work, many sectors and fields of ideological work have been reconstructed, particularly those connected with party study and publicization of party policies. It is especially important now to stress the experience of world socialism and the progress of the world revolution, the history of the international workers movement, the present stage of the general crisis of capitalism, and current international relations. It is also important to focus attention on unfinished work in the field of social sciences, as problems of political economy, social effects of the scientific-technological revolution, and features of political life within society. The essay concludes with the information that the CPSU Program adopted at the 22d Congress in 1961 is undergoing revisions that will be presented at the 27th Congress.

UZBEK EDITORIAL CITES PARTY MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 December 1981 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word editorial entitled "Great Leader and Leading Force." The editorial notes nearly a generation of the Soviet people has grown up since the construction of a developed socialist society in the USSR. The CPSU, which consists of the finest workers, farmers and intellectuals, has played a major role in this as the leading political force and the militant vanguard of the entire Soviet people. Between the 25th and 26th Party Congresses, the ranks of the CPSU grew by 1.8 million members, and today comprise close to 17.5 million people, of whom 43.4 percent are workers, 12.8 percent are kolkhoz workers, and 43.8 percent are members of the intelligentsia, management apparatus, and military. The membership of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan has also grown in recent years and today comprises 570,000 people, whose leadership is evident in the fact that Uzbekistan is approaching the 6 million tons of cotton mark for the second straight year.

TASHKENT OBKOM DIRECTS PARTKOMS TO HEED NEWSPAPERS, CITIZENS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 December 1981 carries on page 2 a 200-word editorial comment under the "They Reply to 'SOVET OZBEKISTONI'" rubric entitled "Attention to Letters Will Increase." The item states that the editorial office received a number of petitions and complaints during 1980-1981 from Yangiyul, Chinaz, Orzhonikidze, Tashkent and Bostanlyk Rayons of Tashkent Oblast, and sent out investigative inquiries to party and soviet organizations in those rayons. However, despite several notifications, these organizations never replied. consequently, the newspaper informed the Tashkent Obkom about the situation and requested that shortcomings in working with citizens' letters be eliminated. Tashkent Obkom Secretary A. Khodzhayev convened a meeting of the Politburo to discuss the matter. It sharply criticized the neglectful organizations, adopted a set of measures, and assigned their execution to city and rayon partkoms and local soviets. The measures were aimed at paying proper attention to the letters, petitions and complaints of citizens, and to the warning signals of the press.

DZHIZAK OBKOM CHIEF ANNOUNCES COTTON HARVEST SUCCESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 December 1981 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by T. Boymirov, first secretary of the Dzhizak Obkom, entitled "The Generosity of Steppe Workers." Boymirov announces that workers of Dzhizak Oblast have reached their harvest goal of 360,000 tons of cotton, 80 percent of which was of first grade quality, and 83 percent of which was harvested by machine. Total harvest was 40,000 tons more than in 1980. Boymirov expresses his appreciation to Uzbek Party Chief Sharaf Rashidov, whose valuable counsel and practical assistance was of great benefit to cotton workers. He cites several especially productive rayons: Arnasay Rayon, whose 60,000 tons was 31,000 tons over its 1975 yield, and Dustlik Rayon, which harvested 90 percent of its 80,000 tons by machine, a figure that boosted the oblast into second place in machine harvesting in the republic. Oblast and rayon partorgs carried out all the necessary political and ideological works aimed at accelerating the pace of the harvest.

Labor collectives of Tashkent City helped during the harvest "out of loyalty to Leninist principles of 'Hammer and Sickle' cooperation and friendship, and we are sincerely grateful for their help."

KHOREZM OBKOM CHIEF ANNOUNCES COTTON HARVEST SUCCESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 December 1981 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by M. Khudoyberganov, first secretary of the Khorezm Obkom, entitled "Result of Shockwork." Khudoyberganov announces that Khorezm Oblast cotton workers have reached their harvest goal of 420,000 tons, 90 percent of which was of first grade quality. Success was due to peerless courage of farmers, who were supported by the very substantial material and technical help of the party and government and by the organizational work of party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations. Success was also due to the decisions of the party and government to intensively develop cotton cultivation and to the precepts of Leonid Brezhnev which served as guidelines to workers. An important role was also played by the "Appeal to Cotton Workers" of the republic party and government which spurred workers on to express their boundless loyalty to their patriotic and internationalist debt at a time when they were confronted by the devastating effects of spring storms. This year, the oblast also took another step toward the realization of the most important task in the republic's economy, that of the complete mechanization of cotton cultivation. The first secretary then acknowledges the "Hammer and Sickle" solidarity between urban and rural workers, and expressly thanks cotton workers of Karakalpak ASSR and Tashauz Oblast of Turkmen SSR for their help during the harvest.

FERGANA OBKOM CHIEF ANNOUNCES COTTON HARVEST SUCCESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 December 1981 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Kh. Umarov, first secretary of the Fergana Obkom, entitled "Year of Great Successes." Umarov announces that Fergana cotton workers have reached their harvest goal of 590,000 tons. He begins the article with a quote from a speech by Brezhnev that stated that every republic in the Soviet Union has its special place in the Soviet economy and that, without lessening the importance of other sectors of its economy, Uzbekistan's special place is in cotton cultivation. Umarov then cites various collective farms that excelled during the harvest, noting that they also excel in other economic areas besides cotton. He praises the contribution of Fergana's specialists and agronomists, and remarks that the number of skilled middle level specialists is growing in rural areas. While a yield of 40 centners per hectare is considered a good mark in the republic, Fergana farms routinely reach this mark and many produce yields of 50-60 centners per hectare. He concludes that workers in Fergana Oblast also fulfill their assignments in other economic sectors with honor.

SURKHANDARYA OBKOM CHIEF ANNOUNCES COTTON HARVEST SUCCESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 December 1981 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by A. Karimov, first secretary of the Surkhandarya Obkom, entitled "Generous Harvest." Karimov announces that

Surkhandarya Oblast cotton workers reached their harvest goal of 500,000 tons, including 230,000 tons of fine fiber cotton. The success was also discussed by V. Mikhaylov, second secretary of the Surkhandarya Obkom, in PRAVDA VOSTOKA on 18 December 1981 on page 3. Karimov attributes the successful harvest to the care shown by the party and government, and on an individual basis, to the fatherly concern of Leonid Brezhnev. In addition, success was due to the heroic work of the people and to the activism of party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations. A critical factor in the continuing struggle for successful cotton cultivation in the Surkhan valley is the centuries-long shortage of water, but thanks to the initiative of the party and government steps have been taken to construct and expand canals and reservoirs in the area.

UZBEK MINISTRY OF POWER INVESTIGATED BY PROSECUTORS OFFICE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 December 1981 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by A. Poplavskiy, UzSSR deputy prosecutor, entitled "Let's Take Care of Material Wealth." Poplavskiy states that republic prosecutor organs have conducted an investigation of how the party and government decree of 30 June 1981 concerning economizing on raw materials, fuel, energy and other material resources is being observed, particularly by enterprises subordinate to the UzSSR Ministry of Power and Electrification. Results of the investigation show that many enterprises are wasting gas, oil products, electricity, and heating fuels. Ministry enterprises consumed 30,400 tons too much of conventional fuels during the first 9 months of 1981. Steps are not being taken to ensure that vehicle fleets consume fuel efficiently, and a great deal of fuel is being stolen or used for unofficial purposes. For example, more than 17,000 rubles worth of fuel was stolen at the Takhiatash GRES, and more than 3,000 liters of gasoline was used for unofficial trips to various cities at the Angren GRES. Prosecutor organs have already brought to justice a number of people for theft or waste of gasoline and diesel fuel this year. For example, Bukharan prosecutors have fined 20 people a total of 3,786 rubles for misuse of fuel. Republic prosecutors have conducted some 350 investigations from January through October of 1981. They have sent more than 120 directives and investigative files to party, soviet and economic organizations, which have resulted in the disciplining of close to 100 people, the fining of 55 people, and the criminal prosecution of 6 people. On 3 December 1981, the republic prosecutors office sent a letter detailing the results of its investigation to the Ministry of Power and Electrification. As a result, five people were disciplined, and the director of the Syrdarya GRES was fired.

MEAT THIEVES DRAW STIFF PRISON TERMS IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 December 1981 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by newspaper correspondent O. Hakimov entitled "Parasites Punished." The article details the results of the trial of criminals who were arrested following an article that appeared in SOVET OZBEKISTONI on 17 December 1980. A cook named T. Ahmadjonov at a restaurant at the Margilan Railroad Station and a forwarding agent named Gh. Azizov at this station conspired to steal shipments of meat. When caught, 1,342 kilograms of meat were found in a freezer in the home of Ahmadjonov. At an open court session of the Fergana Oblast Court, Deputy Chairman M. Mahmudov sentenced Ahmadjonov to 9 years in a forced labor camp and Azizov to 7 years in prison.

UZBEK DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 December 1981 carries on page 1 a 700-word interview with Ivan Timofeyevich Steblovskiy, UzSSR deputy minister of agriculture, by a newspaper correspondent entitled "Table Full of Delicacies." In reply to a rhetorical question about 1981 being a year filled with courage and victory, Steblovskiy agrees that Uzbek cotton workers have shown great courage in bringing in a harvest that approaches 6 million tons of cotton in the face of severe weather setbacks. The correspondent then says: "When you say Uzbekistan, you think of cotton. But our republic's production of vegetable, potato, grape and melon produce is increasing each year as well." Steblovskiy replies with figures: 1.68 million tons of vegetables, 171,000 tons of potatoes, 622,000 tons of melons, 339,000 tons of fruit, and 423,000 tons of grapes were grown in 1981. The correspondent asks what measures are being taken to satisfy the growing demand of the growing population for vegetables, melons, fruits and grapes. Steblovskiy answers that a broad program of sovkhozes which will specialize in these products is being implemented, storage and distribution problems are receiving close attention, and yields and quality are increasing thanks to the introduction of advanced agrotechnical methods. However, a considerable amount of work remains to be done in these areas, particularly in raising the volume of raisin production and in the number of citrus trees. Steblovskiy concludes the interview by pointing out that potato growing has increased in recent years. In 1981, around 171,000 tons of potatoes were dug, but by 1985, plans call for 522,000 tons.

UZBEK IRRIGATION, SIBERIAN RIVERS DISCUSSED BY WATER EXPERTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 31 December 1981 carries on page 2 an 800-word review of the four volume work OZBEKISTON IRRIGATSIYASI [UZBEKISTAN IRRIGATION--title given in Uzbek] (Tashkent: "Fan," 1975-1981) by S. Ziyodullayev, chairman of the Council for the Study of Production Forces of the AS UzSSR, and E. Rahimov, director of the Department for Water Problems of this Council, entitled "Uzbekistan Irrigation." The reviewers cite Lenin's 12 May 1918 decree on the allocation of 50 million rubles for irrigation works in Turkestan, and note that the development of Uzbekistan's agriculture, above all its cotton cultivation, is based on the irrigation and reclamation of land. With this in mind, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the UzSSR assigned the Council for the Study of Production Forces the task of selecting authors and preparing for publication the collective work "Uzbekistan Irrigation," under the general editorship of A. Sadykov, president of the AS UzSSR. A wide range of sources were utilized in the compilation of the work, including specialized monographs, letters from expedition members, technical plans of water projects and report materials of institutes, ministries and other offices. The completed work consists of 4 volumes, contains 60 maps and charts, and some 1,500 photographs and illustrations. It deals with the historical and modern state of water resources and irrigation in Uzbekistan. It is relevant not only to the construction of water works in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR, but also to the needs of developing countries. The reviewers state that Uzbek Party Chief, who has frequently stressed the importance of water and irrigation for Uzbekistan's economy, also provided great assistance and encouragement in the compilation of the work. They add that "the decisively crucial factor in the socioeconomic development of all of Central Asia and in the fulfillment of the country's food program is the diversion of a portion of the waters of Siberian rivers to Central Asia." In their judgment, the work is "a great event in Soviet science."

KARAKUL BREEDING PROBLEMS FAULT OF FERTILITY SERUM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 December 1981 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by newspaper special correspondent Nomoz Sa"dullayev entitled "Stock and Breed." The correspondent examines the current situation of breeding of karakul sheep [a breed whose young have very curly black fleece that is made into hats] in Uzbekistan. While the quality of karakul pelts has improved in recent years, it is still substandard due to the inconsistent application of "SZhK" serum [defined as a serum (syvorotka) prepared from the blood of a mare in foal]. Both scholars and journalists have begun to speak out against the use of "SZhK." Sa"dullayev asked a shepherd from Nurata Rayon in Samarkand Oblast whether he supports its use. The shepherd says that he talked to a specialist who told him that "SZhK" is no longer being used in some countries outside the USSR and even in some Soviet republics because its use leads to smaller and weaker sheep, as well as to many still-born lambs. Moreover, whereas 30-40 years ago a cap (telpak) could be made from one skin, now it takes two skins. So far as the future of karakul breeding is concerned, the shepherd states: "This is the homeland of karakul breeding. It's a question of the honor of our country (yurt)." The correspondent continues to say that substandard karakul pelts form 15-42 percent of those pelts produced on the nearly 90 republic economies engaged in karakul breeding in 1980. Moreover, some of those economies use "SZhK" as though they were afflicted with "alcoholism." The only way to assure high quantity and quality meat and wool is to use the serum incrementally and consistently. Asserting that workers at Samarkand's All-Union Karakul Breeding Scientific Research Institute need help, Sa"dullayev recalls that at the 3d international symposium of karakul breeders held in Sarmarkand in autumn 1975 specialists from Kazakhstan revealed that their karakul economy is entirely mechanized. Sa"dullayev concludes that their methods should be introduced in Uzbekistan.

TASHKENT INSTITUTE SUPPORTS BIOLOGICAL HERBICIDE RESEARCH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 December 1981 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Professor E. Shaykhov, rector of the Tashkent Agricultural Institute, entitled "Research Scale." Shaykhov begins by noting that the Institute has 600 teachers, 26 professors and Drs of Science, and 220 Docents and Candidates of Science, and that the practical application of its research benefits not only Uzbekistan but all the fraternal republics of Central Asia. Its research is focused on cotton cultivation, and includes investigation of biological methods of plant protection. One such project, begun in 1970, is being conducted by Professor R. Olimjonov, corresponding member of the AS UzSSR, and Docent A. Hamroyev. It involves research on integrated control systems for use of herbicides, including the use of a water soluable sulpher powder developed by Hamroyev. The powder has been tested for 6 years in Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, and is 92-100 percent effective against spiders and 78-86 percent effective against cotton plant aphis (phylloxera). For every 1 million hectares to which this powder was applied, 10 million rubles could be saved. Shaykhov concludes by saying that the Institute has more than 40 research contracts with a total of 38 organizations, including the Ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetables, and Forestry Industries, the All-Union Fertilizer Scientific Research Institute, and the Soil Analysis Institute imeni V.V. Dokuchayev.

UZBEKS PLEDGE FURTHER WORK IN NONCHERNOZEM ZONE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 31 December 1981 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by newspaper special correspondent J. Kholqosimov entitled "Virgin Land of Russia." The correspondent, who contributes nearly monthly reports on the Uzbeks working the Ivanovo and Novgorod Oblasts of the RSFSR, begins this last report of 1981 with a comparison between the rich experience that Uzbeks have gained in land reclamation work in the steppe regions of Uzbekistan and in the swampy wastes of the Nonchernozem Zone. He states that Uzbeks have pledged to carry out 150 million rubles worth of contract work in Ivanovo and Novgorod Oblasts during the 11th FYP. In addition, they will clear 65,000 hectares of land, and put up 100,000 square meters of housing. Uzbeks annually expand their work in the Nonchernozem Zone "out of loyalty to traditions of friendship, brotherhood and mutual cooperation." Moreover, the apartment buildings they are constructing in Ivanovo and Novgorod villages "have become as dear to them as our motherland [Uzbekistan]."

REORIENTATION, TRAINING OF UZBEK RURAL LABOR SURPLUS (ADVOCATED)

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 December 1981 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,200-word essay by Prof Dr of Economics A. Abdughaniyev entitled "Production Potential." The first half of this essay deals with means of expanding production forces and fully utilizing production potential through economizing and higher productivity. These measures will be especially critical in light of the expected decline in the labor force through most of the USSR that will enter production during the 1980's. Abdughaniyev points out that whereas the labor force in the USSR grew by 18 percent in the 1970's, it is expected to grow by only 3.8 percent in the 1980's. Most of this increase will come from the four Central Asian republics, whose populations are growing at a rapid rate. He remarks that "this situation demands a resolution to the problem of the efficient utilization of the labor force in the Central Asian union republics not only from the viewpoint of the best interests of these republics, but also for the sake of more fully assuring the complete development of the single All-Union national economy." He proposes the following ways to deal with this problem in the Uzbek SSR: "There are numerous individuals engaged in work in the home or on private plots, but who are not drawn into social production in Uzbekistan. Most of them are in rural areas. This means that it will be necessary, first of all, to draw these people into social production by building filials of large industrial enterprises in rural areas and in this way bringing about a continuous development of communal and public services for them, and secondly to train many more skilled cadres from among young boys and girls, especially from among rural youths, and in this way draw them into production.

PROBLEMS WITH YOUTH OCCUPATIONAL COUNSELING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 December 1981 carries on page 4 a 300-word unsigned article entitled "Let's Show Concern for Young Cadres." The article reports topics and problems discussed at a meeting of the republic interagency council for occupational counseling of youth. Kh.S. Sultonov, UzSSR deputy minister for the Food Industry, stressed in his report that definite progress had been made by enterprises subordinate to his ministry in the development of an educational program in which more than 4,000 young workers had been put in contact with experienced educators who speak with them about occupations. On the other hand, Sultonov acknowledged the existence of a number of shortcomings in the work of such councils. For one thing, their members do not learn enough about the business of occupational counseling and job placement. Moreover, such councils have been organized in only one-third of the enterprises subordinate to the ministry, and some of these function in name only. Nor do these councils devote enough attention to raising the general educational level of youths, or to filling their free time with worthwhile activities. As a result, the number of truancies is increasing and the loss of work time continues unchecked. Councils of republic ministries and agencies and of the oblasts and Tashkent City have been instructed to increase their supervision over this work.

UZBEK EDITION OF LABOR LAW ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 December 1981 carries on page 5 a 200-word notice of the publication of an encyclopedia entitled MEHNAT HUQUQI [LABOR LAW] under the "Books For Your World" rubric. The notice states that economic leaders are aware that labor law problems sometimes arise and can be difficult to resolve. Letters have been sent to the newspaper editorial office asking about various aspects of labor law. Now, the Main Editorial Office of the Uzbek Soviet Encyclopedia has published an encyclopedia called MEHNAT HUQUQI, which is an Uzbek translation and revision of a Russian language work published by "Izdatel'stvo 'Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya.'" The nearly 1,000 articles on labor law and social security incorporate the latest laws, as well as the new USSR Constitution and directives based on materials of the 26th Congress. Some articles were rewritten in the course of the translation to reflect the Uzbek SSR Codex of Labor Law, and the book includes a few articles that deal specifically with the labor law of Uzbekistan.

CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES EXHORTED TO MEET 1981 GOALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 December 1981 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "Plan Discipline Is Sacred." The editorial notes that not everything that could be done has been done by some republic enterprises, construction and transportation organizations to organize operations, strengthen plan discipline and assure that plan assignments are fulfilled. Weak and irresolute leadership leads to low production volumes among some collectives, a situation that is especially apparent in enterprises of the Ministries of Construction Materials Industry, Installation and Special Construction Work, and Cotton Cleaning Industry. Oblast, rayon and city partkoms must evaluate the actions of leaders of the enterprises that have been consistently violating plan discipline. Finally, the editorial urges the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Motor Transport, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the Kashkadarya Obispolkom, and the Tashkent Gorispolkom to speed up construction work on projects under their jurisdiction, since there is still sufficient time left in 1981 to meet their plan assignments.

UZBEK MINISTRY OF MOTOR TRANSPORT CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 December 1981 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by M. Inoyatov, Inspector in the Transportation Department of the UzSSR People's Control Committee, entitled "Service to Passengers Shall Be Improved." The article notes that despite improvements in the transportation sector, the public transportation needs of the population are still not being satisfied. Numerous bus routes are erratic and too many bus stations are deplorably filthy. Bus drivers collect fares from passengers and keep the money themselves. Drivers of 24 of the 125 buses checked during this investigation kept back fare money for themselves, a total of 212 rubles. An average of 80 buses per day are not sent out on routes. In August 1981 alone, Tashkent routes were short more than 140 buses. Bus services in Tashkent are especially bad--more than 16 percent of Tashkent buses are late by 30 minutes to 2 hours per day. Absenteeism and shirking run high in Tashkent motor garages. In the first 8 months of 1981, 46,800 workdays were lost, which translates to a loss of 195 drivers per day. The UzSSR Ministry of Motor Transport is clearly not taking the necessary steps to assure that such shortcomings are eliminated. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 December 1981 carries on page 2 a 200-word reply signed by A.F. Gavrilov, minister of motor transport, under the "They Reply to 'SOVET OZBEKISTONI'" rubric. The reply states that the People's Control Committee's materials were discussed at a meeting of the ministry's collegium. Measures were adopted to improve running of buses, to increase number of buses on routes, and to halt breaches of financial and transportation discipline by drivers.

CENTRAL ASIAN ELECTRICAL POWER NETWORK DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI 8 December 1981 carries on page 2 a 500-word interview with Mikhail Nikolayevich Vasnetsov, chief of the Controller's Office for the Management of the Central Asian Interconnected Power System, by an unidentified UzTAG correspondent entitled "Rivers of Light' Afire." The interview begins with the citation of an UzTAG release stating that energy has begun to flow along a 500 kilovolt power line from Mari GRES in Turkmenistan to Karakul in Uzbekistan. Asked to comment, Vasnetsov confirms that this new line is one of hundreds of kilometers of electric power lines that have been stretched between the republics to meet ever-increasing demands for electric power. For example, a 500 kilovolt power line connects the Nurek GRES in Tadzhikistan with Regar City [TaSSR], and Regar with Guzar [UzSSR], and Guzar with Shirin [UzSSR]. The Mari GRES-Karakul power line is 386 kilometers long, and was installed by workers of the Tashkent "Sredazelektroset'stroy" and the Moscow "Spetsset'stroy." It has great importance for the economy of Central Asia. First of all, the Mari GRES, which is the largest power station in Turkmenistan, is now connected via this line to the Zarafshan Valley where the chemical and mining and metallurgy industries are undergoing intensive development. Secondly, the energy from the Mari GRES will be sent south from Karakul to the Karshi Steppe, where a huge pumping station has been built, and will provide energy for development there. Third, this line makes it possible to considerably improve the operation of the Nurek, Syrdarya, Tuktagul and Tashkent power stations which are combined into the Central Asian mutually interrelated energy system. Vasnetsov concludes with the remark that "fraternal Turkmenistan is contributing to the 'electrical factories' of Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan and Kirgizia."

HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN SAID TO HAVE BRIGHT FUTURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 December 1981 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word article by G. Varvarin, chief of the main administration of GESs and electric power plants of the UzSSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, T. Kisenkova, director of the Tashkent GES Network, and E. Khojayev, newspaper correspondent, entitled "Your Home Will Be Filled With Light." The article is published in connection with the upcoming 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and mostly reviews the history of the construction of power works in Uzbekistan since the 1920's. Toward the end of the article, the authors note that the 11th Five-Year Plan calls for peaking of construction work on Angren GRES No 2 and Tallimardzhan GRES, for increased use of the Tuyamuyin and Andizhan GES's, and for moving ahead with the construction of the Mubarak TETs. They conclude with the remark that in the first three quarters of 1981, a total of 25.6 billion kilowatt hours of electric power were generated in the republic, which represents an increase of 5 percent over the same period of 1980.

DIRECTORS OF CENTRAL ASIAN GAS INDUSTRY FILIAL REPRIMANDED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 December 1981 carries on page 2 a 900-word unsigned article under the "At the UzSSR People's Control Committee" rubric entitled "Scientific Findings Are for Production." The article states that the Committee has investigated the way the Central Asian Filial of the All-Union Gas Industry Scientific Research Institute subordinate to the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry is following instructions to increase the usefulness and to accelerate the introduction into production of its scientific research. Results of the investigation show that the filial has serious deficiencies in the planning, execution and application of its research. Over the past 5 years, only 14 of the filial's 39 research projects (36 percent) have been introduced into production. The other 25 projects have no practical utility at all. The ratio of benefit for every ruble spent on research fell from 1.73 to .53 rubles during the last 5 years. Waste of money, material resources, equipment and transportation has become habitual at the filial. Z. Tolibjonov, the filial's deputy director for science, has neglected his leadership duties, and is far too lenient in cases of waste or theft of money and material resources and of useless research. Because of his fawning over researchers, 27,000 rubles of state money has been spent without any benefit at all. A Samighov, the filial's deputy director for general problems, has also permitted waste and misuse of materials and funds, thanks which 32,000 rubles of state money has been thrown away. V. Ponomaryova, the filial's chief accountant, does not use her authority to put a stop to this, and her account books are in complete disorder. D. Ahmedov, the filial's director, does not get involved in production and economic problems, nor in those of planning and improving research. Having carefully reviewed this situation, the UzSSR People's Control Committee issues a public reprimand to Ahmedov, Tolibjonov, Samighov and Ponomaryova, and others, for permitting numerous deficiencies to take place. The article concludes with the statement: "In order to partially compensate the state for the loss it has incurred, Director D. Ahmedov and Deputy Director A. Samighov have been docked for 3 months pay, and Deputy Director Z. Tolibjonov and Chief Accountant V. Ponomaryova have been docked for 2 months pay."

NEWSPAPER PREVIEWS 1982 COVERAGE FOR UZBEK READERSHIP

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 31 December 1981 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word editorial from the SOVET OZBEKISTONI Editorial Board entitled "To Our Dear Readers." The editorial is an annual end-of-the-year message to readers about what they can expect to read about in 1982. The primary topic of coverage will be the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the implementation of the Leninist nationality policy: "The great Lenin's party and the great Russian people, loving elder brother of all peoples in our country, have endowed us with our happiness for which we show our sincere gratitude to the glorious Communist Party and the profoundly intelligent Russian people." The editorial also notes that some 26,000 letters and items were received by the editorial office from citizens during 1981, and that approximately 20,000 of them were used in the newspaper. Finally, the editorial provides subscription figures for 1982: Fergana Oblast--91,000 subscribers; Andizhan--88,000; Samarkand--73,000; Namangan--71,000; Tashkent Oblast and city--84,000; Kashkadarya Oblast--57,000; Surkhandarya--53,000; Bukhara--52,000; Khorezm--46,000; Karakalpak ASSR--35,000; Dzhizak Oblast--23,000; Syrdarya--23,000; other republics--35,500; kiosks--46,600 (including 14,000 in Tashkent City). Altogether, SOVET OZBEKISTONI will have a daily run of 778,000 copies in 1982.

TASHKENT TELETOWER TO BROADEN COMMUNICATIONS CAPACITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 December 1981 carries on page 4 a large photograph of the Tashkent teletower with a 600-word accompanying article by Sh. Mirhabibov and A. Qorjovov entitled "Grand Symbol of Brotherhood." The article begins with the observation that Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation clearly exemplify the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR. While Uzbeks are at work clearing swamps in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR, workers of the RSFSR are doing construction work in the UzSSR. For example, the Tashkent TV tower is being erected by workers of Assembly Administration No 26 of the "Spetsstal'konstruktsiya" Trust of Leningrad. This teleradio communications center will make it possible to broadcast 5 programs of television and 4 of radio, which will increase the present capacity of Tashkent communications facilities by 2.5 times. Workers have pledged to deliver the tower for use as planned in the first half of 1982.

KARAKALPAKISTAN CAPITAL FACES WINTER SHORT OF CLEAN WATER, HEAT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 December 1981 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by newspaper correspondent R. Yeshimbetov entitled "Winter Worries." The correspondent acknowledges that striking changes have taken place in Nukus in recent years, including new buildings and institutes, but nonetheless consumer services are pitiably bad and preparations for the winter are poor. He talked with many people at responsible organizations, all of whom pointed the finger of blame in one direction: "The city water problem must be quickly solved. That is the only way to improve sanitation conditions in Nukus and to have a decent winter." Asked about this problem, B. Polvoniyozov, chief engineer of the city "Vodokanal," admitted that the complaint was legitimate. In summer and fall, water won't reach above the third floor of apartment buildings, and sometimes not even above the second floor, because industrial enterprises in the northern part of the city draw off too much water to meet their own needs. Moreover, the city's water filtering station is designed for 24,000 cubic meters of water, which is way below the needs of the population. Construction of another filtering station with a capacity of 50,000 cubic meters of water was begun in 1979, but its pace is lagging behind due to nondelivery of equipment and materials. A. Bobonazarov, first secretary of Nukus Gorkom, and J. Abdumurodov, chairman of the Gorispolkom, sent a telegram to the UzSSR Ministry for Consumer Services, but not a word has been heard from them. Yeshimbetov also talked to city housing officials, who informed him that many buildings were damaged by wind and rain. Not only do they leak, but many are improperly heated, some not since 1969. Part of the problem is that underground water in Nukus impedes the normal functioning of heating lines. "Nukuskommunteploenergo" has begun the task of insulating these lines, but their work lags far behind. Yeshimbetov concludes that urgent measures must be taken by city party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations to correct the water and heating problems in the face of winter.

UZBEK WRITERS UNION TARGET OF CRITICISM, NEW APPOINTMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 December 1981 carries on pages 1 and 7 a 1,600-word editorial report entitled "On an Elevating Path." The article reports on the meeting of the Writers Union party organization, at which Writers Union Chairman Sarvar Azimov spoke critically of the state of children's literature, the quality of translation, and subordinate publications. In particular, he stated that there are serious shortcomings in the work of the journals SHARQ YULDUZI and ZVEZDA VOSTOKA and the newspaper OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in regard to the education of readers in an internationalist spirit. He also charged that the circle of contributors to these publications was too narrow, and that reviews of works and performances were too often partisan. The meeting elected a party bureau consisting of Sarvar Azimov, Kh. Abdusamatov, Yu. Kovalev, Kh. Niyazov, G. Nurullayeva, B. Parmuzin, S. Salayev, G. Talibov, T. Tola, A. Udalov, and R. Fayzi. Turab Tola was elected first secretary, and Yuriy Kovalev deputy secretary. Barot Boyqobilov, section director of the Culture Department of the CC CPUz, also attended the meeting. Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI 18 December 1981 page 7 also printed a brief report on a plenum held by the Writers Union Board, at which Oktam Usmanov and Jumaniyaz Jabbarov were elected secretaries to the Board, while Narmurad Narzullayev was removed; Aleksander Udalov was confirmed as chief editor of ZVESDA VOSTOKA, while Georgiy Vladimirov was removed from this position "at his own request"; and Erkin Vakhidov was confirmed as chief editor of the new journal YOSHLIK.

ALEKSANDR FADEYEV COMMEMORATED AS FRIEND OF UZBEK LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 December 1981 carries on page 3 several articles published in conjunction with the 80th anniversary of the date of birth of Aleksandr Fadeyev, a Russian writer of revolutionary fiction and later chairman of the USSR Union of Writers. The Uzbek writer Mirmuhsin, a 250-word remembrance, says that Fadeyev had befriended Uzbek writers Aybek, Hamid Alimjan, Ghafur Ghulam, Sharaf Rashidov, Kamil Yashin, and that Aybek had introduced Mirmushin to Fadeyev. The Uzbek writer Nazir Safarov, in a 1,000-word article entitled "Example of a Great Human Being," recalls the formation of the Uzbek Writers Union followed the Center example in 1932, when Fadeyev was head of its organizational committee, while Rahmat Majidiy was head of the Uzbek organizational committee. Safarov attended a meeting in Moscow toward the end of World War II chaired by Fadeyev "to discuss nominees for the Stalin Prize." The Uzbek scholar B. Imomov, in a 900-word article entitled "Always in the Ranks," remarks that Aybek was very much influenced by Fadeyev and even accompanied him on a trip to England in 1947. Moreover, Imomov cites an article that appears in SHARQ YULDUZI No 9, 1981, pp 228-229, which contains a passage in which Fadeyev speaks to a young writer named Sharaf Rashidov so: "I will give you some advice as though I were your older brother...." Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 25 December 1981 carries on pages 4 and 5 several more features devoted to Fadeyev, and a commemorative meeting convened by Sarvar Azimov was reported by UzTAG in PRAVDA VOSTOKA 26 December 1981 on page 1.

LINGUISTICS CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON HISTORICAL STUDY OF UZBEK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 December 1981 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by Candidate of Philology R. Qochqortoyeva, senior teacher in the General Linguistics Department of Tashkent State University, entitled "Forum for Linguists." The item states that a conference sponsored by the Pushkin Institute of Language and Literature of the UzSSR and Academy of Sciences and by Tashkent State University was held on 4 December to discuss "The 26th CPSU Congress and Current Problems of Uzbek Linguistics." Among topics discussed were the influence of Russian on Uzbek, the expansion of the social functions and the rapid development of the Uzbek literary language, and a series of phonological and syntactic problems. Speakers at the conference stressed the urgency of research on and publication of university textbooks, reference manuals and study programs on the history of the Uzbek language.

CHARGE OF 'RUSSIAN' REVOLUTION IN TURKESTAN CALLED FALSE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 December 1981 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word essay by Prof Dr of Law A.N. Mikhaylov entitled "Great Turning Point." The essay is published in connection with the upcoming

60th anniversary of the USSR, and specifically addresses the claim of bourgeois ideologists that the first soviets in Turkestan consisted solely of Russians, Mikhaylov states that from the 3d Regional Congress of Turkestan Soviets held on 15 November 1917, the Bolsheviks began to attract representatives of local nationalities to this government. As an example, there were 13 local representatives at the Fergana Oblast Congress of Soviets in December 1917, a pattern that began to develop in other regions. Local nationalities also began to enter the ranks of the Red Army. As of January 1918, there were 3,000 Red Guards in Tashkent, of which 600 were Uzbeks. During the "Ulema counterrevolution" in the old city of Tashkent in 1918, a detachment of 200 Uzbeks fought them. Moreover, 60 percent of the Kokand Red Guards were Uzbeks, Tadzhiks and Kirgiz. The 5th Congress of Turkestan Soviets, which was held in April 1918, adopted the Leninist nationality policy as a platform and also announced the formation of the Turkestan ASSR. Many local nationalities served in the TASSR government. In October 1919, the Turkestan Commission was formed by the RSFSR government and sent to Turkestan to implement Lenin's instructions, which included his admonition that correct relations with the peoples of Turkestan were of enormously great significance to the RSFSR. Armed with this, the Turkkommission cleaned out the chauvinists and nationalists from the TASSR government. In 1920, revolution set the stage for the Bukhara and Khorezm People's Soviet Republics. By 1924, most chauvinists and Basmachis had been liquidated, and conditions were right for national delimitation of Turkestan. Moscow dispatched Mikhail Kalinin to Central Asia to help in the preparations for national delimitation, which was accepted at the first congresses of the CPUz and CPTu in February 1925. In conclusion, Mikhaylov specifies that the establishment of the Turkestan, Bukhara and Khorezm Republics was the first stage, and that national delimitation was the second stage in the formation of statehood for Central Asian peoples.

EUROPEAN THEATER MISSILE REDUCTIONS SUBJECT OF UZBEK COMMENTARY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 11 December 1981 carries on page 7 a 700-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric entitled "In Word and in Deed." The commentary opens with remarks about the historic nature of Brezhnev's visit to West Germany, which was actually a "peace mission" that is of worldwide significance. Subsequently, talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe began between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva. The new elements in these talks are the proposals made by Brezhnev during his visit to West Germany which have the basic purpose of averting a nuclear holocaust. In essence, these proposals are: 1) the declaration of a moratorium on the development of new medium range missile in Europe, while, at the same time, the Soviet Union will unilaterally reduce its missiles provided that the Americans observe this moratorium; 2) the insistence that both sides reduce the number of their medium range missiles not by the dozens but by the hundreds; and 3) the declaration of Soviet readiness to negotiate the complete withdrawal of all medium range missiles aimed at targets in Europe by both sides. Since these proposals constitute a practical program that conform to the desires of all peoples, Shohismoilov feels that "now, everything depends on the American side." However, even as the talks in Geneva continue, President Reagan has demanded that the Soviet Union reduce its missiles unilaterally. Shohismoilov claims that "according to American military specialists" NATO already has a one and a half times superiority in nuclear arms over the Warsaw Pact. On top of this, a NATO session in Brussels has recently discussed the issue of stepping up the arms race on the pretext of a "Soviet military threat." The commentator concludes: "All of this shows that the words of U.S. leaders are one thing, and their deeds quite another."

SOVIET-INDIAN TIES SUPPORTED BY MILLIONS, SAYS UZBEK COMMENTATOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 December 1981 carries on page 3 a 500-word commentary by A. Roziyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section entitled "Tradition of the People." Roziyev recalls that Brezhnev's first visit to India was in December 1961 and his most recent was in December 1980. Consequently, December has become the month in which millions of Indians celebrate Soviet-Indian friendship. Presently, Roziyev states, they are participating in hundreds of meetings, lectures, symposia, photo exhibits, and film festivals devoted to the historical and modern ties between the two countries and to the very large role which Brezhnev is playing in the strengthening of friendship between the two great peoples. The commentator touches on the financial aid provided by the USSR to India and briefly alludes to the fact that Uzbekistan and other fraternal republics do their share in furthering plans for the economic progress of India.

UZBEK ACADEMICIAN RECORDS HIS REACTIONS TO AFGHANISTAN TRIP

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4, 11, 18, and 25 December 1981 carry on page 7 a four-part piece comprising 7,500 words by Vohid Zohidov, academician of the AS UzSSR, entitled "Fiery Afghanistan." The work is the result of a trip Zohidov made to Afghanistan in September 1981 as a member of a delegation of Soviet writers invited there by the Afghanistan Writers Union. Most of Part One records his impressions and fleeting thoughts as he flew over the country and landed at Kabul airport. He depicts the capital as calm, and comments on the women who are not wearing veils. Part Two reviews the early history of Soviet-Afghan ties in 1919-1921, accompanied by quotes from the appeal "To All Muslim Workers of Russia and the East," signed by Lenin in November 1917. He then conjures up the image of a liberated Afghan girl martyred during the Revolution. Part Three deals with Sulayman Laiq, an Afghan poet and presently president of the Afghan Academy of Sciences. Part Four is set in Herat, which gives rise to historical associations with great figures in Uzbek cultural history, particularly with Alisher Navai, the 15th century poet laureat of Herat and all of Central Asia, as well as the founder of Classical Uzbek Literature. Zohidov dwells on the recently adopted 10-year program for the study of Navai and his times in Afghanistan, and notes that the decision to do so was "reached through the initiative of Comrade Babrak Karmal." Zohidov also publishes a two-part publicistics piece entitled "Reflection of the Sun in a Drop [of Water]" and comprising 3,500 words in SOVET OZBEKISTONI 30 and 31 December 1981 on page 3. The two installments are roughly equivalent to Part Two of the longer piece, except that numerous passages are inserted, juxtaposed or differently worded in the SOVET OZBEKISTONI version.

TEN-YEAR PROGRAM TO LINK AFGHAN AND UZBEK LITERARY TRADITIONS BEGUN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 December 1981 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by UzTAG correspondent S. Frolova entitled "Navai's Works Being Published." Frolova reports that the Tashkent manuscripts of Navai's works which are to be prepared for publication in Afghanistan have arrived in that country. Their publication is to form a component in the 10-year study program of Navai and his age that was recently adopted by the Afghan government. According to A.P. Qayumov, director of the Institute of Manuscripts of the ASUzSSR, who took part in a recent conference in Kabul devoted to the program, all of Navai's works will be translated into Dariand Pashtu languages, along with scientific monographs devoted to Navai and his age written by scholars all over the world, as well as works written by Navai's contemporaries. This program has already begun with the publication in Pashtu translation of V.V. Barthold's Russian language monograph "Mir Alisher."

AMUDARYA BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS REACHES EIGHTH SPAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 December 1981 carries on page 3 a 100-word item entitled "Good News." The item states that the seventh span of the Amudarya bridge which will link Uzbekistan and Afghanistan has been installed by workers from the southern bank of the river. The workers will now begin to install the eighth span from the northern side. They have pledged to deliver the bridge for use in May 1982.

NEW STYLE, LESS LAVISH WEDDINGS ENCOURAGED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YASH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 9 December 1981 devotes all of p 3 to subject of weddings. One article (600 words) entitled "Beautiful Ceremonies Suit a Beautiful Life" tells of a settlement where lavish weddings have been eliminated, as have several other undesirable practices concerned with weddings. The credit for this is given to a [Wedding] Celebration Commission. There is a wedding palace where the celebrations are held. A few friends of the couple complete preparations for the party by 6:30 in the evening; the party begins at 7:00. At 11 the party is over and everyone goes home. A short article on the same page (200 words) recounts how great a burden lavish wedding parties used to be and how this has changed. Another article (250 words) by a director of a wedding palace tells how convenient and relatively inexpensive wedding parties are today. The wedding palace can accommodate 450-500 guests. Now it is possible to have a magnificent celebration for only 1,000 rubles; it used to cost (before it was possible to use the facilities of the wedding palace) 5,000 to 6,000 rubles. An article by the secretary of a kolkhoz komsomol organization (300 words) reports on weddings at the kolkhoz wedding palace. In contrast to the earlier practice when parties continued all night, they now end at 11 or 11:30 pm. This makes it possible to have the celebrations even at the peak times in the agricultural cycle. Young couples now go to the main square of the village to place flowers at the monuments to Marx, Engels and Lenin.

WHY SOME YOUNG PEOPLE STILL BELIEVE IN ISLAM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YASH LENINCHI in Uzbek 8 December 1981 carries on p 3 a 1,400-word article by Uyghun Shakirov (Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Docent) addressing the question of why Islam still has so many adherents among young people and the ways this should be combatted. Shakirov approaches the subject from the perspective of the importance of instilling correct ideology in young people and the way in which antireligious struggle fits into a proper upbringing. On the whole, Shakirov maintains, Islam is losing its influence in soviet Central Asia. He cites as proof of this an observation published in Islam in the Soviet Union (printed in Britain) to the effect that most people attending mosques in the USSR are over 60 years of age and that there are few workers and young people at religious services. Shakirov identifies some of the harmful aspects of religious attitudes, such as passivity and social pessimism. Shakirov divides young people into three categories: 1) confirmed atheists, 2) waverers and 3) religious believers. The first category is comprised of youth who do not believe in Islam, nor do they observe religious ceremonies. The second category is comprised of those who are not firm believers, are not familiar with the Koran and do not know a lot about the origins or performance of religious rituals and customs, but who in some way participate in religious observances. Because of the environment in which they live, these young people participate in some way in the observance of Ramadan, the celebration of the prophet Mohammed's birth, and in circumcision and religious wedding ceremonies. Certain young people use expressions such as "thank God," "God willing," while some say "Amen! God is great" upon finishing a meal. Even if they do not understand the significance of these words, their use of them can make it more difficult to eliminate their religious views. The reasons Shakirov cites that young people take part in Islamic practices include respect for elders and a desire to go along with what their friends are doing. Still others perform religious ceremonies considering they are customs or "national traditions." "They mistakenly feel that they must perform ceremonies [just] because they have been performed for centuries." Among this second group one encounters young people who do not understand the harm of modernized Islam and who look with indifference upon members of their work kollektiv and families who are believers.

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END

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

No. 1253

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1253

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KUNAYEV SPEECH AT CC CP KAZAKH FIFTH PLENUM

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Speech by D. A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU CC, first secretary of the CP of Kazakhstan CC, at the 5th Plenum of the CP of Kazakhstan CC: "Develop Initiative, Increase Militancy"]

[Text] Comrades!

Our plenum is discussing a question the importance of which is difficult to overestimate. In fact, on how well the republic's primary party organizations operate depends, to a most decisive degree, the practical fulfillment by it of the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress, the 15th CP of Kazakhstan Congress, as well as the advice and directives of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The primary party organizations comprise, as Vladimir Il'ich Lenin considered, the main unit of the party, linking it with the people, a unique kind of nucleus within and around which all practical, organization, and economic work is constructed. Speaking in images, these units constitute the living cells of a powerful organism, reflecting the forms and methods of the party's diverse, multi-faceted, and purposive activity with regard to guiding the life of a society of mature socialism on its confident path forward, as outlined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The principal thrust of the republican party organization's multi-form activity, as has already been justly noted at this plenum, must take place through the very basis of the party, which, in accordance with its Charter, is constituted by the primary organizations.

Life irrefutably convinces us of the fact that only through them, their bureaus and partkoms, their party meetings, and their daily activities are we ensured in practice of increasing the vanguard role of the Communists, of implementing the party's policy, of educating the working people in the spirit of communism, and of the determined struggle against shortcomings.

The successes which have been achieved by the republic in all spheres of the economy, science, and culture during the period of the 10th Five-Year Plan and since the beginning of the new, 11th Five-Year Plan, which were mentioned in the report and the speeches, are explained in large degree by the increased militancy of our primary party organizations, by their ability to create their own, let's say directly, difficult and responsible work in strict accordance with the demands of the party, its CC and Politburo, headed up by the outstanding political and state figure of the present day, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

However, while according its just deserts to what has been achieved, we must acknowledge in all frankness that the level of activity of a number of primary party organizations still does not correspond to the spirit of the times, to the demands of the party.

Most evident herein are the shortcomings of individual rayon, city, and oblast party committees, as well as the corresponding sections of the CP of Kazakhstan CC.

The lowering of the party demands has had a negative effect primarily on a number of sectors of industry, capital construction, and--particularly--on trade, municipal services, health care, and the communal economy.

Last year in the republic not all the industrial enterprises fulfilled the plan with respect to the volume of production output. Included among them were the following: the Yermakovskiy Ferro-Alloy Plant, the synthetic-rubber and rubber-equipment plants in Karaganda, the Aktyubinskiy Chromium-Connections Plant, and a number of enterprises in the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, and Kokchetavskaya Oblasts.

Not everywhere in the republic's chemical, coal industries, or metallurgy is full use being made of existing capacities and functioning equipment; capacities at a number of new and modernized enterprises in the light, meat-and-dairy, and food industries have been poorly assimilated.

The republic's electric-power industry should operate better than it does now. This pertains to those of its facilities which are now in operation as well as those which are being commissioned.

The situation which has taken shape requires the most operative intervention by the party primary organizations, raykoms, and gorkoms, which must profoundly analyze all the lagging enterprises, to render them the necessary aid so that they do not hold back the republic's economy, and, having set operations to right, facilitate the unconditional fulfillment and over-fulfillment of plans with respect to all indicators.

The interests of the new five-year plan require the promulgation of a complete new system in capital construction as well. Top-priority attention must be paid to putting into operation electric-power units at the Ekibastuzskaya GRES-1, the tin workshop at the Karagandinskiy Metallurgical Combine, the Tsentral'naya Mine of the Dzhezdinsk Mining Administration, new capacities at the Novodzhambulskiy Phosphorus Plant, the Aktyubinskiy Reinforced-Concrete-Products Plant, and others, including facilities of the light and foodstuff industries, which have been called upon to sharply increase the production of goods in widespread demand.

There has been frustration in the plans for contractual operations of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of Rural Construction.

Serious demands must also be imposed on the customers. Operations have been held up for a long time because of the lack of the necessary equipment for important facilities of Ust'-Kamenogorsk, Aktyubinsk, and Stepnogorsk.

The builders are considerably behind their duties with regard to the republic's working people's requirements for the turning over of housing, schools, hospitals, cultural-service facilities, and the quality of work. Our builders have lagged substantially behind in perfecting their administration. As before, a three- or even four-unit administrative system has been retained, and the number of low-capacity construction organizations has not been reduced. The Ministry of Rural Construction has a particularly large number of them. Moreover, practical experience has shown that extremely small-scale production is economically burdensome and does not provide the yield which it should. The new forms of brigade organization and labor incentives are being introduced too slowly.

From what has been stated above the party organs must draw the most serious conclusions, abolish superfluous administrative units, consolidate small-scale organizations, concentrate all their efforts on projects which are underway, achieve a sharp reduction in "unfinished work," and improve work quality everywhere.

During the current five-year plan tasks in the sphere of transport and communications are exceptionally responsible. Thus, we are faced with the tasks of putting into operation the Sayak--Aktogay Railroad Mainline, more than 1,100 kilometers of second tracks, and of converting about a thousand kilometers of railroad lines to electric traction.

In determining our chief tasks in the sphere of industry, capital construction, transport and communications, it must be stated that we should work everywhere with the fullest possible yield, observing all the requirements of equipment safety and industrial sanitation, relying on all the best that we have.

The republic's party organizations, along with the party raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms are obligated to do everything so that the groups at industrial enterprises, construction organizations, transport and communications will fufill the socialist pledges which have been undertaken for this year. It is extremely important to firmly guarantee the planned rate of development for the republic's industry, as required by the party decisions and personally by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The acuteness in thus posing the problem is explained by the fact that at the present time, as a result of implementing the decisions of the 23rd, 24th, and 25th CPSU Congresses, the constant concern and attention being rendered to the multifaceted development of our republic by the Leninist CC of the party and its Politburo, Kazakhstan's relative weight in the All-Union industrial production has grown as never before, and any non-fulfillment of the plans and the rate of development of our industry, as established by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th CP of Kaazakhstan Congress would have a negative effect on the economis of the other republics, and this in no way can be allowed to happen.

In his recent speeches at the 17th USSR Trade-Union Congress and in Tashkent Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev again emphasized that the central problem of the entire five-year plan on both the economic and the political level is the foodstuff problem.

The basis for solving it is the high rate of agricultural production, further conversion of the sector onto an industrial footing, deepening and improving its ties with industry's servicing enterprises, transport, and trade.

All questions connected with the practical working out of the foodstuff program certainly oblige us to examine from the new point of view our current matters as well as the foreseeable future. What does this mean above all for us the country's largest grain and livestock-raising base? Above all, this means a new, large Kazakhstan grain crop. By the end of the five-year plan we must sell to the state annually more than a billion poods of grain, while at the same time ensuring the republic's needs for seeds and fodder. This is a very responsible matter.

It may seem to some that Kazakhstan can obtain a large grain crop very easily. This, comrades, is far from the case. Grain is always difficult to produce, but our task remains unchanged--we are obliged to provide it to the Motherland every year.

That is why we must strive to see to it that there are no laggards on the grain front in our republic. Last year, though, for various reasons--objective as well as subjective--many of our republic's farms did not fulfill their plans for the sale of grain to the state. Most of them are in Dzhambulskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Kustanayskaya, Ural'skaya, Tselinogradskaya, and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts.

At present the southern oblasts are finishing up the sowing of the cereal crops. Everywhere throughout the republic favorable conditions are shaping up for the spring sowing, which must be utilized to the maximum in the struggle for the highest possible harvest so that this year a minimum of 28--29 million tons of grain may be produced.

The party organizations of all the oblasts, rayons, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes of Kazakhstan must determine their own places in solving this complex problem. In recent years the local party, soviet, and agricultural organs have done a great deal to increase the production of vegetables and potatoes. This is gratifying. But the limits have not been reached. It is now fully justifiable to pose the task as follows: beginning with the current year, to fully provide the republic's population with enough potatoes and vegetables of our own production and to overfulfill the plans for cotton, sugar beets, grapes, fruits, and other crops.

The recent decree of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers obliges all of us to radically revise our attitudes toward oil-producing crops, to increase the production of soybeans, sunflower seeds, rape, and to improve their quality.

Another no less important sector is livestock breeding. The party has defined as the shock front in the rural areas. Proceeding from this, we must complete the wintering of livestock everywhere in a well-organized manner, conduct a good breeding campaign, and fully retain the young which are born.

The present wintering period has taught a serious lesson to the directors in Pavlodarskaya, Semipalatinskaya, and certain other oblasts. The need to procure hay in neighboring oblasts was pointed out to them in good time. But these comrades dismissed the good advice and now are "riding it out" at the expense of others. It is high time to put an end to this kind of parasitism.

But it is important to fully utilize the aid which is rendered in order not to allow any decline in the growth of production output in livestock-raising.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that a number of oblasts did not fulfill their plans for delivery of livestock and poultry to the state last year. This indebtedness ought to be eliminated. We must strive with all our efforts to fulfill the plan for two years by the end of this year. We pose such a task because there are all genuine potentials for solving it.

However, certain oblasts are losing the positions which have been attained, decline and non-productive use of livestock are being permitted, weight standards are becoming lower, and--as a result--the quarterly plan for meat procurement has not been fulfilled. It is impossible to conduct matters this way. The party organizations, particularly those of Aktyubinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Turgayskaya, Ural'skaya, and Tselinogradskaya, and all oblasts without exception should pay special attention to increasing the head of livestock, eliminate shortcomings in herd reproduction, increase the retention and delivery weight of the livestock, and create the necessary resources to carry out the assignments of the five-year plan.

The Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Pavlodarskaya, and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts must guarantee an ensured increase in milk production and procurements. The southern oblasts should make more widespread use of the experience of the Alma-Atinskiy Sovkhoz, where, by means of crossing the Alatau breed with other breeds of cattle, a noticeable increase in milk yield and fat content has been achieved.

The party committees need to improve the guidance of livestock raising for dairy purposes and increase the responsibilities of managers and specialists for this sector of operations.

I want to speak in particular about sheep raising. You know that Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has indicated that we need to apply all persistence to bring about an upsurge of this sector in the republic just as we did at one time in developing the Virgin Lands. By a decree of the party and the government large sums have been allocated to Kazakhstan to develop sheep raising, measures have been outlined to train personnel, provide incentives and mechanize the labor of sheep breeders, and to improve their everyday living conditions.

Quite a bit of time has elapsed, but in many places, primarily in Dzhambulskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Ural'skaya, and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts, people have failed to act in a business-like way in order to carry out this decree.

As was shown by a check-up conducted by the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee, a number of ministries and departments on whose activities a great deal depends in the development of sheep raising in their plans for the current five-year plan have provided ahead of time for the non-fulfillment of the tasks assigned. Such "far-sightedness" has been manifested by Comrades Alybayev (Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry), Goncharov (Glavrissovkhozstroy), and others. The Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Motoriko), along with the Eastern Division of the VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences] (Comrade Medeubekov), have fouled up the time periods for working out a general scheme for the comprehensive development of the republic's pasture lands. At the same time, as Comrade Medeubekov himself wrote in IZVESTIYA, in just seven of Kazakhstan's oblasts a quarter million hectares of pasture lands have been deprived of vegetation, while three and a half million hectares have been abandoned by livestock.

It could be said that Ovtseprom has still not been developed to full capacity; it is still gathering data and writing circulars. Serious attempts at a comprehensive solution of the problem of mechanizing manual labor in this sector have so far not met with the necessary support in Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, other ministries and departments.

The CC Bureau has commissioned me to point out in the most insistent way the need for a radical change in the attitude toward sheep raising. In order to straighten out matters drastically in this sector, it is necessary, above all, to ensure the effective coordination of common efforts and the complete assimilation of funds, to eliminate bad management on the farms, to occupy the pasture lands, to strengthen the farms' material and technical centers, and to create the conditions for highly productive labor on the part of the shepherds and all the livestock raisers.

One's word, given to the party, the people, and personally to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, must be carried out absolutely.

While developing public livestock raising, one must also not forget about such an important support as the auxiliary farms. We now have about 800 of them. Last year they produced 8,000 tons of meat and 6,000 tons of milk. This work has been placed on a fairly good footing in Aktyubinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, and Gur'yevskaya Oblasts, as well as in a number of departments and in railroad transport. However, large-scale potentials for auxiliary farms have been neglected within the systems of the ministries of electric power, local industry, municipal services, and Kazglavgaz.

It is also important to give intelligent support to people's private farms, to improve the organization of requisitioning excess goods from them, especially by the organizations of Kazpotrebsoyuz and the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, which are still operating far below their potentials.

The conclusions, it is thought, are clear to everybody.

Quite a bit of good has been accomplished in livestock raising. We have things which can serve as good examples. By relying on the valuable experience which has been accumulated by the best farms, we are all duty-bound to raise everywhere the indicators of all the branches of livestock raising without exception and, on this basis, to ensure the fulfillment of the national economic plan by each oblast individually and by the republic as a whole.

It is time to set to work in earnest not only for a quantitative but also for a qualitative solution to the problem of feeds for livestock raising. Moreover, it is important to turn our attention to cultivating crops which are abundant in nutritive proteins. For example, in the southern and south-eastern oblasts there are very abundant potentials for obtaining at least 150 quintals of alfalfa hay per hectare. And at present even in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast they obtain only 60 quintals of it per hectare. Many rayons and even oblasts have become deficient in their cultivation of peas and sainfoin, but, of course, these are extremely valuable protein crops.

Worthy praise is due to the inhabitants of Chimkent, who annually make combined sowings of corn and sugar beets and obtain up to 180 quintals of feed units per hectare. Why not apply this useful experience in Dzhambulskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts?

In summing up everything said above, we recommend that the party obkoms give special consideration to the state of affairs in livestock raising so that the most effective changes can be made in each rayon and on each farm to successfully perform the tasks assigned by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the CP of Kazakhstan with regard to the development of livestock raising.

Comrades! The party emphasizes with particular force that a decisive turn onto the path of intensifying industrial and agricultural production is impossible without a radical re-structuring of the methods of economic work, without perfecting the administrative mechanism and the activity of the supply organs, and with strictly firming up the system of economies and conservation.

Every manager, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has pointed out, should collate any of his own actions with the need for the strictest economies, the preservation and utilization of all resources; this is one of the chief precepts of our economic policy.

Unfortunately, the party's directives on this question have not been reinforced by organizational work everywhere. Judge for yourselves. Last year many of the republic's farms suffered losses. And this was not just a matter of the weather. Analysis has shown that the losses occurred basically because of mis-management, poor utilization of equipment, unproductive expenditures, violation of financial discipline, squandering and embezzlement, and spoilage of goods. Particularly significant losses have been allowed in Semipalatinskaya, Ural'skaya, and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts.

Party committees must provide an acute and principled evaluation of these negative phenomena, achieve an affective utilization of every ruble, ensure a genuinely business-like approach to matters, and defend the general state interests everywhere and in everything.

In the practical implementation of the program outlined by the party for further raising the material and cultural standard of living of the working people special attention is required by questions of improving trade, municipal, and medical services to the public, along with the activities of scientific and cultural institutions, and every unit, on which depend the everyday life and attitude of people.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev spoke about this again with great insistence at the 17th Trade-Union Congress.

We do not belittle what has been achieved in these vitally important spheres. The successes, as they say, are at hand. But so are the shortcomings.

All these deficiencies and often even malpractices are prevalent not only because of the passivity of the control services but also because at various places political-educational work has become extremely weak, personal responsibility has been lowered, and criticism and self-criticism have been reduced "to nothing." Precisely such a situation is the case in a number of sub-divisions of the Ministry of Trade and Kazpotrebsoyuz.

To this day thefts have not been reduced at the Alma-Ata Confectionary Plant. How did the Frunzenskiy Party Raykom react to this? There they decided that it was high time to hold a meeting at the factory between the group and the secretary of the party raykom. But instead of a frank conversation, a formal measure was promulgated. Furthermore, on the day of the meeting with the raykom secretary more candy than usual was taken from the factory.

The primary party organizations and the supervisors of the labor groups must be responsible not only for the Communists but also for every member of the trade union, for every Komsomol member, and for every non-party member.

In some places, however, the supervisors put a wall between themselves and the group. Thus, at the Tselinogradskiy Anti-Erosion Equipment Association many workers are not able to name the partkom secretary, the chief engineer, or the deputy directors; they have forgotten when the director himself met with the group.

Hence, comrades, we see once more the profound truth of the words which Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev uttered at the 17th Trade-Union Congress to the effect that we should be in the midst of people rather than in the midst of papers.

Who if not the primary party organizations, possessing extensive rights, along with their commissions for exercising controls over the activity of the administration and the work of the apparatus, should have the duty of ruthlessly cutting short any manifestations of self-conceit, slipshodness, misuse of a service position, or suppression of criticism?

But what is the situation here? Certain supervisors ardently call for savings and conservation, while they themselves thrust their hand into the state pocket as if it were their own.

You know that Vladimir Il'ich Lenin demanded that a person guilty of cutting down one tree be put under arrest. But here there often blooms a liberalism, an all-forgiving spirit; the struggle against laxity, self-seeking, and other anti-social phenomena is relegated exclusively to the militia, the procurator's office, the court, and the people's controls. Of course, they must be constantly on guard. But, it must be said, this struggle would be much more effective if the political-educational work was at the proper level everywhere.

And here one must speak particularly about the increasing role in the press, television, radio, the creative unions, publishing houses, and cultural institutions. If, for example, the republican television has noticeable raised the creative level of broadcasts on economic topics, this, unfortunately, cannot yet be said of the republican radio.

It is high time that the editors of newspapers and radio stations, as well as those of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA, quit using stereotypes and hackneyed phrases and instead take up offensive points of view, not avoid frank conversation, but give a decisive rebuff to various types of false rumors and unreliable ideas.

In sum, it is very important that not only the primary but all the party organizations shift the center of gravity of agitational-propaganda activity directly to the groups, as required by the well-known decree of the CPSU CC, "On Further Improving Political-Educational Work," constantly and competently concern themselves with ideological questions, including the atheistic indoctrination of the public. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the positions taken by the 15th CP of Kazakhstan Congress on atheistic indoctrination have so far been poorly carried out, in particular, in Karagandinskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts, and this has led to an increase in the influence of religion, including that on the youth.

Letters from working people require particular care. Any appeal connected with one or another specific problem must be considered promptly and in a business-like manner. This is an axiom, comrades.

Nevertheless, there have recently been frequent, repeated appeals by working people from Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya, and Karagandinskaya Oblasts, and from the city of Alma-Ata. This testifies to the fact that not everywhere is sufficient attention being paid to the signals and requests of the working people, and, of course, this situation must be decisively corrected.

Comrades! In party work there are no, nor can there be, any details which are too petty. We must know the life and the moods of the people everywhere not by hearsay but in all their concreteness and truth; we must be active transmitters into life of the ideas of the great Lenin's party. The solution to any problem of economics, science, culture, or everyday life depends, in the final analysis, on how it is regarded by the Communists and all the working people, on how active or, on the contrary, how passive is the activity of the primary party organizations of the republic, party raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms, their organizing and guiding roles.

Today not a single Communist can get by without thoughtful study, without a zealous mastery of the components of Marxism--philosophy, political economy, the theory of scientific communism, without a clear understanding of the Leninist party's domestic and foreign policies.

As Vladimir Il'ich Lenin said, the party does not operate in a vacuum but among people and for people. It constantly and justly indicates that people's political and public activities grow immeasurably when their opinions are listened to with sensitivity and concern, and when people know that their practical suggestions will be taken into consideration. All this pertains in full measure to the opinions, proposals, and remarks uttered at this plenum. They must be summarized in a business-like fashion, and then everything must be done to implement them successfully.

It is completely possible that certain aspects, certain facets of the principal question on the agenda have proved to be outside the scope of detailed discussion. And this is not surprising, for the present question, like life itself, is not limited by any sort of framework; it is broad and massive in scale.

But, in any case, it will be correct and true, as constantly demanded by the party and its Leninist Central Committee, to devote constant and ever-increasing attention to improving the activity of the primary party organizations, as well as to develop their creative initiative, and through them--the initiative of all the workers in the republic.

This is particularly important in light of the fact that lying ahead of us are quite a few very responsible and worthwhile matters, connected with carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th CP of Kazakhstan Congress, positions set forth by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the 17th Trade-Union Congress and in his speech at Tashkent.

This republic must make a very specific contribution to the problems of working out a foodstuff program. It is thought that nobody has to be convinced of the enormous importance of this problem.

This year the republic marks the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary annexation by Russia. In this connection major socio-political and cultural measures are being promulgated in Moscow and Alma-Ata, Ul'yanovsk, Orenburg, and Novosibirsk.

We are all familiar with the decree of the CPSU CC concerning the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The Bureau of the CP of Kazakhstan CC has outlined a series of measures to implement this decree; they obligate the republic's party organizations to intensify political-educational and organizational work along all lines.

In the first place, we must do everything to make the coming All-Union Communist Saturday, dedicated to the 112th birthday of V. I. Lenin, a notable milestone on the road to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, a genuine labor holiday.

In accordance with the tradition which has taken form, every noteworthy date is greeted by new achievements, by the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. We have at our disposal everything with which to fulfill and over-fulfill them with honor.

Allow me to express my confidence that our party organizations, relying on the Soviets, the trade unions, the Komsomol, on the force and authority of every labor group, will do everything to achieve a further upsurge in the republic's economy, science, and culture, to greet the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new convincing achievements in all sectors of building communism.

2384
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TAJIK AGRICULTURE TO EMPHASIZE FOOD OVER COTTON PRODUCTION

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 20 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by A. Maksumov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tajik SSR: "The Republic's Food-Supply Complex: How Should It Develop?"]

[Excerpts] In our republic, the plan for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan has posed for the first time tasks that are linked with the food-supply agrarian-industrial complex. All told, 1.6 billion rubles are being channeled into agriculture; this is 200 million rubles more than during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. With the comparatively low rates of growth of cotton procurements, there has been a substantial increase in the production of corn grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruits and grapes, and all types of output of animal husbandry. In other words, the branches that will receive accelerated development are those that have been called upon to guarantee the fulfillment of the food-supply program. There will be a reinforcing of the fodder base as the basis for the increase in animal husbandry.

Of course, in the union-wide division of labor Tajikistan has been and continues to be one of the basic suppliers of cotton fiber. During the current five-year plan also it will be necessary to increase the production of cotton, primarily of the most valuable varieties. In 1985 the farms must produce no less than 340,000 tons of cotton of fine-staple varieties. That means that the increase in cotton production, the constant concern for improving its quality, will continue to constitute the basic tasks of Tajikistan's agriculture.

At the same time the orientation toward the exclusive development of cotton-growing no longer answers the present-day requirements. In the past, by virtue of a number of reasons, insufficient attention was paid to the development of other branches, and as a result a slight disproportion was created in the structure of agricultural production. The share of the food-supply branches today is only one-fifth of the agricultural output being produced. The republic is forced to use nationwide funds to satisfy part of the public's needs for food products.

At the present time it is completely obvious that the further formation of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex requires fundamental changes in the branch structure of agriculture, and the introduction of a proportionality and balanced situation in the development of the branches. The emphasis in the economic-planning and administrative activities must be shifted in the direction of the food-supply branches with the simultaneously intensification of attention toward the problems of intensifying the cotton-growing.

Special attention must be devoted to the development of animal husbandry. Here it is necessary to ascertain precisely that this branch is an equal partner in the use of the land on the cotton and other complexes. In the interests of animal husbandry it is necessary to re-examine persistently the structure of sown areas and to allocate for the production of fodder the necessary amount of plowland, including irrigated.

In the current five-year period it will be necessary for the most part to complete the formation of the republic's system of industrial fattening of livestock and a well-developed network of specialized enterprises for the breeding of heifers and on that basis to achieve the further development of dairy livestock breeding. It is necessary to continue the work of expanding the capacities of poultry factories and hog complexes as the most effective enterprises that are capable of rapidly satisfying the public's needs for the output of those early-maturing branches of animal husbandry.

Obviously, in the center of all the problems of converting animal husbandry to an industrial basis and increasing the production of output are the questions of the precise organization of fodder production, and the correct storage and preparation of fodders. There is a lot of work here, since we are talking about the quality and preparation for fodder production of several millions of tons of various feeds and fodders -- green, succulent, coarse, and concentrated.

The implementation of the nationwide food-supply program presupposes the most complete satisfying of the public's needs in absolutely all regions of the country. As a result, special attention in the regional food-supply complex should be devoted to the production of those products which cannot be shipped in or which it is more desirable to produce locally. In particular, a question that was not raised previously is that of completely providing for the republic's needs for vegetables and potatoes as a result of the republic's own production. But now that task has indeed been posed.

It is also necessary to take into consideration not only the overall growth of the population, but also the high rates of the republic's industrialization. Consequently, in the areas of concentration of urban population it will be necessary to create a highly intensive suburban vegetable and dairy management. This pertains first of all to the rayons in Gissarskaya Valley, where the republic's capital and very important projects in the rapidly developing South-Tajik Territorial-Production Complex are located, and also pertains to the industrial zones of Kurgan-Tyubinskaya and other oblasts.

The practice of recent years has shown that it is economically advantageous to organize our republic's own potato-growing, which is capable of satisfying a significant part of the needs of the republic's population. In the long-term view, the Garmskaya group of rayons, which produce 300-350 or more quintals of tubers per hectare, can become the principal base for potato-growing in the republic, and this also creates good prerequistes for the socioeconomic development of the farms in that zone. But that, of course, will require time and definite capital investments.

Realizing that in the valley part of the republic there are no sufficiently large-scale reserves that are capable of changing the traditional course of development of agriculture, we must reconsider our attitude toward unirrigated land, which quite recently was considered to be relatively unproductive. A fundamentally new approach in this regard is the course aimed at the powerful development of viticulture in the foothills and orchard-growing in the mountaisn. The first steps have already been taken to convert the foothills and the mountainous zone into the second branch of agricultural specialization of Tajikistan after cotton-growing, and that has found its expression in the union and republic-level directive documents. An example of the practical implementation of this course is provided by the positive results of the economic activities of the unirrigated grape-growing sovkhozes: Fakhrabad, in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon; Sovkhoz imeni Michurin, Leningradskiy Rayon; and Chormagzak, Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Rayon.

The reserves existing here can be judged if only from the fact that the areas that are suitable for the growing of grapes and fruits considerably exceed the republic's land fund that is currently being irrigated. What is even more important is the fact that, with regard to the capabilities for the intensification of production, viticulture and orchard-growing surpass all the other branches of vegetable husbandry. True, the assimilation of these resources will require considerable expenditures and time. However, the importance of the expected economic and social consequences is tremendous. There will be an increase by a factor of 2 to 3 in the present volume of gross output of agriculture. Fundamental progressive changes will occur in its structure and there will be a considerable increase in the contribution made by the republic to the nationwide food-supply fund. This direction is the general strategy for the development of agriculture of Tajikistan for the long-term view.

An important stage in the implementation of this program must be the current and subsequent five-year plans. Sufficient experience has already been accumulated for organizing industrial grape-growing and orchard-growing enterprises. The Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Management has been created, and the production experiment of introduction of unirrigated viticulture and intensive irrigated orchard-growing is being conducted successfully and broadly in the foothill and mountain rayons.

Now it is necessary to begin the massive changeover to the formation of the basic orchard and vineyard zones on a modern industrial basis. The topic under discussion is the carrying out of the complete remodeling of the unique area for growing orchards of fruits with pits in Isfarinskiy, Kanibadamskiy, Khodzhentskiy, and Ashtskiy Rayons; the substantial expansion of the zone of growing grapes for table wine, especially seedless varieties, in Leninabadskaya Oblast; the developing of orchard and vineyard managements in the foothills of Gissarskaya and Yavanskaya Valleys; the accelerating of the development of the major zone of unirrigated viticulture in Kulyabskaya Oblast; the beginning of the assimilation of the slope land in the Garmskaya group of rayons for the growing of orchards of fruits with seeds; and the beginning to develop methods for the industrial growing of subtropical crops and grapes in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast. It is also necessary to study thoroughly the opportunities for the growing of orchards of nut trees and trees producing fruit with pits in Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast.

A special place in this complex must be occupied by citrus-fruit growing. Rich experience in growing lemon trees in trenches, and the high effectiveness of that branch give complete justification for bringing it to the level of republic specialization. In addition, in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast, the basic zone of citrus-growing, there are many thousands of hectares of currently idle low-foothill land that is suitable for irrigation.

That, in general features, is the food-supply complex that is currently forming in Tajikistan. It has a group of branches (animal husbandry, vegetable growing, and potato growing) which have been called upon to satisfy the bulk of the local needs, and it has branches of republic-level specialization (viticulture, orchard-growing, partially vegetable growing and citrus-fruit growing), which will deliver a considerable part of their output, both in fresh form and in processed form, to the nationwide fund. The planned prospect conforms to the interests of the country and of the country.

The party requires the food-supply complex to develop in such a way that there will not only be an increase in the production of output, but also a better use of it, with all channels of losses being stopped. The success will depend upon the harmonious development of the entire agroindustrial complex, the capacities of the product-storing infrastructure, the overcoming of the bottlenecks in the processing industry, transportation, packaging and packing management, and trade. It is necessary, consequently, to coordinate closely into a single organizational-economic unit the activities of a number of ministries and departments. We do not yet have conformity in the level of development of agriculture, which constitutes the very heart and soul of the complex, with the processing of the output, and we do not have enough warehouses and storage facilities, or enough specialized transportation equipment, or hard-surface roads, or many other things.

It will be necessary to devote more attention also to such a source of agricultural products as the personal plots of the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, and employees. In Tajikistan half of the number of head of cattle and one-third the number of sheep and goats belong to the population. Personal farms are also of substantial importance with regard to the production of fruits, grapes, vegetables, melon crops, and many other types of produce.

The complexity and mass scope of the tasks confronting us bring into the foreground the problems of administration, and its effectiveness. The evaluation of all the concrete current decisions must be strictly subordinated to the long-range special-target tasks for the development of the agroindustrial complex as a whole. Under the new conditions it is important to unite the economic interests of various ministries, departments, and production structures, and to strive for the efficient combining of branch and territorial planning and administration. It will equally be necessary to intensify the role of science in the resolution of the practical tasks and to coordinate more precisely the efforts of the scientists and the scientific institutions which are aimed at the resolution of the problems pertaining to the food-supply complex.

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TAJIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 20 APRIL

Information Announcement

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] On 20 April 1982 the 5th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan was held. The plenum participants, by a minute of silence, honored the memory of member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, Dzhbar Rasulovich Rasulov.

The plenum considered the organizational question. Comrade Rakhman Nabiyevich Nabiyev, who had previously worked as Chairman of the TaSSR Council of Ministers, was elected First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan.

Then the plenum considered the question "The Status of and Measures for Intensifying the Organizing and Political Work of the Primary Party Organizations and for Increasing the Vanguard Role of the Republic's Communists in Fulfilling the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and Recommendations of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev." A report was given by Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, Comrade Yu. I. Polukarov.

In the discussion of the report, the speakers included the following comrades: First Secretary of the Leninabadskaya Oblast Party Committee, R. Khodzhiyev; First Secretary of the Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast Party Committee, G. P. Pallayev; First Secretary of the Dushanbe City Party Committee, Yu. A. Shakarimov; Second Secretary of the Kulyabskaya Oblast Party Committee, K. V. Sarychev; Second Secretary of the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Oblast Party Committee, V. I. Medvedev; Secretary of the party committee of the Tadzhikskoye Mine Administration, N. Karimov; First Secretary of the Tursunzade City Party Committee, M. S. Tabarov; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the LKSM [Komsomol] of Tajikistan, Sh. M. Sultanov; secretary of a primary party organization in the TaSSR Ministry of Light Industry, L. A. Shchipachev; party group organizer at the second sector of Machine Shop 3, at the Tadzhikgidroagregat Plant, V. G. Gryadkin; and secretary of shop party organization SU-33 of the Tadzhikkhimstroy Trust, Ye. K. Miklashevich.

The concluding speaker at the plenum was First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, Comrade Rakhman Naibyevich Nabiyev.

The plenum adopted a corresponding decree.

Deputy Head of the Section for Party-Organizational Work, CPSU Central Committee, Comrade N. S. Perun took part in the work of the plenum.

Thereupon the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan completed its work.

Second Secretary Speech

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts] At the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan that was held on 20 April, a report "The Status of and Measures for Intensifying the Organizing and Political Work of the Primary Party Organizations and for Increasing the Vanguard Role of the Communists in Fulfilling the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Instructions and Recommendations of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev" was given by Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, Comrade Yu. I. Polukarov.

We must, on the basis of an intensification of the political and organizer work, take all steps to maintain and develop that high patriotic enthusiasm among the working masses. More complicated and more important tasks still lie ahead of us, especially with a consideration those high requirements and the instructions which were expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and at ceremonies in Uzbekistan.

The practical paths for realizing the principles stated by Leonid Il'ich and for carrying out more effectively the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress must also be discussed and planned by us at today's plenum.

People frequently talk about a shortage of working hands in production. Actually this is so, but there is also an excess of manpower in the village. The managers of the ministries of the local and light industry should be more persistent in using such an important reserve, as was indicated by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, as the creation of branches and shops in small cities, rayon centers, and in large villages in the republic where uncommitted labor resources exist.

A serious question for workers in industry and for Communists employed in it continues to be the raising of labor productivity. Many enterprises have not been fulfilling the established assignments with regard to this very important indicator. This is the consequence of the large losses of workers' time, personnel turnover, and the disdainful attitude toward the introduction of advanced experience and progressive technological methods.

In the resolution of tasks in the national economy, an important role is played by transport. The party organizations at enterprises in these branches have a large number of good things to their credit, but, nevertheless, one still encounters instances of the incorrect use of motor transport and the inefficient use of fuels and lubricants. In railroad operations, the turnover rate for the cars is inadequate, the amounts of railroad-care idle time are being reduced slowly, and there is a low level of mechanization of the loading and unloading operations.

It is necessary in a more carefully thought-out and more energetic manner to introduce order into capital construction. Steps are being taken slowly to overcome the recently censured practice of dispersal of efforts and means in numerous projects or to rectify the tardy activation of them and the poor quality of the operations. The level of the organization of construction production itself remains low. There is a critical situation with regard to personnel but, at the same time, there is also the inefficient use of manpower.

We must fundamentally intensify the party influence in this branch, and organize production in such a way as to reveal completely the capabilities of collective labor. It is necessary to increase the role of brigade organization and of incentives paid for labor.

As is well known, a central problem in the economic and political sense, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, is the food-supply program. Its importance was reemphasized by him in his speech at the ceremonies in Tashkent. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev posed as a task of primary importance the considerable increase in the volumes of agricultural production.

Our republic also must make its contribution to this important job. And it is here that the vanguard role of the party organizations, of the Communists, must especially manifest itself.

During recent years much was done in the republic to increase the production of vegetables and potatoes. It will be necessary to continue this work at increasing rates.

In the resolution of the food-supply program, a special role is assigned to the shock front in the rural areas -- animal husbandry. At the ceremonies in Tashkent Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that it is necessary to imbue in the managers and all the rural workers the very same reponsible and loving attitude toward animal husbandary that is shown to the raising of cotton. This pertains also to many of our organizers of agricultural production.

However, in fodder production we still have many problems. It is necessary to take serious steps with regard to concentrated fodders, and primarily the production of corn raised for grain. The Ministry of Agriculture should study the possibilities for creating on new land specialized corn-growing sovkhozes. On every farm with irrigated agriculture it is necessary to have specialized brigades for the production of corn intended for grain and for silage, which would have at their disposal everything they need for the industrial growing of that crop. Much will also have to be done in the growing of alfalfa.

It is necessary to execute Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's instruction to the effect that every farm must have livestock, if only for the purpose of satisfying its internal needs. It is necessary to take all steps to maintain and to locate opportunities for creating subsidiary farms at enterprises, to render assistance to the public's personal farms, and to carry out in a skillful manner the procuring of excess produce from them. Tadzhikpotrebsoyuz and Minmyasomolprom have something to think about in this regard, and they must be more energetic in studying this problem.

The labor performed by the vegetable husbandryman and the animal husbandryman is of tremendous public importance. It is necessary to take all steps to propagandize and elevate their noble, complicated, and difficult labor, and to educate people to show all kinds of respect for it.

Then Comrade Yu. I. Polukarov said:

In the age of scientific-technical progress, science is acting in the role of an important productive force. The scientists of Tajikistana are carrying out fundamental and applied research studies that exert an immediate influence upon the development of the republic's productive forces. A factor of great importance is the concluding of contracts with enterprises and organizations for the conducting of joint projects and the introduction of their results into production. However, the effectiveness of certain scientific studies, unfortunately, is still low at times, and the recommendations of science are moving slowly into the national economy. The primary party organizations at the scientific-research institutions -- and we have a rather large number of them -- must increase their demandingness toward the managers and the Communists for the quality and effectiveness of scientific labor.

A large responsibility has been placed on the party organizations of the ministries and departments, where there is a concentration of numerous, highly qualified, and, as a rule, well-experienced specialists. It is the task of the Communists engaged in the sphere of economic administration to confirm that style of management that would be distinguished by its highly businesslike nature and its time-responsiveness, and by well-organized verification of execution.

But, as was shown by an inspection, certain primary party organizations at agencies of administration are still making little use of time-tested forms of intensifying party influence upon the improvement of the style and methods of the work performed by the apparatus, or the right that has been granted by the CPSU Rules to control the activities of the administration.

The growing interrelationship between economic and social progress, an interrelationship that is typical of the developed socialist society, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, determines the leading place that the social program occupies in our plans. This party line is also being carried out consistently in our republic. The party organizations direct their efforts to the more complete satisfying of the growing needs of the public for commodities and services on the basis of the steady increase in material production.

When considering the economic and political problems which the primary party organizations have been called upon to engage in on a daily basis, it is necessary to keep in mind that in the final analysis everything will be resolved by people, by labor collectives. It will be necessary for the party organizations to engage thoroughly in improving people's working, recreational, and everyday living conditions; the improvement in the distribution of and the effective use of public consumption funds and other material incentives; the creation of conditions for the complete development of the individual; and the developmental growth of the new man. Then the personnel turnover will drop, discipline will rise, and things will proceed better. Any beneficial job in the hands of man particularly prospers when it is executed with a sense of love and interest, and an understanding of its state and public importance.

After remarking on a definite improvement in the ideological, political-educational work, the speaker said:

But, nevertheless, not all the party organizations have been able to raise this important work sector to the level of the party's requirements. Certain ideological workers take a one-sided approach toward propagandizing the material blessings that the workers will receive during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, but say little about the responsibility that everyone bears for the creation of the prerequisites for those blessings. We must completely reject stereotypes. We must occupy offensive positions. We must not avoid frank discussions on critically important topics. We must give a decisive rebuff to any false rumors or erroneous ideas, must uncompromisingly oppose our positions to the ideological subversion perpetrated by the imperialistic forces, must actively unmask anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, and must speak out decisively against any views or mores that are alien to us.

The party organizations must keep in the center of their attention the patriotic and international education of the youth, the propagandizing of the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the people. It is necessary to develop in every young man and woman a conviction concerning the rightness and invincibility of our cause, political vigilance, and the constant readiness to defend the Motherland and the gains of socialism.

The party organizations must, in a more consistent, more energetic, but at the same time, in a tactful manner, carry out athetistic education and decisively overy other pernicious survivals of the past.

The republic's party organization is consistently developing. It is typical that the rates of growth in the number of party cells have been considerably outstripping the growth rates of the ranks of Communists. The specific nature of our republic has predetermined the doubled growth of the network of the primary party organizations in industry, construction, and transport, and the objective process of their consolidation.

We have been given new problems by the organizing of interfarm and agroindustrial associations. For example, in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast in 1980, rayon interfarm enterprises for the mechanization and electrification of agricultural production were formed. They include specialized departments containing within themselves technology, repair bases, and material resources of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and rayon associations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, and all the rural mechanizers. For purposes of acculating experience, a single primary party organization was created at a similar interfarm enterprise, the party committee of which organization united 13 shop party organizations, 20 party groups, and approximately 200 Communists. This placement of party forces, which corresponds to the production structure, had a beneficial effect upon the production affairs. At the same time, inasmuch as the experiment of developing an economic scheme for administration is continuing, further work will also have to be done to improve the structure of the party organization.

A factor of great importance is the correct structure of the party organizations at the ministries and departments. An inspection has shown that in individual party organizations there were no shop party organizations or party groups, although all the justifications for having them were present. In a few places, particularly in the party committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, the rolls listed Communists at subordinate, economically independent enterprises. That practice was censured and the situation is being corrected.

A considerable amount of attention must be devoted to the small-sized organizations that operate, as a rule, in the sphere of satisfying the public's social needs. The party committees must render all kinds of aid to them, and must do everything to assure that they become true leaders in those principally small collectives which, however, bear a large responsibility for people's moods.

Today, when a very important task is the taking of all steps to increase the effectiveness and quality of the work in the low-level economic links, there has been an immeasurable increase in the role and importance of the shop party organizations and party groups in the republic. They stand closest to those who are creating material assets, and they exist in every fourth brigade and at every other animal farm. It is typical that in recent years, in shop party organizations and party groups, one has seen the consolidation of the tendency not to limit one's activities to current questions, but, rather, to penetrate more deeply into the economics of production, to be the initiators of the preterm fulfillment of plans. One of the effective forms of intensifying party influence is the temporary party group. In 1981, in gathering in the harvest, approximately 700 such groups, which included every sixth Communist in rural areas, operated successfully. The temporary party groups also demonstrated their worth at construction sites, where they unite the Communists not only of the general contractor and the subcontract specialized enterprises, but also those of the construction-planning organizations and the customer.

At the same time at meetings in certain organizations the questions discussed are of relatively little importance, one and the same speakers make statements, and the adopted decisions do not require anyone to do anything. Putting it simply, there is little sense in having them. The meeting must be such that, after it is over, everyone wants to roll up his sleeves and start working.

Having dwelt on the questions of personnel policy, the speaker emphasized that the party collectives should exert a more active influence upon the selection of personnel. It is necessary to be more persistent in carrying out the line of promoting women to managerial work. One cannot reconcile himself to the manifestation of distrust in the strength of women personnel. We have an extremely insufficient number of them in managerial work even where women's labor predominates. There are few women among the chief specialists at enterprises, the chiefs of departments and shops, brigade leaders, and animal-farm managers.

The primary party organizations must improve the forms and methods of party guidance of the activities of the public organizations, primarily through the Communists who are working in the trade unions, the Komsomol, and the people's control groups and posts, and must take all steps to achieve the broad participation of the workers in the administration of production.

Considering today the activity of the primary party organizations in all its multifaceted aspects, we must give ourselves a clear answer to many questions which have been raised by life itself and to which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev directed our attention.

It is important to analyze why, in individual sectors of our activities, and primarily in the lagging sectors, party influence is not operating properly, and why individual party links have not been entering into an active struggle against shortcomings. And, having analyzed the situation, we must correct the situation, achieving a situation in which, in our ranks, there are no indifferent individuals, in which every primary party organization, every Communist is imbued with a sense of high responsibility for the implementation of the party's policy, for the state of affairs in the collective, for the creation there of a climate in which any shortcomings become intolerable.

After resolving that task -- and it is not one of the easy ones -- we shall activate colossal reserves. The key to success lies primarily in improving the guidance of the low-level party collectives on the part of the rayon, city, and oblast party committees, and the sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan.

A special role in the work of the party organizations belongs to the secretaries of the party committees and bureaus. As a rule, these are competent, well-principled, and initiatory people, who enjoy the trust of the Communists and the respect of the labor collectives. At the same time a considerable number of them, especially those who have been elected for the first time, lack sufficient experience. Our task is to help them to become informed, to organize their training, to improve the instruction provided to them.

During the past two years, at seminars and the permanently operating courses to retrain the party and soviet workers, which are held under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, the persons who have improved their knowledge include secretaries of the party organizations of the ministries and departments, industrial enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. We are also instructing the ideological activists. All this has been yielding positive results.

It is very important for all the principles, recommendations, and decisions of the city and rayon party committees to define precisely the tasks of the primary party organizations, to help them in their work, and to teach them how to operate correctly.

In conclusion Comrade Yu. I. Polukarov said:

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan has been called upon to define completely and concretely the place and role of the party organizations in the resolution of the tasks advanced by the party both in the area of intraparty life and in economic and ideological activity. This work must also be carried out at the levels of the oblast, city, and rayon party committees, in the primary party organizations, and their low-level links. Speaking figuratively, the transmission mechanism must operate at full capacity, and must charge all the party members with energy and new strength.

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USUBALIYEV ADDRESSES KIRGHIZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 9 Apr 82 pp 1-3

[Report by First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Which Follow From the Speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and at the Celebrations in Tashkent"]

[Excerpts] Comrades! The communists and workers of our republic, like the entire party and all Soviet people, welcomed the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and his addresses at the celebrations in Tashkent devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR with enormous attention and profound satisfaction.

Together with the party and with all Soviet people, the communists and workers of Kirghizstan ardently approve of the program aims contained in the addresses by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and are adopting them for steady guidance and execution. They express to dear Leonid Il'ich their sincere gratitude for his fatherly concern for the man of labor and for strengthening peace in the world and wish him great new successes in his noble work for the good of our great homeland and on behalf of the triumph of communism.

Guiding themselves by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, in their work on the communist education of the workers and their mobilization for the fulfillment of the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan the CC, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya are trying to base themselves more on the trade union organizations which now unite more than 1,380,000 people.

In the republic 23 enterprises did not fulfill their 1981 plan, and they failed to provide 43 million rubles worth of output. At the head of these enterprises are their leaders--communists. But the party committees do not call them to strict party account for their failure to fulfill their assignments. The importance of increasing the personal responsibility of communist-leaders for their work was especially emphasized in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's conversation with the leaders of the Uzbek SSR.

Party committees and trade union and Komsomol agencies have to seek the thorough development of the creative activeness of the workers so that their attitude toward work is truly optimistic, and socialist competitions are extensive and effective. Greater persistence has to be shown in achieving the best final economic results, increasing the rates of scientific and technological progress, and increasing labor productivity.

A large reserve for increasing labor productivity, Comrade Usubaliyev emphasized, is in the reduction and elimination of labor turnover and the stabilization of labor collectives. Let us take, for example, the republic's textile industry. With respect to its level of labor productivity and equipment, this branch lags substantially behind advanced enterprises and even average union indicators. There is one reason--the poor skills of the workers. At many enterprises up to one-half of the workers are replaced during the course of a year.

I have to say that in 1981 a number of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations improved control over labor discipline and obtained a certain decrease in losses of working time, which made it possible to economize more than 20,000 man-days, including almost 10,000 man-days in industry and construction. The level of labor turnover decreased in industry from 25 to 23 percent.

However, a great deal will still have to be done to strengthen labor discipline in order to decrease the damage caused by violations. And here ever increasing importance is being acquired by the team form of the organization and stimulation of labor which was very vividly and convincingly discussed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the trade union congress. Today more than 8,000 teams are working in the republic's industry, construction, and transportation, and many of them have gone over to new forms of the organization and stimulation of labor. In industry every fifth team is using a single order with earnings distributed in accordance with a coefficient of labor participation.

There has to be a universal profound analysis of the state of affairs in every labor collective. The results of work done have to be examined in every ministry, in the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions, in its republic committees, and also in party committees. The instruction of the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that the team form of the organization and stimulation of labor has to become the basic one during the 11th Five-Year Plan has to be carried out by every labor collective. Having emphasized the enormous role of motor vehicle transport in the development of the republic's economy, Comrade Usubaliyev called attention to the large shortcomings in the work of this branch. Many leaders have an irresponsible attitude toward the use of motor vehicle transport.

Enormous damage is being done by the upward distortions in reporting which are still continuing in motor vehicle enterprises. At individual motor vehicle bases the distorted amounts are several times in excess of the actual hauls.

The improvement of the work of motor vehicle transport demands the daily attention of the entire republic party organization. Educational work has to be increased in all of the collectives of our motor vehicle transport enterprises, strict party and state punishment has to be exacted for mismanagement and the squandering of fuel and lubricants, while upward distortions and deceptions have to be punished with the full severity of the Soviet laws.

Comrades! In carrying out the broad programs for a further rise in the well-being of the people which have been advanced by the party for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the 1980's, an especial place is occupied by measures to improve consumer goods supplies for the population and, in the first place, food supplies. Both economically and politically, this is the central problem of the entire five-year plan. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary, first of all, to ensure high rates for the development of agricultural production. The republic's agriculture, like that of the entire country, is faced with an exceptionally important task: to improve the efficiency and quality of agricultural production, and to bring about the planned shift of this branch to an industrial basis.

Despite the fact that in recent years we have succeeded in making appreciable progress in the production of all types of feeds, the shortage is still enormous. In his speech in Tashkent, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev called especial attention of the aktiv of the Uzbek SSR to the great reserves which exist for increasing the harvests of feed crops. And Uzbekistan's feed procurers are already obtaining 122 quintals of hay and 388 quintals of green corn mash per hectare, while with us the yield of hay is 60 quintals, or half the amount, and green corn mash is 223 quintals, or 1.5 times less than in Uzbekistan.

This kind of relationship to feeds gives rise to alarm. Without an increase in their yields, it is impossible to increase the productivity of animal husbandry. And here it is necessary to employ measures of party responsibility against those who to this day cannot understand the full acuteness and importance of the solution of the feed problem.

In view of the great importance in providing the population with food of the development and improvement of the work of the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations,the private farms of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, and of collective gardening, every effort must be made to assist in the organization of voluntary societies of gardeners, to provide them with comprehensive help, and to help the population in raising and fattening livestock on their private farms and in purchasing young livestock and feed.

There are many shortcomings in the development of the subsidiary farms of sovkhoz and kolkhoz workers. Recently the CC considered how these issues are being solved on the seed farm imeni the 23rd Party Congress in Alamedinskiy Rayon. It turned out that many of the residents of the seed farm do not produce agricultural output on their private plots, but grow flowers for sale on the market and build cages in which to keep fur-bearing animals. At the same time, they buy meat, milk, vegetables, and other foods in the city of Frunze. Almost the same kind of situation exists on all of the farms located around the city of Frunze. But this abnormal situation is escaping the attention of the party, government, trade union, and Komsomol agencies of Alamedinskiy, Sokulukskiy, and Kantskiy Rayons.

Another important task is to raise the level of instructional and educational work in the higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, to improve the living conditions of students and pupils, and to show concern for getting jobs for graduates and making them permanent at these jobs. Only an inattentive attitude toward diplomaed specialists can explain the fact that many of them do not find permanent employment in their specialties.

At the present time in the republic, 22 percent of our agronomists, veterinarians, and zootechnicians, 37 percent of our economists and bookkeepers, and 57 percent of our agricultural mechanization engineers and technicians are not working on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but in other branches. An especially large number of graduates of the higher and secondary specialized educational institutions are not working at their specialties in the systems of the Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Procurements, and Gossnab.

The kind of situation has to be achieved everywhere in which the training of specialists and their distribution fully accords with the developmental prospects of our economy and in which all vuz and tekhnikum graduates work at their specialties and in those places where they are needed. This follows from the demands of the CC CPSU and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Party, government, and trade union organizations have a large role in the work of improving the well-being of the workers. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has observed, the trade unions can and should make a serious contribution to realizing measures to improve payment for labor and to make efficient use of the public consumption funds. Wages have to be closely tied to final results. In other words, if you have done more, you receive more. But he who has worked uncaringly, should receive less. There has to be a resolute struggle against leveling, upward reporting distortions, and undeserved bonuses.

Another very important task of party and trade union organizations is, guiding themselves by the principle of socialism "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor," to work jointly with state and economic agencies in exercising constant control over the measure of labor and the measure of consumption, over the use of the wage and material incentives funds, and over the granting of social goods and benefits to workers in direct dependence upon the quality and conscientiousness of their labor. A better combination has to be achieved between the personal interests of workers and the interests of the enterprise and of society as a whole.

It is necessary to make full use of the existing possibilities for creating advantages in material stimulation for collectives and workers who successfully fulfill counter-plans and commitments. There has to be an expansion of the sphere of norm setting for labor and of the application of technically substantiated output norms, and an outstripping growth must steadily be sought here for labor productivity compared to wages.

Concern for the life and health of people and for improving working conditions and labor protection and control over the state of safety rules has to constantly be at the center of the attention of party, trade union, and other public organizations. However, certain trade union committees are still lacking a fighting spirit and a sense of principle in defending the legitimate rights and interests of workers. For this reason, at individual enterprises measures connected with labor protection and safety rules which have been stipulated in the collective agreement are not carried out. As a result, there are quite a few cases of production injuries and sicknesses.

The Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions and the republic trade union committees and their technical inspectorates are still not exercising effective control over the fulfillment of the overall plans for improving working conditions, are not making full use of the rights granted them, have weakened their demands upon economic leaders, and are not showing the necessary persistence and sense of principle in the work of creating healthy and safe working conditions. The network of medical-hygiene units, polyclinics, and health stations at enterprises is extremely limited in the republic.

In a word, party and trade union organizations have to constantly be in the thick of the masses, respond to their needs immediately, create the kind of situation everywhere which excludes the very possibility of a violation of the rights of the working man, and resolutely suppress the manifestations of bureaucratism, insensitivity, and phony showiness.

As is known, the Central Committee of our party is devoting enormous attention to work with workers' letters and oral addresses. There was a precise and clear discussion of this at the 26th CPSU Congress, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev reminded us of it once again at the Trade Union Congress.

Many party committees, government agencies, and trade union organizations are persistently improving their work with workers' letters. Attributing great importance to this sector, the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya gave special consideration to the question "On the State of Work with Letters and on the Organization of Receptions for Citizens in the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions, the Oblast Councils of Trade Unions, and the Republic Trade Union Committees in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." The same question was discussed at a plenum of the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions.

At the same time, the ever growing stream of letters shows that far from everywhere are the trade union organizations working with the necessary persistence and faithfulness in considering the issues raised by citizens in their letters. For example, there has been no decrease in the number of letters about various labor disputes, especially complaints about illegal dismissals. An analysis shows that of the letters of this category which are taken under control a substantial number of the requests are resolved favorably.

It has to be noted that most of the cases of invalid dismissals from work are explained by the irresponsible attitude of certain leaders toward the labor laws. Violations are most frequent in those places where the local trade union committees occupy an unprincipled position when they examine worker dismissals at the initiative of the administration. According to the data of the Supreme Court of the Kirghiz SSR, in 1981 60 percent of the people who were returned to work had been dismissed without the agreement of the trade union committees. However, in this matter we still do not feel a firm position from the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions and its republic trade union committees.

The courts and the procurator's offices rarely bring actions involving material responsibility against officials guilty of illegal dismissals.

Party, government, and trade union agencies have to be more principled in this matter and demand a strict account from those who crudely violate the rights of workers and employees and take a formal attitude to their written and oral addresses.

Leonid Il'ich subjected the paper style of leadership to sharp and unhypocritical criticism. Unfortunately, the flow of paper in our republic from party committees, ministries, and departments containing requests on economic matters is not diminishing. This paper flow is coming basically from the ministries of agriculture, construction, rural construction, construction materials industries, procurements, and a number of others.

It is absolutely obvious that the abundance of documents which are accepted and distributed by certain party, government, and economic agencies creates difficulties for organizational work and for control over their fulfillment. The paper style of leadership has a negative influence on the content of decisions, and distracts the apparatus and the aktiv from vital everyday work and, for this reason, it has to be resolutely rejected.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech in Tashkent names as an important problem of cadre policy the promotion of women to leading work. This course is of great principled and practical importance. Our reserves for the extensive placement of women in leading positions are truly enormous. Around one-half of the people employed in the republic's economy consists of women, and they make up 57.8 percent of our specialists with higher and secondary specialized education. Women comprise 30.5 percent of the CC, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party, and around 13 percent of the responsible workers of the party apparatus. However, not all of the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and primary party organizations show concern for promoting women to leading work. There are still too few women among the directors of our kolkhozes, sovkhozes, industrial enterprises, and construction and transportation organizations.

Party committees and government and economic agencies have to make fuller use of the increased possibilities for promoting women to responsible posts.

Comrades! Thanks to our Leninist nationalities policy, Soviet Kirghizstan, like the other fraternal republics, has achieved enormous successes in economics, in the social fields, and in culture. It is precisely because Soviet Kirghizstan has been going and continues to go in a single formation with our fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, and, above all, with the great Russian people and because of their disinterested help and support that it has been able to rise so rapidly from its past backwardness and turn into a comprehensively developed flourishing republic.

Life graphically shows that, despite the slanders of our enemies, socialism not only does not lead to the loss by peoples of their inimitable face and the distinctive characteristics of their culture and tradition, but raises this uniqueness to a new height and makes it the property of other peoples. "And the key to this new flourishing," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, "is by no means national narrow-mindedness, not isolation, and not various kinds of prejudices of the past." On the contrary, it is necessary in the future also to strengthen the unity and fraternity of all of the nations and nationalities of the Country of Soviets, to strengthen internationalism in deeds, and to make joint creative efforts in communist construction.

Comrades! The 26th Party Congress emphasized that all nations have the right to the proper representation in party and state agencies. Of course, given a strict consideration of the practical and ideological-moral qualities of every person.

The CC of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya is doing everything it can to unswervingly comply with this demand by the party. At the present time, among the leading workers who are members of the Central Committee, there are Kirghiz, Russians, Ukrainians, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Germans, Tatars, Jews, Azerbaijanians, Tajiks, Armenians, Koreans, Bashkirs, and Dungans, in all the representatives of 27 nationalities. The Supreme Soviet, the local Soviets of People's Deputies, and other elected agencies are also multinational.

We shall continue to adhere to this party line and impeccably carry out the behests of Lenin who warned against the slightest infringement upon the rights and specific needs of all nations and nationalities living in the country.

Comrades! In the light of the addresses by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Trade Union Congress and at the celebrations in Tashkent, party, trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations have to activate their ideological educational work.

Many party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are still doing poor work on the ideological political, labor, and moral education of the workers, especially the youth. As a result, there are still quite a few cases of an unconscientious attitude toward labor, the theft of public property, an unzealous attitude toward it, drunkennness, and hooliganism. In the struggle against the antipodes of communist morality, poor use is being made of political studies, oral political agitation, the mass information and propaganda media, cultural and educational institutions, and the power of the labor collective.

Permit me, Comrade Usubaliyev said in conclusion, to assure the CC CPSU, its Politburo, and the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally that the communists and all of the workers of Soviet Kirghizistan will employ all of their strength, knowledge, and experience for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the concrete instructions and recommendations made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Trade Union Congress and the celebrations in the city of Tashkent, and will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new labor achievements.

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SHCHERBITSKIY VIEWS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, POLAND

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Jan 82 pp 1-3

[Speech by First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine V. V. Shcherbitskiy at meeting with voters of the Bagleyskiy Election District. (These excerpts did not appear in the domestic radio version of the Shcherbitskiy speech published on pages R2-R7 of the 4 February 1982 issue of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.)]

[Excerpts] Industrial Dneprodzerzhinsk is living and working in a single rhythm with the entire country. A socialist competition for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has been extensively developed at its enterprises and construction sites, and a persistent search is taking place for reserves for increasing the efficiency of production and improving the quality of all work. The skills and selflessness of the workers of the city which is rich in glorious traditions have been embodied in an advanced achievement by many collectives of the frontiers of the 10th Five-Year Plan and of last year's plan, and in increasing the production of above-plan output. Ardent approval for the domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the unanimous determination of the Dneprodzerzhinsk workers to apply all of their strength, knowledge, and energy for the accomplishment of their new responsible tasks received a vivid demonstration at a meeting of the deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the UkSSR, member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU, and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy with the voters of the Bagleyskiy Election District. It took place on 21 January in the Palace of Culture and of Chemists' Technology. The meeting was opened by the First Secretary of the Bagleyskiy Raykom I. I. Brazhnik. An honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CC CPSU headed by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm. The floor was given to Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy who was given a warm reception by the audience.

Comrades! We have to accomplish the difficult and large-scale tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan in an unsettled and tense international atsmophere. The policy of imperialism, and, in the first place, of the ruling circles of the United States, carries a direct threat to peace and security and to the very fate of mankind. It is a policy of a reckless arms race, of saber rattling, of the promotion of doctrines of military force, and of flagrant intervention in the affairs of other countries.

As our newspapers recently reported, the Military Publishing House of the USSR Ministry of Defense has published the book "Whence the Threat of War" in which the dangerous aggressive military preparations of the United States and NATO are demonstrated on the basis of rich factual material, and assertions about the existence of a so-called "Soviet military threat" are convincingly refuted. Suffice it to say that at the present time the American military has 336 military bases outside of its own territory. It is not a secret that these bases are being used against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist commonwealth, and against the progressive national liberation movements.

Everybody knows that the policies of the United States Administration and of the other imperialist states are built on a crude and patent disdain for the social needs of the people. At the same time, imperialist propaganda spreads lies and fables about real socialism and about our domestic and foreign policies, and is attempting to "erode" the class consciousness of the workers of the socialist countries. Forming a bloc with the Beijing leadership, the United States imperialists are conducting a bitter confrontation with the socialist world and with all of the progressive forces.

Under these circumstances, the foreign policy initiatives of our party to improve the political climate in the world and to preserve and strengthen the process of detente which were advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and after are of enormous importance. The Soviet Union's proposals are receiving growing support on all of the continents, for they answer the hopes and aspirations of all people.

The visit by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany was a major political action to carry out the peace-loving foreign policy of our party and state. It has been regarded by international public opinion as a most important contribution to strengthening security. Exceptionally great attention is being paid today in all of the world to the Soviet-American negotiations on a limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe which have begun in Geneva.

The future will show how responsibly and objectively the West's ruling circles treat the new Soviet initiatives. To date, however, the United States and its NATO allies are not showing an endeavour to seek mutually acceptable solutions in the spirit or realism. They continue to think about getting military advantages for themselves and are seeking in fact unilateral disarmament by the USSR. These expectations are in vain. The Soviet Union has repeatedly affirmed the immutability of its position. It consists in compliance with the principle of equality and equal security, the maintenance of strategic military equilibrium, and a comprehensive consideration of the national interests of the states. Under no circumstances will we retreat from this position.

Trying in every way to shake the unity of the countries of the socialist commonwealth, the imperialists are concentrating their subversive actions against Cuba, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

The Polish People's Republic is being subjected to especially powerful pressure. As you know, in keeping with the decision by the supreme agency of the state and in full accordance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, martial law was introduced there. This decision was dictated by the stern necessity of preventing bloodshed and civil war, protecting the vital interests of the Polish nation, and defending socialism in Poland from a counter-revolutionary threat which was being supported and encouraged by the imperialist circles. But it, of course, contradicted the interests of the United States and its allies and undermined their hopes. As a result of the actions of the Military Council for National Salvation, the situation in the country is normalizing,the protection of legality and of public order is being ensured, and the economy has begun to be removed from its state of crisis. These measures are guaranteeing further progress along the path of socialism, a rise in the material well-being of the workers, and the development of socialist democracy.

Everything that is happening in Poland, including the introduction of martial law, is the purely internal and national affair of the Poles, and no one else has the right and must not intervene in it. The peoples of the world and all progressive forces have resolutely condemned the latest steps by the United States government aimed against the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union, aimed, I would say, against common sense. They regard these actions as an attempt to prevent the normalization of the situation and to undermine the socialist foundations of People's Poland, and also as an attempt to turn Poland into a hotbed of tension in Europe. Such actions by the United States into which it is attempting to draw other states, first of all, the members of the aggressive NATO bloc, are especially dangerous in that they undermine the foundations of European cooperation.

There is no doubt that the communists, all of the healthy forces, and the people of the Polish People's Republic, being an important element in the socialist commonwealth and occupying such an important place in the system of European equilibrium and peace, will put their own house in order.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy then noted that given the incitement of international tension and the ideological diversions of imperialism, ever increasing importance is being acquired by a further strengthening of our state's economic and defense might and of the moral and political unity of our society, of an increase in political vigilance, and the education of the workers in the spirit of the friendship of peoples,Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism.

2959
CSO: 1800/423

INFORMATION REPORT ON UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Information Report]

[Text] On 24 March 1982 there was a Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

The Plenum considered the question of the organizational and political work of the Donetsk party gorkom and the Nikopol'skiy party raykom of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

Reports were delivered by the First Secretary of the gorkom V. P. Mironov, and the First Secretary of the raykom V. I. Ostapchenko.

The following took part in the discussion: M. G. Perepadya--chief of the heavy industry section of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; A. D. Kovalenko--chief of the agricultural section of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; V. I. Podshivalov--first secretary of the Khar'kov party gorkom; A. S. Dolbilov--secretary of the party committee of the Kiev Arsenal Plant imeni V. I. Lenin; V. F. Korzinkin--a steel smelter at the Kommunar Metallurgical Plant in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast; B. V. Kachura--the first secretary of the Donetskaya obkom; M. V. Khorunzhiy--Minister of Agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR; G. P. Kharchenko--second secretary of the Zaporozhskaya obkom; V. F. Seroshtan--chairman of the kolkhoz imeni the 19th Party Congress in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, Krymskaya Oblast; Ye. T. Antonova--chief of the commodity dairy farm of the kolkhoz imeni Karl Libknecht in Ovidiopol'skiy Rayon, Odesskaya Oblast; Ye. V. Kachalovskiy--first secretary of the Dnepropetrovskaya obkom; N. I. Chepurnoy--first secretary of the Cherkasskiy raykom in Cherkasskaya Oblast; Yu. P. Ivanov--director of the mine imeni M. I. Kalinin of the "Donetskugol'" Production Association; A. N. Adamov--first secretary of the Tashtanskiy raykom in Nikolayevskaya Oblast; A. N. Girenko--first secretary of the Khersonskaya obkom;

The Plenum was addressed by the member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy.

The Plenum adopted a decree on the question which had been discussed which will be published.

The Plenum heard information from the member of the Politburo and Second Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine I. Z. Sokolov about the organizational work of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine in realizing the criticisms and suggestions made by the delegates to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

The Plenum has ordered the Politburo and the Secretariat of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine to continue in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the tasks advanced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU and in his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, and in realizing the suggestions of the delegates to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine to devote their chief attention to raising the level of organizational and political work in the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, the primary party organizations, ministries and departments, and in government, trade union, and Komsomol agencies, to improve the practice of control and the organization of decision execution, to persistently strengthen party and state discipline, and to increase the personal responsibility of leading cadres for the fulfillment of their tasks.

It has been recommended that the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and the primary party organizations analyze the course of the realization of the criticisms and proposals made at the report and election party meetings and conferences, and examine these questions at plenums of the party committees and at party meetings.

2959
CSO: 1800/418

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEECH AT UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Mar 82 pp 1-3

[Speech by V. V. Shcherbitskiy at 24 March 1982 Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine: "Thoroughly Increase the Organizational Role of the Party Rayon and City Committees--The Active Transmitters of the Policies of the CPSU"]

[Text] Comrades!

The exchange of opinions which has taken place has confirmed the usefulness of having posed the question at the Plenum of the CC of a further rise in the level of the organizational and political work of the party rayon and city committees.

One can say that the practical accomplishment of all of the tasks which are being set by the CPSU Central Committee depends to a decisive degree upon the energy and initiative of the raykoms and gorkoms (there are 701 of them in our republic), and upon their ability to include in active work the primary party organizations, government and economic agencies, and public organizations and to correctly select and place cadres. They are the gathering point for all of the threads of the leadership of the life of the city or rayon, the leadership of the economy and of social and cultural construction, and of the work on the communist education of people .

This is why in the program party documents and in the speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev a strengthening of the rayon echelon and a rise in the level of the work of the raykoms and gorkoms as agencies of political leadership are put forward as one of our most important tasks. Today, when our party and the entire Soviet people are persistently working on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the social and economic program of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the role and responsibility of the party committees are undergoing especial growth.

A year has passed, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy noted, since the party congress. Despite our difficulties which are known to everybody and despite the complication of the international situation which has been caused by the increased aggressiveness of American imperialism and its allies, our country has taken still another large step on the path of communist construction. Its international prestige has become even stronger. And it can be said with full justification: An enormous merit in this belongs to the CC CPSU, its Politburo, and personally to the General

Secretary of the Central Committee of our party and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev all of whose work is marked by a strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life and selfless service to the people.

Our current tasks and the ways of accomplishing them have been concretized in the profoundly rich speech by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, a speech which testifies to the party's and government's great concern for the laboring man.

The new Soviet initiatives on instituting a unilateral moratorium of deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR, and also other proposals on restraining the arms race are now at the center of the attention of the world public. They provide a vivid confirmation of the consistency and sense of principle of the foreign policy of our state, and they demonstrate our determination to achieve a decrease in international tensions, about which Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev spoke with such convincingness and logic.

The new proposals aimed at preventing the threat of a new world war which have been advanced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev have been welcomed by the people of the Ukraine, as they have by all Soviet people, with complete and unanimous approval.

With their hearts and souls and with their practical deeds, the workers of the Soviet Ukraine support the party's policies and are tirelessly strengthening the might of our socialist fatherland. The confirmation of this is the active participation by the republic's ~~workers in~~ the All-Union Socialist Competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Almost 800,000 advanced production workers and production innovators and 35,000 of the Ukraine's labor collectives fulfilled their 1981 plans in advance. On the basis of the competition results, last year 6 oblasts and the city of Kiev, 14 cities and 17 rayons, and 271 labor collectives were awarded the Red Challenge Banners of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the CC of the Komsomol. More than 8,000 agricultural workers were awarded high state awards, including the title of Hero of Socialist Labor for 9 people.

The powerful upsurge in the public political activeness of the Soviet people and the wide scope of the socialist competition for a proper celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is also a convincing testimony to the approval by all of the people of the party's policies. There is no doubt that the republic's workers will meet this important anniversary with new successes in economic and cultural construction!

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued:

We have heard the rich reports of Comrades V. P. Mironov and V. I. Ostapchenko. The discussion was entered by members and candidate members of the Central Committee who--and this is very important--acquainted themselves on the spot with the work of the party organizations of the city and rayon.

It should also be noted that the sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine made a study of the work style and methods of an additional 70 gorkoms and raykoms, and generalized the concrete criticisms and proposals on these issues which were made by many gorkom and raykom first secretaries during their studies in the advanced training courses at the Higher Party School at the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

The reports of a number of obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms were examined at meetings of the Politburo and Secretariat of the CC. An analysis was also made of the composition of the republic party organization and of the results of admissions to the party during the past year, of the composition of party and government cadres, and of the organizational work performed by the Politburo and the Secretariat of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine in 1981. An analysis was also performed of work results in all of the oblast party organizations and in the Kiev city party organization during the past year.

All of this makes it possible to draw the conclusion that many party organizations in the republic have accumulated substantial and very valuable experience in the work to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

What is instructive, for example, in the practice of the Donetsk gorkom and the Nikopol'skiy raykom whose reports are being discussed at the Plenum?

It is, above all, a concentration on the key and fundamental tasks of economic development of, first of all, the leading branches, a creative approach, full of initiative, to their accomplishment, and a constant sight on the future.

It is, further, the ability to reach goals and planned final results, overcoming all difficulties, a healthy Bolshevik dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, and an endeavour to do more and do it better.

It is also a daily concern that the problems of production development be solved in a complex with an improvement of the working, living, and recreational conditions of people and of their education.

It is very important that the gorkom and raykom seek to accomplish their tasks by methods which are characteristic of the agencies of political leadership--by raising the level and increasing the results of the work of party organizations and the vanguard role of communists, by improving organizational and ideological educational work, strengthening performance control and verification, and effectively organizing mass socialist competitions. And, as a result, in the city and the rayon year after year the state plans are fulfilled for the most important indicators, and a steady growth of production and increase in its efficiency is achieved.

In the city of Donetsk, for example, quite good work is done to solve many of the problems upon which the stable work of the mines and the fulfillment of the coal mining plans depend. A large amount of attention is devoted to an acceleration of scientific and technological progress, the reequipping of production, a decrease in manual labor, and an economy of resources. Commissioning plans for production capacities, housing, schools, and preschool institutions are fulfilled. There is quite a bit that is instructive in the organization of trade and public catering, in other sectors of the service sphere, and in the beautification of the city.

Every kind of support is merited by the work being carried out by the Nikopol'skiy Rayon party organization to increase the growth rates of agricultural production on the basis of the use of the labor procedures of science and advanced experience, and to improve the social and cultural conditions of rural workers. The achievement of the goals which have been set--to increase in 1985, compared to the average annual amounts of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the production of grain by one-third, meat by almost 2 times, milk by 30 percent, and eggs by 1.4 times, and to complete the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule--this, undoubtedly, is a difficult task, but its accomplishment will do honor to the party organization of the rayon.

The discussion which took place on the eve of the CC Plenum between the secretaries of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the members of the bureaus of the Donetsk gorkom and Nikopol'skiy raykom showed that the members of the bureau have a good knowledge of the state of affairs, are correctly evaluating the situation, and see the ways of accomplishing their tasks. This inspires confidence that the difficult tasks facing the party organizations of the city and the rayon in the 11th Five-Year Plan will be successfully accomplished.

I think that we have every justification for making an on-the-whole positive evaluation of the work being performed by the Donetsk gorkom and the Nikopol'skiy raykom and for approving it. The Secretariat of the CC and the organizational party work and propaganda and agitation sections should give thought to how best to demonstrate the experience of these and other party committees, making use, in particular, of the possibilities of the press, radio, and television. Consideration is also merited by the suggestion to publish a series of brochures on the work of a number of the raykoms and gorkoms.

Along with the positive aspects of the work of the party committees, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy then noted, the discussion also reflected characteristic shortcomings in their work which reduce the effectiveness of party influence on the accomplishment of economic and political tasks. Both in the city and in the rayon the use of intensive factors to increase production efficiency remains a bottleneck. In Donetsk industry last year only around 30 percent of the increase in production was obtained through an increase in labor productivity. On account of an increase in costs, 18 million rubles in profit failed to be obtained. On many of the farms in Nikopol'skiy Rayon, as was noted today in the speeches, weight additions, the productivity of the milk herd, and the weight conditions of delivered livestock are low, the milk procurement plans which were established for 1981 were not fulfilled, and the feed base is lagging. Not everything has been done so that all of the decrees will be carried out in full within the established schedules.

A study of the work of the Donetsk gorkom, Nikopol'skiy raykom, and a number of other party bodies has shown that similar shortcomings exist also in the practice of other party committees. If we are to speak about the reasons, then everything in the final analysis comes down to cadres, to the level of their competence, political maturity, and their attitude toward their work. Therefore, the first conclusion from the discussion is that along all lines and at all levels we have to continue to persistently improve the work on the selection and education of cadres, increase exactingness, and strengthen discipline.

As is known, last year there was lagging for a number of indicators in the republic's economy. And it is clear that all of our organizational and political work now has to be directed toward not only coping with the economic plans and social commitments of this year, but also doing everything possible to make up for our indebtedness.

The organizing role of the rayon and city committees has to manifest itself especially in the organization of the workers for the accomplishment of the key tasks of the five-year plan--an increase in production efficiency and in the yield from our already creative production and scientific potential, and a strengthening of the regimen of economy. Unfortunately, in a number of cases these tasks are not being accomplished satisfactorily. Recently the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine examined the question of the fulfillment of the plans for the commissioning of new and reconstructed enterprises, and the mastery of their planned capacities. A study of this question has shown that on account of the late commissioning and slow mastery of new capacities, especially at enterprises of the coal, metallurgical, light, petrochemical, and petroleum refining industries, the economy is incurring losses and failing to receive a substantial quantity of very necessary output.

As is shown by an analysis, some of the commissioned enterprises and complexes do not reach their planned level of production on account of shortages of cadres, errors in plans, and defects in production equipment, as a result of unfinished construction work, and also of unsatisfactory supplies of raw materials, materials, and component products. There are cases of irresponsibility and of violations of state planning and financial discipline which cause damage to the economy. For example, the enterprises of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy UkSSR were made by State Arbitration to pay large fines last year for the shipment of metal output without orders. Major violations of fund discipline have been committed in the "Krasnorameyskshaktostroy," "Makeyevshakhtostroy," and "Donetskshakhtostroy" Trusts. At certain construction sites scarce materials are squandered.

Or take such cases. Frequently output is delivered to trade with defects by the Kherson Shoe Factory, the Zaporozhe Shoe Industry Association, and other enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry UkSSR. Last year quite a few shoes produced by the Voroshilovgrad Association were rejected as defective and reduced in grade.

These shortcomings, of course, are the fault of concrete officials--the workers of the enterprises and organizations of ministries and departments. But frequently this does not cost them anything. They continue to occupy their posts, and receive their wages, although they do not do their work. It is essential to adopt the most resolute measures along all lines in order to prevent such instances in the future. For such serious derelictions in economic management there has to be genuine punishment.

The Politburo of the CC has charged Comrade G. I. Vashchenko and other deputy chairmen of the UkSSR Council of Ministers to make an examination for each branch of cases of the unsatisfactory use of productive capital, the production of obsolete models of products, and the overexpenditure of the wage fund and to take the necessary measures along the line of the ministries and departments. As for the directors of the enterprises and construction projects, with respect to those who are guilty of the above defects measures should be taken by the appropriate rayon, city, and oblast party committees.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy pointed to the importance of a further improvement of the work of the management apparatus and of reducing its size, and decreasing expenditures for the performance of mass and other measures. What is being talked about is closing all of the chinks for the squandering of public property, an eradication of mismanagement, and the mobilization for a struggle against these defects by party organizations, trade unions, the Komsomol, the press and television and radio, and visual agitation.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at the Trade Union Congress, control has to be made more effective and not formal and hypocritical, especially in the spheres which are closely connected with the daily needs of people.

It is necessary to get rid of inert, inactive workers who have no initiative, and in those sectors where material values are concentrated--of dishonest people who do not deserve trust.

It is also necessary to seriously increase responsibility, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said, for the preparation and punctual adoption of decisions and for their qualitative and complete execution, and to resolutely put an end to cases of a lack of discipline and a lack of control and to manifestations of formalism and bureaucracy. And the fact that such things occur is indicated by the following. The five-year plan established quite intense assignments for economizing fuel, electric energy, metal, cement, and other materials. At the previous plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine the leaders of a number of ministries were criticized for shortcomings in carrying them out. After the plenum, these issues were discussed at the boards, the corresponding decisions were made, and assignments were given to enterprises and associations. But many of these "measures" remained on paper. Thus, last year in the Ministry of Energy UkSSR (Minister Comrade A. N. Makukhin) there was a substantial overexpenditure of fuel, in the Ministry of Coal Industry UkSSR (Minister Comrade N. K. Grin'ko) there was an overexpenditure of electric energy. This work was not organized satisfactorily in the Ministry of Construction Materials UkSSR (Minister Comrade A. T. Shevchenko), the Ministry of Industrial Construction UkSSR (Minister Comrade A. N. Shchepetil'nikov), and in Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Donetskaya, and Vinnitskaya Oblasts.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy criticized the Kamenets-Podol'skiy raykom in Khmel'nitskaya Oblast (First Secretary Comrade V. M. Smirnov) and the Bliznyukovskiy raykom in Khar'kovskaya Oblast (First Secretary Comrade Ye. P. Vorob'yev) for paper work, preoccupation with empty meetings, and formalism in their work. This kind of, in essence, formal bureaucratic work style long ago became an anachronism, and it must be resolutely gotten rid of, while those who ignore these instructions must be severely punished.

One more matter of considerable importance. In the practice of certain party committees, there still frequently occurs a replacement of government and economic agencies. The Malinskiy raykom in Zhitomirskaya Oblast was sharply criticized for this. The meetings there considered purely economic measures which are supposed to be the work of the rayispolkom, the agricultural administration, and other organizations. What does this practice by the raykom of the party have in common with a style which is supposed to be characteristic of an agency of political leadership? Meanwhile, many primary party organizations in the rayon are doing poor work, some of the communists are inactive, and there are serious shortcomings in the work with cadres. To one or another extent, such shortcomings are also characteristic of certain other party committees. They also have to be eliminated from the practice of party work.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy considered the questions of intra-party life and of the strengthening of the party ranks. The Communist Party of the Ukraine now has 2,985,746 communists, 67,468 primary party organizations, 67,176 shop party organizations, and 122,077 party groups. There are party organizations or groups in practically every more or less large collective, and there are communists everywhere where our people live and work.

It is the primary duty of the city and the rayon committees to see to it above all that every party organization is a fighting and vital collective and that the members and candidate members of the party become more active. A great deal is being done in our republic for this purpose. However, at the same time, some of our party organizations are still doing poor work, and are not making full use of the rights which have been given them, and, first of all, the right of control. Among the members and candidate members of the party, there are also people who do not fulfill all of their charter duties and violate party discipline, while individuals even behave themselves in an unworthy manner in daily life. It is clear that this is the result of omissions in the work on selecting and educating cadres, and of the absence in a number of cases of control over their work.

In certain large party organizations, under various pretexts, and sometimes without any justification, with the silent agreement of superior party agencies, general meetings of communists have stopped being held and are replaced by meetings of the party aktiv. This is incorrect.

All of this requires carrying out additional measures to improve the work of the primary party organizations and to strengthen party discipline. Toward this end, better use has to be made of such forms which have justified themselves as conversations with party members and candidate members, the hearing of their reports, and the discussion at meetings of the issues of personal responsibility and of the vanguard role of communists. In Khar'kovskaya Oblast, for example, during the course of discussions more than 2,000 members of the party expressed a desire to transfer to lagging work sectors, and 32,000 communists reviewed the socialist commitments they had adopted in the direction of increasing them.

The state of affairs in a number of rayons and city party organizations requires systematic work by the bureaus and obkom secretaries with the leaders of the raykoms and gorkoms. The work with the secretaries of the primary party organizations which was begun by the obkoms has to be continued. There should also be periodic meetings between the members of the bureaus of the obkoms and the leaders of the Komsomol and trade union agencies and the agencies of people's control.

In every party committee there has to be a regular and detailed analysis of the execution of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

As is known, the 26th CPSU Congress set the task of reorganizing many sectors and spheres of ideological and political educational work. The ways of achieving this are concretized in the decrees of the CC CPSU. What is the most important thing here for the rayon and city party committees? Above all, the most serious attention has to be directed toward the training of cadres which are intrusted with agitational and propaganda work both on the rayon level and especially in the primary party organizations. It is necessary to resolutely put an end to the underestimation by certain party workers of the importance of ideological work to create more attention for the ideological tempering of cadres, to cultivate in them a political approach to the accomplishment of their tasks, and to improve the quality of lecture propaganda and agitation.

Especial attention has to be directed toward strengthening ideological educational work in the labor collectives and increasing its role in the formation among our people, and, above all, the youth of a collectivist psychology, public activeness, and intolerance toward manifestations of alien ideologies and morality, particularly consumer aspirations and philistinism. As was shown by a recent discussion in the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine of a report by the Ternopol'skaya obkom, in certain party organizations insufficient attention is given to these matters.

Every member of the CC, of an obkom, gorkom, and raykom and every deputy has to systematically perform work in labor collectives, visit dormitories, domestic services enterprises, rest areas, and listen to the opinions of workers, the youth, and war and labor veterans. Moreover, it is the duty of these comrades not only to reveal shortcomings and signal about them, but also to actively influence their elimination, or, even better, their prevention, or make concrete proposals on improving the work of the corresponding agencies.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy also noted the necessity for strengthening the rapid unmasking of anti-Soviet and nationalistic propaganda, and the ideological diversions of foreign imperialist centers. We have the right to expect greater help in this matter from the Institute of the Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries of the Academy of Sciences UkSSR.

We have to carry out a large amount of responsible work in connection with the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and we have to make effective use of it in order to strengthen the ideological political, patriotic and internationalist education of the workers and their class consciousness. This is especially important now in view of the acute exacerbation of the ideological struggle on the world arena.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy briefly considered certain work results and this year's tasks.

Despite the fact that the plans for the two months for the production of commodity output and for labor productivity have on the whole been fulfilled in the republic's industry and 15 million rubles worth of above-plan output has been sold, the rates which have been attained are lower than the planned ones for this year.

In January-February the plans for the mining of coal and iron and manganese ores were fulfilled. It is important not to permit a worsening of the work of these branches during the spring-summer period.

In February the work of the enterprises of ferrous metallurgy improved somewhat. However, in the branch as a whole there has been lagging since the beginning of the year. The most important thing here is to ensure stable work by all metallurgical enterprises and, especially, coke and chemical plants and enriching combines. It is extremely important to accelerate equipment repairs, particularly at the Avdeyev and Krivoy Rog Plants, and to speed up the construction and reconstruction of capacities at the Zaporozh'ye and Donetsk Plants.

It is also necessary to commission the first stage of the oxygen converter shop at the plant imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy and the metal scrap processing capacities within the planned schedules, and to carry out all of the planned work on the reconstruction and modernization of the basic metallurgical units.

It is no less important to ensure the production of good quality consumer goods in their assigned assortment. Our commitments provide this year for the above-plan production of a minimum of 400 million rubles worth of consumer goods. And this must, without fail, be done.

This year we have a large construction program. It is necessary to utilize 18.5 billion rubles. The Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine recently considered measures to ensure the commissioning by construction ministries of production capacities, housing, and social and cultural objects. Their fulfillment has to be taken under strict control by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers UkSSR, the secretaries and sections of the CC, and the party obkoms and gorkoms.

Shortcomings in the work of railroad transport have to be removed more energetically, and the use of maritime and river transport improved.

As never before, it is important this year in agriculture to perform all of the field operations in a model manner, to grow a large harvest of grain, sugar beet, and other crops, to procure a sufficient amount of feeds, increase the productivity of livestock and poultry, and fulfill the production plans for animal husbandry products.

In view of the important role of corn in providing for the planned increase in the gross grain harvests, the Politburo of the CC decided to consider the tasks of party, government, and economic agencies in increasing the production of corn grains at a republican conference-seminar. As is known, a conference-seminar was recently conducted with sugar beet growers and sugar industry workers.

The party committees, ministries and departments, and government and economic agencies have to perform a deep analysis of the first quarter's work results and map out and realize concrete measures to accelerate the economic growth rates in order to fulfill the national economic plans and socialist commitments of this year at all costs.

The most important thing, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has said, is to make 1982 a turning point, and to lay a reliable foundation for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. All of our organizational and political work and the socialist competition for a worthy celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR have to be subordinated to this.

In conclusion, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said:

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev called the party committee secretaries faithful and reliable transmitters of the party's policy. On their shoulders is a difficult load of cares. They are responsible for the organization of work literally in all of the spheres of the people's life.

We have every right to say that authoritative and mature communists and capable organizers have been elected as party committee secretaries in our republic. More than 83 percent of the first secretaries of our raykoms and gorkoms have been laboring in party work for more than 5 years, including more than 55 percent who have more than 10 years of experience. All of them are economic specialists, and almost two-thirds have a party political education. Thirty-four raykom and gorkom secretaries have been elected to the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, 30--as deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Soviet of the UkSSR, and 17 secretaries have been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. A profound knowledge of their work, demandingness toward themselves and others, an organizational and practical sense--and partiynost' in the most lofty meaning of this word--this is what brings them the respect of communists and of all of our workers. And from he who has been given a lot, a lot is asked.

The party secretary is always visible. People go to him for advice, and he is not forgiven the slightest error or the slightest misstep. And for this reason all of the secretaries and all of our party workers must always fully justify the great trust which is shown them.

Permit me, comrades, to express my confidence that the discussion at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the reports of the Donetsk gorkom and Nikopol'skiy raykom will promote a further rise in the level of the work of the party raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms and of the entire republic party organization, and the successful realization of the tasks which have been set by the 26th Congress of our Leninist party.

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RESOLUTIONS OF UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Mar 82 pp 1-3

[Information Item]

[Excerpt] The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine decrees:

1. To approve the organizational and political work on mobilizing the workers to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, the 1982 plans, and the five-year plan as a whole which is being performed by the Donetsk gorkom and the Nikopol'skiy raykom of the party.

To order the gorkom and raykom to bring about a continued improvement of this work, and to thoroughly develop the activeness and creative initiative of the communists and of all the workers of the city and the rayon in increasing the efficiency of the economy. Toward these ends, and in accordance with the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU and with the aims set forth in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, it is essential to double and triple efforts, to improve the quality of work at every sector of economic and cultural construction, to act with maximum concreteness and practicality, to accelerate the introduction into production of the latest scientific and technical achievements, and to ensure a rational and thrifty expenditure of material and raw material and fuel and energy resources. A large role here should be played by effective socialist competition for the fulfillment of planning assignments by all labor collectives, the achievement of the highest indicators in work, and the full use of the rich traditions and experience of advanced collectives and production innovators which exist here. There should be the widest introduction of the new forms of team organization and labor stimulation.

2. The Donetsk gorkom, the party raykoms, and the primary party organizations to pay especial attention to a fuller use of the powerful industrial potential which has been created in the city. To ensure rhythmic work by the coal mines, ferrous metallurgy enterprises, machine building plants, and construction organizations. To carry out measures to accelerate the construction rates of the "Yuzhno-Donbasskaya" Mine No. 3.

3. A most important task of the Nikopol'skiy raykom is to ensure the fulfillment of the socialist commitments adopted by the rayon workers to increase in 1985 the production of grain compared to the average annual amounts of the 10th Five-Year Plan by one-third, meat--by almost 2 times, milk--by 30 percent, and eggs--by 1.4 times.

In order to decrease to the maximum agriculture's dependence upon unfavorable weather conditions, and to obtain high and stable harvests, to strengthen the work of the more effective use of organic fertilizers, chemicalization means, irrigated lands, and agricultural equipment. To strengthen the feed base more energetically. To bring about the intensification of animal husbandry, especially dairy livestock breeding.

4. The Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine regards it as a task of paramount importance for the Politburo, Secretariat of the CC, the obkoms and the Kiev gorkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine to further increase the role of the gorkoms and raykoms in the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and to improve the style and methods of their work as agencies of political leadership. It is essential to concentrate efforts on improving the selection, placement, and education of cadres, the organization of the fulfillment and control over the execution of decisions, a generalization and dissemination of advanced experience, and the creation at all sectors and in all elements of an atmosphere of high exactingness, organization, enterprisingness, and discipline. To shift, in fact, the center of gravity of all work to the work sites--to labor collectives, and to primary party organizations. And to resolutely eliminate from the practice of party committees the replacement of government and economic agencies, unnecessary paperwork, and excessive meetings.

To carry out additional measures for the organizational and political strengthening of the primary party organizations and party groups and to strengthen their influence on the life and work of labor collectives. To direct especial attention to improving the selection into the party and the education of communists, to carry out individual work with party members and candidate members, to increasing their vanguard role in production and in public life, and to developing principles and practical criticism and self-criticism.

5. Guiding themselves by the decree of the CC CPSU "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and the primary party organizations are ordered to bring about a closer unity of organizational, political educational, and economic work, subordinating it to the accomplishments of the concrete tasks facing the party organizations and labor collectives.

To make full use of the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR to strengthen the ideological political, patriotic, and internationalist education of the workers, especially of the youth, and their class tempering, and to increase the effectiveness and aggressiveness of all ideological work.

To be more active in directing the means of ideological educational influence and the force of the law toward a struggle against violations of labor discipline, consumerist aspirations, and amoral manifestations.

6. That the party committees improve their leadership of the Soviets of People's Deputies, the trade unions, and the Komsomol and other public organizations, and increase their role in the accomplishment of all of the tasks of economic and social development. To increase demands upon the workers of government, trade union, and Komsomol agencies and upon economic leaders for ensuring the efficient work of trade, public catering, domestic services, and municipal services enterprises, cultural and educational and medical institutions, and of all organizations whose activities are connected with the creation of the proper conditions for the labor, everyday life, and rest of people and with their education.

7. The Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine binds the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to constantly improve their work with party cadres and with the aktivs, and first of all with the party committee and primary party organization secretaries, and to persistently cultivate in them such qualities as initiative, a feeling for the new, a creative attitude toward work, the ability to listen to the opinions of comrades, and a constant endeavour to do more and better today than yesterday and to work more efficiently and with better quality.

8. The editorial boards of the republic and oblast party newspapers, the periodicals KOMMUNIST UKRAINY and POD ZNAMENEM LENINIZMA, the State Committee for Television and Radio UkSSR, and the State Committee for Publishing UkSSR are ordered to develop and realize concrete plans to improve the treatment of the work experience of the party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations.

9. Gosplan UkSSR and Gossnab UkSSR, together with the appropriate ministries and departments, are ordered to examine the issues raised in the reports of the Donetsk gorkom and Nikopol'skiy raykom which concern the development of the city's and rayon's economy, and also the criticisms and suggestions made at the Plenum, and to report to the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the Council of Ministers UkSSR on the measures they have taken.

The Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine expresses its confidence in the fact that the party raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms and the primary party organizations of the republic will raise the level of their organizational and political work to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, will do everything in their power for the successful fulfillment of the 1982 planning assignments and socialist commitments and those of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, and will celebrate the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a worthy manner.

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'IZVESTIYA' HAILS LENINIST FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES

PM021543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Indestructible Friendship of the Soviet Peoples"]

[Text] The ceremonial session in Tashkent, devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR, and the profound and meaningful speech delivered at the session by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were a vivid manifestation of the indestructible friendship of the Soviet peoples and of the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

"This year," Leonid Ilich remarked, "is the year of our multinational fatherland's glorious jubilee. The firm, indestructible friendship of all the peoples of our country is a major result of the USSR's 60-year-long path and a main source of our strength."

From sunny Uzbekistan's example it is clear that the outstanding achievements of this and other Soviet republics in the economy, the social sphere and in culture are linked to the steady implementation of the nationalities policy's Leninist principles. It is precisely because Soviet Uzbekistan has marched side by side all the time and in an unbreakable formation with all the USSR's fraternal peoples that it has been able to rise so quickly from its former backwardness and change into a multifariously developed and prosperous republic, into one of the East's most advanced states. It is important to note here that the republic's contribution to the economic and cultural life of the entire vast country and to developing the friendship of the Soviet peoples is very considerable. In particular, the republic is participating actively in implementing the comprehensive program of developing the non-Chernozem zone.

A major feature of our peoples' fraternal community now is their active, inspired socialist competition and the desire to make the greatest contribution to developing the economy and to mark the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with remarkable new achievements in industrial and agricultural production and in science and culture. Each day brings glad tidings about the great labor victories of collectives from all our union's fraternal Soviet republics.

What does internationalism mean today under our multinational country's conditions? Primarily, it means the honest, conscientious, thoroughly efficient work of all the peoples for the common good. It is the ability to put general state interests above departmental or local interests and to ensure the precise working of the country's unified national economic complex. It is the prompt and high-quality fulfillment of all interrepublic deliveries, the utmost utilization of one's resources and active participation in resolving those problems on which the development of the economy and the entire people's prosperity depends.

The composition of the population of all our republics is multinational and this is of course reflected in cadre policy. It is necessary to strive, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, so that the nations and ethnic groups of each republic have their due representation in its party and state organs--taking strict account, of course, of each individual's professional, ideological and moral qualities. This line corresponds to the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the behests of Lenin who warned against the least injustice or infringement of the rights and specific needs of all the nations and ethnic groups inhabiting the country.

The Soviet peoples' friendship and cohesion in a single union increases their strength, accelerates socioeconomic development and ensures the genuine flowering of their culture.

Life convincingly shows that despite our enemies' slander, not only does socialism not lead to the peoples' loss of their unique personality, cultural features and traditions but actually elevates this originality to new heights and makes it the property of many other peoples. And the key to this new flowering is not at all national narrowmindedness, insularity or the various prejudices of the past. On the contrary, it is thanks to overcoming them that art, theater and cinema have entered our republics' national culture and have genuinely flourished. Spiritual life is now inconceivable without all this.

We are now justly proud that in single formation with working people of all nations of the country the peoples of the former national backwaters, previously doomed to eternal backwardness have stepped confidently into the socialist future, by-passing capitalism, and have scaled the heights of social progress. In the joint struggle for a just new world the great fraternity of working people and the sense of being a united family emerged and the indestructible Leninist friendship of the peoples was formed--the inexhaustible sources of the masses' creativity.

Order-bearing Uzbekistan's inspiring example beckons one to new achievements and outstanding new successes in labor and in social and cultural life. How can one fail to rejoice at the fact, for example, that there are now 43 vuzes operating in Uzbekistan and that in terms of population there is now a higher percentage of students here than in such countries as France, the FRG and Japan. Or just take the increase in working class numbers in the republic. Its rate in the 70's was nearly three times higher than in the country as a whole. In the 11th 5-year plan it is envisaged that about

200 vocational and technical colleges will be organized and 700,000 skilled workers will be trained. This is the exceptionally important work of training the new generation of the working class, the worthy builders of a communist future.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation" notes that all national detachments of the Soviet working class grew in the 70's, especially in those republics where their proportion in the population structure was below the all-union average. The party will continue to pay constant attention to training cadres of indigenous skilled workers. All this helps to broaden the working class' influence on social development and strengthens the social basis of the unity of all classes and groups, nations and ethnic groups.

In the coming years, the Soviet republics will have to scale even loftier heights in a number of decisive areas of economic and social development. The guarantee of new successes lies in the indestructible unity of the USSR's peoples, in their harmonious joint work in the name of a great goal--communist creation--in the CPSU's policy of strengthening peace in the world, the policy of peaceful coexistence with all who want that, of fraternal friendship with the socialist countries and of solidarity with all the forces of social progress.

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SIBERIAN RIVER DIVERSION DEBATE HEATS UP

Chief Engineer Supports Project

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 11

[Interview with I. Gerardi, chief engineer of the Siberian river diversion project, titled "The Calculations Are Convincing," under the heading "Different Views on the 'Project of the Century'"]

[Text] The article by Academician Ye. Fedorov "Nothing Comes Free!" (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 47, 1981), a considerable part of which the author devoted to the problem of diverting part of the flow of northern and Siberian rivers to the southern regions of the country, evoked an interested response from readers. This is evidently not fortuitous: the problem of diversion is complex and multifaceted and affects a very extensive list of social, economic and ecological issues.

It is now important for the public to hear the opinion of specialists and have a full grasp of the meaning of the considerable transformation of natural processes. We give the floor to I. Gerardi, chief engineer of the plan to divert part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Kazakhstan and Central Asia, and V. Perevedentsev, candidate of economics.

[Question] Igor' Andreyevich, it is now 15 years since experts embarked on a study of the question of diverting part of the flow of northern and Siberian rivers to our country's southern regions. The idea has stirred the public's very interested attention. Many arguments have arisen. You are the chief engineer of the plan to divert part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia which is being developed by the "Soyuzgiprovodkhoz" Institute. What is your attitude toward the criticism which has been leveled at the planning organizations and the numerous observations of the participants in various discussions of the plan?

[Answer] Such an interested and lively reaction is natural: the history of mankind has many instances of the unsuccessful invasion of natural processes, and people of course ask: has everything been sufficiently thought out? This is an understandable concern, and one cannot take offense here.

What is bad is something else: the questions connected with the use of, I stress, only a small part of the tremendous flow of water of the Siberian rivers for guaranteed grain production are sometimes discussed without a serious preliminary study of the food problem. Without investigating all its economic and social significance for the country, certain people express their thoughts merely on the basis of emotions or superficial impressions of various discussions.

The slight removal of water from the Siberian rivers is sometimes portrayed as an intention to reverse the Siberian rivers and an attempt to limit the development of irrigable farming in the south of West Siberia. There is also the following "horror scenario": the designers intend to add on reservoirs to the Ob' and Lower Irtysh and thereby unundate or swamp hundreds of thousands of hectares of valuable river bottom land and so forth.

The plan contains nothing of the kind: of the 1,350 cubic kilometers of the average multiyear water flow of the rivers of West Siberia being discharged into the Sea of Karsk basin, it is planned to take for the first stage of the diversion only 25 cubic kilometers and for the second stage 60. It is planned neither to build reservoirs nor inundate the bottom land of the Ob' in its lower and central courses and in the lower course of the Irtysh.

The demand is often heard that the project be thoroughly substantiated ecologically, down to trifling matters. I have the feeling that we are belittling knowledge that has already been accumulated, confusing the problem and burying its tremendous socioeconomic essence under an excess of detail.

And the essence is such: the harvests of cereals cultivated under conditions of their natural moistening fluctuate severely in many areas of the country from natural causes, and the sole rational method of ridding ourselves of such sharp fluctuations is the organization of guaranteed grain production in the Central Asian republics and the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan on new irrigated land. On the basis of the use of a very small part of the water resources of Siberian rivers we can additionally produce annually first 25-30 million tons and subsequently 50-60 million tons of corn grain.

Furthermore, the grain program, of which the diversion is the basis, is not counterposed to the further development of cotton growing in the Central Asian republics, vegetable growing, viticulture and so forth but is being tackled in a single complex with them.

The intelligent comprehensive use of the tremendous water potential of the rivers of Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia and the vacant land of the arid steppe, semidesert and desert parts of the country could feed over 200 million people. Can there be endless discussion of the problem of diverting Siberian water south in disregard of this most important social factor!

[Question] Various versions of the diversion project have surfaced in the discussion process. Which has proved the more promising?

[Answer] We have dwelt on the following plan: water will be taken from the Ob' where the Irtysh flows into it and channeled into the lower reaches of the Syrdar'ya and Amudar'ya along a canal across the Turgay depression. The main canal of this diversion, 2,200 kilometers long, would cut across the arid land of the semidesert and desert of Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics and give this region new life.

[Question] Here we must return to the doubts which have been expressed in various discussions. Does not a long earth canal mean big losses of water?

[Answer] No, according to calculations, they were found to be considerably less than might have been expected. From 5 to 10 percent of the water volume is usually lost in the major Central Asian trunk canals. Here, however, these losses would be lower. The point being that a great part of the canal would run over clayey ground with slight water permeability. This is the first point. Second, guttering would be installed in the areas with sandy ground and sandy loam on both sides of the canal, and the filtering water would not be lost but would turn into irrigation systems or be returned to the canal by a system of pumping installations.

[Question] But the quality of water in the canal is also causing concern. Will it not be too saturated with salts?

[Answer] According to calculations, the mineralization of the water at the end of the main transfer canal will constitute half a gram of salts per liter. Compare: the waters of the Syrdar'ya and Amudar'ya proper in the lower reaches of these rivers in 1985-1990 will contain 2 grams and more per liter. It turns out that the canal's waters will even essentially freshen up these rivers in their lower reaches.

[Question] The fear has arisen that the removal of water from the Ob' will be reflected in the ocean's ice conditions.

[Answer] Yes, we are sometimes told: "You will dehydrate the Arctic." This is said of an ocean which obtains annually from USSR territory alone an average of over 2,800 cubic kilometers of water; in addition to this the Atlantic brings it 350,000-450,000 cubic kilometers of its own water. As you can see, the magnitude of the influx of water into the Arctic and the planned diversion of water from the Siberian rivers are incommensurable.

Nor will the ocean's temperature and ice conditions be disturbed--this has been specified by calculations of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control Arctic and Antarctic Institute.

If the removal of the water will be reflected in anything, it will be in the fish. According to calculations of the "Gidrorybproyekt" Institute, we will lose approximately 7,000 tons of fish per year, including only 320 tons of valuable species. However, the same calculations show that there will be an addition in the south of the country: 27,000 tons of fish of valuable herbivorous species which will be produced by the renewed lakes along the path of the canal and also the Syrdar'ya and Amudar'ya deltas.

[Question] Will the Aral' Sea be helped?

[Answer] The Aral' will get nothing from the first stage. Only the second stage may give the shrinking sea some support. Certain measures are now being formulated to maintain the level of the sea and prevent the desert encroachment of the territory surrounding the sea--they need to be described separately. I will give only my personal opinion here: I believe that after the year 2000 part of the Siberian water will need to be channeled into the Aral' Sea in order to preserve it.

[Question] Will not the canal be too costly? Might it not be more economical to channel resources into the modernization of irrigation systems? Specialists express the opinion that before transferring water from far afield we need to bring order to bear in irrigation and not use water in vain.

[Answer] The one cannot be counterposed to the other. We do not intend using Siberian water in technically backward systems. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is working continuously on the modernization and technical improvement of old irrigation systems, and much has been done in this direction. The final completion of this work is scheduled exactly for the time of the arrival of Siberian water in Central Asia, and an irrigation system efficiency of 0.79-0.80 is accepted in all the water-balance calculations of this region, which is roughly equal to that of the Moscow water main.

[Question] Many specialists emphasize the need for the development of economical methods of irrigation like overhead irrigation, drip irrigation and others.

[Answer] Yes, these are important progressive methods. But not a panacea. But this is exactly how they sound in the claims of certain specialists. Overhead irrigation is provided for in the diversion plan 100 percent where it may be applied, in accordance with meliorative conditions. But a transition to drip irrigation on the loamy saline and salinization-prone irrigable land of the Central Asian republics is simply impermissible: this form of irrigation will be applied where it is profitable--in the foothill regions and on sandy soil.

You speak of the canal's expense. But outlays should be recouped in 10 years. In addition, it will be navigable--with a depth of 10-15 meters and a breadth of 200 meters. This is a very important circumstance. The second stage of the canal will be joined with the Caspian: there you have a direct, without transshipment, waterway from Siberia to Europe. And the significance of such a water-transport artery for the country does not, I would assume, need special explanation.

For this reason the 25th and 26th party congresses pointed to the need for the continuation of scientific and planning work.

[Question] Is your ministry--the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources--ready to begin construction?

[Answer] We could begin construction at the end of the current 5-year plan. The amount of earth work for the first stage is only 5.5 billion cubic meters, and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources currently performs earth work of the order of 7.5 billion cubic meters a year. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has strong construction organizations in the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan.

[Question] Consequently, no longer any doubts?

[Answer] We have worked on the technical-economic substantiation of the transfer for more than 15 years. Over 150 scientific research and planning organizations have participated together with us at different stages of the development of this problem.

Delay in the construction will prevent us, owing to the water insufficiency, making proper use of the industrial and agricultural potential of the Central Asian republics, the southern, central and western oblasts of Kazakhstan and also Orenburgskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Kurganskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts. Essentially we are losing over R20 billion annually. Every cubic kilometer of water supplied from Siberia for the agrarian-industrial complexes of Uzbekistan alone (calculations of the Uzbek SSR Council for the Study of Production Forces) ensures the production of output in these complexes totaling R500 million annually. The figures speak for themselves. Such is the price of the doubts being expressed with respect to a huge national economic problem!

Demographer Sees Many Problems

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 11

[Article by V. Perevedentsev; candidate of economics: "The Idea Is Intriguing but..."]

[Text] The idea of linking Siberian waters with Central Asia's land and sun emerged more than 100 years ago. An alluring idea, undoubtedly, but from the idea to embodiment is a tremendous distance, and this distance needs to be traveled in very well-considered fashion. The 25th CPSU Congress recorded in its decisions: "To carry out scientific research and on this basis draw up planning studies connected with the problem of diverting part of the flow of northern and Siberian rivers to Central Asia, Kazakhstan and the Volga River basin." Perfectly clearly put: the planning studies should be based on scientific research.

I have participated on many occasions in recent years in scientific conferences on questions of the diversion of part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia. The most common feature of these conferences has been the "confrontation" between the planners of the Giprovodkhoz and workers of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources on the one hand and scientific workers of other departments on the other. The planners have accused science of complicating the problem, throwing wrenches in the works and impeding the construction and charged them with the fact that the country is incurring tremendous losses because the canal is not being built, that every year the postponement of the construction costs the state tens of billions of rubles in unobtained products and so forth. The scientific workers, for their part, claim that the plans for the canal (there have been many variants) lack a truly scientific foundation, that many questions of fundamental importance are vague, that serious hydrological, ecological and other problems arise and that the "project of the century" lacks economic substantiation.

Research specialists ask the planners serious questions.

Primarily, what proportion of the water taken from the Ob' will reach the areas where it will be used? To what extent will this water be mineralized at the end of a trunk canal more than 2,000 kilometers long--in the lower reaches of the Syrdar'ya and Amudar'ya? How will the flora and fauna of the cold Siberian waters behave in the hot desert climate? What will be the consequences for Siberia of the transfer of the water? What will the final cost of the canal be and when will it be recouped? And so on and so forth.

We sometimes hear the following answers: there will be virtually no loss of water en route ("well, some 5 percent, 10 percent at the most"); virtually as much water will arrive as is diverted from the Ob'; expenditure on the canal will be recouped very quickly; and so forth. And the answers are given, furthermore, in the most general form, as a rule. But it is not laymen who are putting the questions. Hydrologists and hydrogeologists are inquiring about the water losses, hydrochemists about the water mineralization and economists about the canal's recoupability. And it is specialists who are not satisfied with the answers they obtain.

This is because, I believe, "the cart was put before the horse": planning was embarked upon before the essential scientific data for this were obtained. For many individual reasons we now inevitably come across general questions for which there are either no answers at all or which are very approximate. It is becoming more apparent than ever that the decision concerning the transfer must be shorn of any smack of "departmentalism".

I can entirely understand the perplexity of the hydrologists and hydrochemists. Why, say, in a canal more than 2,000 kilometers long will the losses of water constitute a lesser proportion than in the comparatively short canals of Central Asia? The geologists say that hundreds of kilometers of the canal's path lie over places with very severe water absorption, where it will be necessary, as a consequence of this, to concretize the bed. Yet an earth canal is proposed for the entire length. And evaporation will be great.

But let us turn to economics. I hear constantly from the planners that the canal will be very profitable economically and that it will recoup expenditure rapidly. But why, I repeat, have I never heard any serious economic evidence?

Following an all-union conference in Moscow, the planners invited a group of its participants to the "Soyuzgiprovodkhoz" Institute, promising to convince everyone conclusively and irreversibly of the canal's great economic advantageousness. A big table with data on corn and soybean production in the USSR and the United States was hung on the wall. And it was said that much corn could be obtained in Central Asia, but that it could not be cultivated in Siberia; much meat and milk could be obtained on the basis of corn. Those were all the arguments there were. No data on the correlation of expenditure and results--and this alone can be evidence of the economic efficiency of any given project--were provided.

At a meeting in Novosibirsk in the fall of 1979 Academician A.G. Aganbegyan said plainly that the canal had no economic substantiation. As far as I can judge, it still has none.

"Prove the canal's inefficiency," the planners sometimes say to doubters. I would mention that the burden of proof should lie with those who propose, and not the other way about. But inasmuch as they decline this, we must tackle some simple economic computations.

The recoupability of irrigation systems is 5-6 years in the Central Asian republics (at best). Indeed, at best. Considerably longer in other cases. In the planned canal from the Ob' to the Amudar'ya we must add to the outlays which are usual in these cases capital and current expenditure on the trunk canal. How much will this cost? There are various figures. The Giprovodkhoz suggested some time ago R10 billion; Siberian economists no less than R20 billion (inasmuch as, inter alia, the canal bed will, nonetheless, have to be concretized over a large distance); and an expert commission of the USSR Gosplan determined capital investments in the canal of the order of R14 billion. We will dwell on this middle figure.

How much water will reach the fields?

After the regulating Tegizskoye Reservoir the trunk canal is designed for a discharge of 17 cubic kilometers of water a year. In the technically accomplished irrigation systems of Central Asia 75-80 percent of the water taken from the source reaches the field. Let us suppose, for simplicity's sake, that the irrigable fields obtain 14 billion cubic meters of water a year. Then for the canal alone it will be necessary to spend R1 per cubic meter of water.

I have heard many times that expenditure on the diversion of Siberian waters to Central Asia will be recouped in 10 years. Is this possible?

Let us suppose that only 10,000 cubic meters of water will be used per hectare of sown area (it is now considerably more). In other words, with the capital investments in the canal being recouped in 10 years it would be necessary to discharge per hectare of sown area annually water at a cost of R1,000, that is, to obtain, as a minimum, per hectare R1,000 of net product. From 1,000 cubic meters of water R100 of net product. Yet the cotton sovkhozes of Andizhanskaya Oblast (and cotton is more profitable than fodder crops) obtain only R8-R50 of net income per 1,000 cubic meters of water. Even with an income of R50 per 1,000 cubic meters of irrigation water (which is unlikely) expenditure on the canal (only on the canal!) would only be recouped in 20 years. And we are not yet taking into consideration considerable current expenditure on operation of the canal.

Obviously, a minimum of 5 years need to be added to the recovery of expenditure on a local irrigation system and the preparation of the land for irrigation. And, in addition, we need to take into consideration the long freezing of the capital investments of the first years of the canal's construction.

Given the inadequacy of the data, it is impossible to say precisely how long it would take for the diversion of water to Central Asia to pay for itself.

However, it may be accurately asserted that it would not pay for itself in 10 years. It is highly doubtful that it would pay for itself in 30 years even.

I have heard of the great economic advantageousness of the canal on many occasions from Igor' Andreyevich Gerardi, chief engineer of the project. I hope that the project has a chief economist also. And it is his observations concerning the economic aspect of this project that I would like to hear.

Construction of the Ob'-Amudar'ya canal with the indicators available today and at the present level of production would lead to an appreciable decline in the efficiency of capital investments in agriculture and cause the country huge economic losses.

None of this, of course, by any means indicates that such a canal will never be built. The progress of excavating equipment, increased labor productivity in irrigation, the increased value of water, the growth of harvests, the possible discovery of better versions of the canal and so forth—all these could, in time, considerably change the economic indicators of the transfer of Siberian waters to Central Asia.

I believe that this project should be regarded not as something in itself but as part of a goal-oriented comprehensive food program and as a hypothetical version of the accomplishment of certain tasks. I believe that this version is uncompetitive for the present: there are more profitable ways of achieving the same results. I heard of some of them also during discussion of the canal project. Thus a sharp increase in grain production is perfectly possible with the help of the irrigation of vast areas in West Siberia and North Kazakhstan, where the harvests are now small and unstable. Irrigation here should be supplementary to atmospheric irrigation and, for this reason, inexpensive. The soil in Siberia and Kazakhstan is severly lacking in phosphorus. Fertilization of the fields and irrigation could provide for very high and stable cereals' harvests here. Other variants are possible also.

However, can Central Asia develop without the waters of the Ob'?

It is said that all sources of water will have been used up there by 1990 and that the further extension of irrigable land is impossible without long-range assistance.

Yes, if water is used as it has been hitherto, it will soon be exhausted. But can we irrigate in this way in our day?

In many of the old irrigation systems less than half of the water taken from a river or reservoir reaches the field. Some 1.5 times more water is frequently discharged onto the field than is necessary. There is no interyear regulation of the flow in the rivers. Virtually no use is made of ground waters. And so on and so forth. Some specialists claim that the rational use of local Central Asian waters would make it possible to no less than double the irrigated areas.

In the summer of 1980 I visited an experimental area of new irrigation methods of the Tajik branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydroreclamation south of Dushanbe. I was shown many remarkable methods by which land can be irrigated on plains, on steep inclines, on heavily clayey soil and on light sandy soil and how it is possible to greatly economize on water furthermore, and increase harvests and labor productivity. But where have these methods been introduced? On one kolkhoz, it turned out, over an area of 10 hectares. And this is all.

Nor is the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources displaying much interest in the modernization of the old irrigation systems, in which water is used extremely wastefully. It is evidently more profitable to irrigate new land than to undertake modernization. Yes, this modernization really is very costly. Nonetheless, it will provide water at approximately half the cost of that transferred from Siberia.

A huge reserve of Central Asia is interyear regulation of the flow. It will be possible in the Amudar'ya basin after the construction of the Rogunskaya GES. But the preceding Nurek GES was under construction for two decades, and, to judge by the start, the Rogunskaya will take just as long. There is sense in accelerating hydropower construction on the rivers of Central Asia. Interyear regulation of the flow will enable us to increase it by 20-25 cubic kilometers in dry years, that is, provide the fields with far more moisture than could be brought by the first stage of a canal from the Ob'.

And, of course, significant results would be produced by such an economical method as the introduction of a charge for the water. It is currently free for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But this is what they have done in Kirghizia: the state has begun to allocate day-to-day resources for irrigation not to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources but to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and these have transferred this money to establishments of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources as they are supplied with water. But if the farm fails to keep within the set limits, it then pays with its own money. The amounts are small, but this measure also has produced a perceptible saving of irrigation water.

It is striking, but a fact that the biggest cotton harvests are obtained in years with a water shortage. And a survey of many Barren Steppe sovkhozes showed this. On sovkhozes where the water supply was within the limits of 0.9-1 of the norm the cotton yield constituted 22.5 quintals per hectare, the gross product per hectare of sown area was assessed at R843, income per 1,000 cubic meters of water was R94 and 3,900 cubic meters of water were used per ton of raw cotton. But on sovkhozes where the water supply was in excess of 1.1 of the norm the corresponding figures were such: 18.1 quintals per hectare, R757 and R69 and 6,000 cubic meters of water.

Overwatering often causes soil salinization, and this requires its leaching.

As we can see, the possibilities of the further development of the economy of Central Asia on the basis of its own water are still considerable. And, in any event, they should be used before the Siberian rivers get here.

I do not see sufficient grounds for rushing the diversion of Siberian waters to Central Asia. As is known, the 26th CPSU Congress planned "...to continue scientific and planning studies on the diversion of part of the water of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan." To continue!

One-sided pressure is dangerous for the cause. What is needed is not the confrontation of the scientists and planners but their amicable, joint work, which will enable us to find the optimum solutions.

Uzbek Academician Responds

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by S. Ziyadullayev, member of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, and A. Bostanzhoglo and A. Pugachev, irrigators emeritus of the UzSSR: "The 'Project of the Century' Does Not Brook Dilettantism"]

[Text] We read with tremendous interest the purposive page "'Project of the Century' From Different Viewpoints" in issue No 10 of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA for 1982. It was not an idle interest--each of us has devoted his whole life to the development of the production forces and hydroeconomic construction. And we can only rejoice that a very authoritative and popular newspaper has focused the attention of millions of readers on an exceptionally important problem--the plan to divert part of the flow of the Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Under the conditions of irrigated farming, on the basis of which the entire economy of our region, primarily, cotton growing, is developing with giant strides, water resources are of vital importance. The tremendous amount of work on hydroeconomic construction and the development of new virgin land (100,000 hectares are developed annually in Uzbekistan alone) and the conversion of the land of the Barren, Karshi, Dzhizak and other steppe, which had remained barren for millennia, into flourishing oases have led to the water resources of the Syrdar'ya and Amudar'ya diminishing with every passing year, the level of the Aral' Sea falling and an ever increasing water shortage. This development of new land is the basis of the unswerving increase in the production of agricultural products for the fuller satisfaction of the industry of the country's need for raw material and the population's need for food. Skillfully combining the intensification of agricultural production with the expansion of irrigated land, it is for this reason that the UzSSR occupies one of the first places in the country in agricultural product growth rate.

The republic's party organization, which at the ceremonial meeting in Tashkent for the presentation to Uzbekistan of the third Order of Lenin Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev termed a combat detachment of the CPSU, is directing the working people's efforts toward an increase in the rate and scale of growth and the achievement of new heights in agricultural production in order to increase yet further Uzbekistan's contribution to the accomplishment of the country's food program.

However, scientists and specialists have calculated that the water resources of our rivers will be exhausted in the near future. In the 12th and, particularly, the 13th 5-year plans there will be a sharp decline in the growth of irrigated land with all the negative consequences ensuing therefrom. For the purpose of removing the discrepancies between growing requirements and the production of agricultural products in the long term the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses focused attention in their decisions on the need for scientific research and planning studies on the diversion of part of the flow of Siberian rivers to the Central Asia region. This problem had been raised in a number of decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Mnisters even earlier. At the behest of the USSR State Commitee for Science and Technology approximately 150 of the country's scientific research and planning organiizations have been engaged in this work over the last 15 years. The "Soyuzgiprovodkhoz" completed the development of the technical-economic substantiation (TEO) of the diversion in 1980 on the basis of these studies. Having studied the TEO attentively, our scientists and specialists approved it. And we are in full agreement with the basic propositions of Chief Engineer I. Gerardi's article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The question is clear, it might have seemed.

But in an article carried on the same page in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Candidate of Economics V. Perevedentsev expresses doubts and not simply doubts but also a negative attitude toward the project, which is evoking astonishment and concern in and categorical objections from scientists and specialists both with respect to the tendentious nature of the judgments and the distortion of the actual situation in the region's water supply.

First, the author informs the reader of some conflict situation that has been created between planners and scientists and even writes that "there is no authentic scientific basis," "many questions of fundamental importance are vague," "serious hydrological, ecological and other problems arise," "there is no economic substantiation of the 'project of the century'" and so forth. The author rejects the TEO compiled by the "Soyuzgiprovodkhoz" and submitted for examination to the USSR Gosplan's State Examination Commission as lacking, he personally believes, the necessary scientific data. The disregard for the 150 scientific research (which include 23 scientific research institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences) and planning organizations of the country in the preparation of the "Basic Propositions" and TEO, the results of whose research and recommendations were taken into consideration by the "Soyuzgiprovodkhoz," is a matter for this economist's conscience.

Deliberately selecting the opinions of certain organizations whose recommendations were at variance with those adopted in the TEO [Technical-Economic Study], the author draws the conclusion on a manifestly groundless basis of disagreements between the planners and "all of science."

The absurdity of such juggling of the facts is hardly commonsense, we believe.

Second, the author sharply criticized the current use of water in the Central Asian republics: "overwatering by a factor of 1.5 of the norm, water losses of over 50 percent from the diversion and primitive watering methods" and "a lack of interest in the modernization of old irrigation systems," which, the author believes, could provide water at approximately half the cost of the diversion from Siberia.

If he knew just a little of the history of irrigation and the measures adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and Vladimir Il'ich Lenin in the solution of problems of irrigation in our region, the author would not express such baseless judgments.

Hydroeconomic construction has been performed on an extensive scale in Central Asia in the years of Soviet power; trunk canals of great length have been laid, reservoirs and dams have been installed, the water-supply network has been equipped with modern hydraulic works and engineering structures and huge resources are being invested to raise the technical level of the irrigation systems and land reclamation. Plan-based work is being performed on increasing the efficiency of the irrigation systems, which by 1980 had reached 0.6 and higher in places. The quality of the irrigation has improved appreciably, the skill of the irrigators has increased and mechanization in irrigation is increasing constantly. And V. Perevedentsev reduces all this to nothing--all the achievements of the Central Asian republics in the sphere of irrigation and irrigable farming and the selfless labor of millions of people, kolkhoz members, workers, water and agricultural specialists and scientists.

Attempting to prove the opposite, the author makes use of someone's (the names are not given) opinion that the rational use of local Central Asian waters will make it possible to no less than double the irrigated areas. This is an unfounded statement, and the author deemed the opinion of "unknown specialists" sufficient for making it. But behind this facility of the pen is a manifest lack of understanding of the many years' experience of hydroeconomic scientists and practitioners, findings and studies with respect to the diversion problem and the opinions of many authoritative commissions on the inevitability of the exhaustion of the water resources of the Aral' basin, which may be resisted only by the diversion of part of the flow of the Siberian rivers to Central Asia.

Calculations and many years of experience show that given the complete modernization of all the irrigation systems in Uzbekistan it is possible to obtain a saving of water resources of no more than 3-4 cubic kilometers. A detailed study of planning and scientific research material shows that to complete the modernization of the irrigation systems in full and obtain this saving it will be necessary to employ huge capital investments (more than R10 billion for Uzbekistan alone) and unimaginable material resources, and this will take no less than 30 years, moreover. But even then there could be no question of large reserves of water calculated in tens of billions of cubic meters. This colossal expenditure would not provide for a cardinal solution of the question concerning the region's water supply. And the author should have familiarized himself in more detail with the actual state of affairs before expressing unfounded doubts.

Third, how much water diverted from the Ob' will reach the areas where it is to be used? According to the detailed calculations of the country's planning and scientific research institutes, in the year the work is started 2.5 cubic kilometers and in the 20th year 1.5 cubic kilometers, that is, from 6 to 10 percent will be consumed by evaporation, in accordance with the known climatic elements of the route, and seepage (considering the filtering properties of the soil, the depth of the occurrence of ground waters the length of the canal, the dimensions and forms of its cross and lengthwise sections, the speeds of the passage of water and so forth). From 22.5 to 25.5 cubic kilometers will remain for use. And having read a textbook on irrigation a little, it would have been worth taking a look at the TEO, and V. Perevedentsev would have learned that the losses depend not only on the soil (about which he speaks incompetently, incidentally) but on both the level of the ground waters and the flow rate of the canal. If the ground waters are near the water line in the canal, there will be practically no losses from filtration; there will be losses when they are somewhat deeper, but not big losses. And this applies particularly to canals with great flow rates, in which comparative losses are less than in small canals.

How mineralized will this water be at the end of the trunk canal? Two specialized scientific research institutes--the VNIIVO and the Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation--have made forecasts on this score. Account was taken in the forecasting of filtration and evaporation from the canal, the influx of mineralized ground waters, surface runoff, aeolian pollution, return water from irrigation, effluent from centers of population and the waste from a small fleet and so forth, that is, everything necessary in accordance with the standards and procedure of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Water Supply, Sewer Systems, Hydraulic Engineering Structures and Engineering Hydrogeology. They constitute 485 milligrams per liter, that is, below the permissible norm.

Nor is there any doubt as to the unsubstantiated nature of the author's arguments concerning the time that will be taken for the canal to pay for itself. According to the scientists' and planners' calculations, this will take 8-10 years. And these are entirely correct calculations.

Thus on these questions also V. Perevedentsev's doubts reflect rhetorical skill more than relevance to the matter at hand.

Fourth, what will be the consequences for Siberia of the diversion of the waters? This question was answered precisely and clearly by Academician Ye. Fedorov in the article "Nothing Comes Free," which was published in the same LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (No 47, 1981). He clearly observed that "the studies of many years standing of dozens of research institutes and thousands of specialists have determined that the removal of a small part of the flow of the Ob'...will entail no changes in climate and will not disturb natural features on a global or regional scale."

Furthermore, for those who raise the question of the consequences for Siberia of the removal of part of the flow of its rivers the conclusions reached by the executant of this subject as per the plan of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology--the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Geography --are not without interest. Its summary report points out that removal of part of the flow of the rivers of West Siberia to Central Asia and Kazakhstan will serve as a factor of the reclamative improvement of this vast, uniquely swamply territory of the USSR and that "under the conditions of removal of part of the flow and the increased anthropogenic impact there will be a sharp improvement in the control of the water conditions of the river bottom land (the most valuable land in West Siberia's agriculture), its artificial watering, irrigation and so forth."

The USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Geography finds that the supply of part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan would serve as a powerful factor of the increased productiveness of the natural environment of the Siberian regions themselves. Would it not seem to those interested in ecological problems that the main one is tackled most propitiously by the diversion and that this fact, if the proper demands are made of the economic computations, must appropriately be taken into consideration in the revenue part of the project.

Fifth, a few words about V. Perevedentsev's personal opinion that in the elaboration of the question "the cart was put before the horse," that is, the planning outdistanced the science. This is not borne out by the information adduced above on the number of workers engaged in the science (approximately 150 institutes, of which 23 are academic). It is rather a matter of certain people evidently not reading what has been written in the scientific reports or in the TEO itself even. And there is something to be read. In addition to the ample basic material the TEO alone adduces 10 volumes of appendices containing 40 books (not counting albums and illustrations) based on the reports of the corresponding scientific research institutes.

To resort, like V. Perevedentsev, to allegory, his article prompts one to the belief not that "the cart was put before the horse" but, rather, that there are still passengers who have lost the cart. And in such a situation it is easier to put questions than to answer them.

We do not deny in such a big matter shortcomings and loose ends in a number of the TEO standpoints, which are entirely removable with the help of scientists and specialists. But the main thing is that we must not lose precious time in superfluous and unsubstantiated arguments.

We hope that a most important problem of the century--diversion of part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan--will soon be settled positively and that millions of hectares of the area's now barren virgin land will become a flourishing region and will produce cotton, grain, vegetables, fruit, grapes and animal husbandry products--everything necessary for the solution of the country's food problem.

Turkmen Academician's Reservations

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by A. Babayev, president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "The Desert: Strategy of Development"]

[Text] Many people believe that the desert is a lifeless, sun-scorched expanse of land. Indeed, when one views it from an airplane or train window, one sees only a yellow ocean of

> sand. But its interior contains nonferrous metals, oil, gas and coal. Cities and industrial enterprises have grown up here. We are only just beginning to put the reserves of "dead" land at the service of the national economy. And they are such that the desert today should be considered a viable and even rich sphere with high economic potential.

The experience of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan also shows that deserts can be zones of stable agricultural production. Cotton, wheat, vegetables, grapes, fruit and other crops are now being cultivated on millions of hectares of previously infertile sand. The development of such areas is not always a straighforward and inexpensive business. But one very important quality has to be borne in mind--like no other, this land is supplied with heat. And the imperceptible vegetation of the desert has always been a source for the keep of millions of head of sheep and camels. Economists have calculated that the animal husbandry product in a desert zone costs half as much as in an average belt of the country. And the possibilities of its development in this region are still far from exhausted. The scientific task of the enrichment of the natural fodder resources of desert pasture was posed only comparatively recently. Progressive methods have already been found and verified and are being introduced in production extensively. They do not require big capital investments and make it possible to increase the yield of the fodder land several times over.

A great deal of experience has also been accumulated in the development of desert territory. Scientists have passed on to the production workers a number of tested recommendations. But they are as yet being used insufficiently. Yet the benefits from their introduction are obvious: invested capital is recouped quite rapidly.

The main thing necessary for the development of the desert is water. It is said in Central Asia: "It is not the earth which gives birth but water." With the help of irrigation it is in this region that it is possible to reduce agriculture's dependence on the elements to a minimum, obtaining big harvests of the most varied crops.

However, the desert is extremely poor in fresh water. According to scientists' calculations, in the next 10-15 years the entire flow of the main rivers of Central Asia--the Amudar'ya and Syrdar'ya--will be channeled fully into irrigationand other hydroeconomic needs of the Aral' basin. But even given this condition it is impossible to solve the age-old problem of the shortage of water over vast territories which are promising for industry and agriculture. And it is with good reason that the possibilities of diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and South Kazakhstan are being studied.

But the scientists are confronted with a difficult question: what will the consequences be and how will this influence the ecological and socioeconomic conditions of the regions? And while the debate and search for the best version of the project are under way it is necessary to look for opportunities to improve the water balance of the desert itself.

There are two methods here: using fresh ground waters and collecting atmospheric precipitation. The first is already being employed to a certain extent. For example, the industrial complex of West Turkmenistan consumes water found by hydrogeologists in the Karakumy. The second method is being employed on a limited scale and, frankly speaking, has yet to emerge from the crude stage. Since time immemorial cattle breeders have collected rainwater by the simplest means from clayey areas, giving it a chance to accumulate in underground wells. Thus a certain store of moisture is formed: 1 hectare can provide enough for a year's watering of 1,000 sheep. The scientists have perfected this ancient folk method and developed engineering installations. It is possible by applying these to obtain even more cheap fresh water. Unfortunately, the innovations are not being introduced quickly enough.

The brackish drainage water which is run off from the fields annually and in huge quantities should also be an important resource. Not only is it as yet not being used but it is causing damage. It is simply discharged into the desert, destroying certain components of the ecological system. Yet such water could water livestock, for example. Furthermore, it is easier to freshen than sea water and, given this, could be an important source of the desert's water supply.

Energy and resources have to be spent for this, of course. But developing and working the natural resources of the desert are altogether inconceivable without electric power. But there are as yet no power facilities in the Karakumy and Kyzyl-Kumy in practice. But the possibilities for their organization exist--power stations in comparatively densely populated areas could be built on the basis of oil and gas deposits.

Things are a little bit more complex when it comes to the stockbreeders. The pasture land is scattered, and every point of operation needs a little power. It is most profitable to obtain electricity here by forcing the wind and sun to "work". There are already test generators converting solar energy into electric power. Specialists believe that they are still imperfect, it is true: they are of low performance efficiency and are quite costly. But these shortcomings are secondary in small power plants. Thus it is time to begin broad experiments on the practical use of solar installations for the desert's small centers of population.

Wind-driven power generators were a problem that was solved long ago. But it is amazing that people who have spent their whole life working in the desert rarely see these most simple mechanisms anywhere. Yet in many areas of the Central Asian desert a steady wind is guaranteed almost daily. Wind-drivenpower stations of 1-30-kilowatt capacity could provide the power minimum in small centers of population. It is good to use them on pasture land for hoisting water from the wells, irrigating the attached plots and freshening the water. In a word, it is possible to switch to the mass electrification of desert animal husbandry. This would be a big contribution to the development of sheep breeding on desert pasture.

In the complex, multi-aspectual task of development of the desert it is necessary to look far ahead otherwise fascination with the solution of one problem engenders another. For example, the use of a large part of the flow of the

Amudar'ya and Syrdar'ya for irrigation has led to a sharp decline in the water reaching the Aral' Sea. Specialists believe that in time it could disappear altogether. Preventing this will be difficult, given the present acute shortage of fresh water. It is therefore essential to have an accurate forecast of the possible changes in natural conditions in order to adopt precautionary measures in good time.

Man is confronted with the need to transform natural conditions. But he is obliged here to learn to foresee the possible consequences of his actions. Scientists, engineers and other specialists are currently performing painstaking work on the redistribution and rational use of the water resources of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. I would like to be sure that the task will be tackled competently and that we will not go beyond the limits of permissible changes in the natural environment.

In logical connection with the future of the Aral' Sea a further ecological problem is troubling us currently. Two years ago a solid dam spanned the strait linking the Caspian with the Kara-Bogaz Gulf. The path for 6-7 cubic kilometers of water annually reaching Kara-Bogaz from the Caspian and evaporating from its surface was cut off. Without speeding the fall in the level of the Caspian, this measure made it possible to take from the rivers running into it approximately the same quantity of water for irrigation. But, naturally, the gulf itself has begun to gradually dry up. Its bottom is becoming increasingly exposed, and the wind is spreading the salt which is appearing on the earth's surface. The gulf's unique chemical wealth is disappearing. We now have to ponder how to combat this extremely unpleasant phenomenon.

The above example shows for the umpteenth time how carefully we have to study the possible consequences of "surgical intervention" in nature in order that the gain in one place not lead to a loss in another. No transformation is effected for the sake of the transformation itself but to strengthen the economic might of our country as a whole. It is necessary here to attach particular significance to the long-term forecasting of natural processes in places of man's active impact on the environment. It must always be remembered that the desert is not an enemy whom man has to defeat but his good partner, to whom he should adopt a kindly attitude.

When one thinks about the desert and about what it could provide for man, anxiety also commingles with the feeling of joy. After all, every department is operating independently here, failing to take many things into account. And this sometimes leads to unnecessary outlays which do not produce tangible results. It is finally time to have a single scientifically substantiated strategy of desert development. It is hardly possible to hope for further appreciable successes without a comprehensive plan.

Not enough canals for irrigation and watering holes are being built, and the sand is being stabilized insufficiently. It is essential to plan the development of farming as a whole, in a harmonious correlation, and then outlays will be considerably less and economic efficiency will increase many times over.

More has been done to develop the desert in our country than anywhere else in the world. But if we compare what has been done with what is possible and with the tremendous results which could be obtained from the desert (it occupies 250 million hectares in our country--more than the country's entire arable land), we will have to recognize what has been done merely as successful exploration. Our deserts are essentially yet further virgin land awaiting their intelligent developers.

8850
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GRISHIN ADDRESSES ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING ADMINISTRATION

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 82 p 2

[Article: "The Motherland's Award Obliges One"]

[Text] As was reported yesterday in our newspaper, a solemn meeting was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. That meeting was devoted to the awarding to the collective of the GlavAPU [Main Architectural Planning Administration of the City of Moscow] of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. The award was made to that main administration of Mosgorispolkom in recognition of the successes achieved in designing the rayons in which there has been a massive amount of new housing, and in the comprehensive development and remodeling of the capital.

First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, V. V. Grishin, spoke at the meeting.

In the name of the USSR Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and in the name of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev he cordially congratulated the collective of GlavAPU on the high governmental award they had received and wished the architects, designers, and planners new creative success in their work of further improving the architectural outlook of the city and creating the most favorable conditions for the fruitful labor and recreation of Muscovites. The awarding to the Main Architectural Planning Administration of the City of Moscow of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor is new testimony of the constant concern shown by the party and government, and by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, for the development of the capital, for converting it into an exemplary Communist city.

The entire history of the origin and growth of GlavAPU, V. V. Grishin noted, attests to the fact that it plays an important role in the life of Moscow, its formation, remodeling, and development. At first there existed disorganized construction-planning shops at Mossovet, the ministries, and departments, which, by the 11 February 1932 decree of Mosgorispolkom, were united into a single architectural planning administration, which corresponded completely to the tasks of modernizing and developing the city. That administration worked out the first General Plan for the remodeling of Moscow, which posed the scientifically substantiated task of assuring the harmonious social development of the city in order to provide the best living conditions for its residents.

A whole generation of experts in Soviet architecture linked their creative life with the construction and remodeling of Moscow during the years of the first five-year plans and during the postwar period. The names of the architects who made a large contribution to the job of remodeling the capital are widely known: Comrades Semenov, Shchusev, Kholtovskiy, Fomin, Shchuko, Gel'freykh, Iofan, the Vesin brothers, Alabyan, Vlasov, Burdin, and Chechulin.

During the years since the formation of the architectural planning administration, there has been a considerable increase in the tasks of developing the city and increasing the quality and effectiveness of construction. That has required the creation of a powerful construction conveyor line in Moscow and the organizing of a number of main administrations in construction. In 1961 the architectural planning administration was reorganized into the Main Architectural Planning Administration of the City of Moscow. Currently it is the country's largest association of planning-and-research and scientific-research organizations, and employs more than 13,000 architects, designers, planners, and engineers.

At the present time, V. V. Grishin remarked, the GlavAPU has 14 construction-planning, scientific-research, and production subdivisions, 78 construction-planning shops, including such collectives as the Mosproyekt-1 and the Mosproyekt-2 Administrations; the Moscow Scientific-Research and Construction-Planning Institute for Standard and Experimental Planning; Mosinzhproyekt; and Mosgorgeotrest. A large amount of work to elaborate the construction-planning documentation for the construction of apartment buildings and structures intended for the providing of cultural and everyday services in rayons of mass urban development is being carried out by the Mosproyekt-1 Administration; and and for construction plans for one-of-a-kind public buildings, by Mosproyekt-2 Administration.

The creation of the latest standard construction plans on the basis of modern scientific elaborations is provided by the Moscow Scientific-Research Institute of Standard and Experimental Planning. The largest-scale project of the institue was the creation and introduction of the system of the Single Catalogue of Industrial Construction Articles. In recognition of that work the collective of construction planners and construction workers was awarded the Lenin Prize. Among the creative shops one call mention Shops 11 and 15 of Mosproyekt-1; Shops 3 and 8 of Mosproyekt-2; Shops 2 and 4 of the Moscow Scientific-Research and Construction-Planning Institute for the Planning of Projects Intended for Culture, Recreation, Sport, and Public Health; and Shop 1 of Mospromproyekt. Architects who enjoy a well-deserved reputation are Comrades Loveyko, Andreyev, Posokhin, Rozenfel'd, Lebedev, Etchin, Aldonina, engineers L'vov, Kondrat'yev, Talalay, Zalenskiy, and many others.

V. V. Grishin expressed to all the architectural-planning collectives and to all the architects, designers, construction planners, and engineers his profound gratitude for the large labor contribution to the development of the capital and wished them new creative successes.

At the present time the collective at GlavAPU is working persistently to implement the long-term program for the formation of the outward appearance of the city in conformity with the General Plan for the Development of Moscow which was approved in 1971 by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

the basis of new progressive standard plans from articles contained in the Single Catalogue. For purposes of improving the living conditions of Muscovites in the new housing areas, it is necessary to change over to the planning, financing, and organizing of operations that guarantee the simultaneous activation of apartment buildings and the necessary projects intended for cultural and everyday services.

For the comprehensive completion of the urban development it is necessary to assure the further development and introduction of the Single Catalogue in Housing, Cultural-Everyday, Industrial, and Engineering Construction. The extension of the Single Catalogue system to all types of construction and its further improvement will make it possible to increase the industrial nature and quality of construction.

During the current five-year plan GlavAPU is confronted by large tasks involving the systematizing of the central part of the city. First of all it will be necessary to achieve a substantial improvement in the reliability of its engineering support. It is necessary to implement in a purposeful manner the construction plans for the creation of reserved zones, central squares, and main streets. The development of the central part of the city should be carried out with the unconditional observance of the peculiarities of Moscow, so that every new building fits organically into the overall appearance of the capital. It is necessary to determine the first-priority operations for developing the center of the city and to concentrate the efforts in executing them.

The efficient use of the land during construction is a task which was advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and which at the present time is taking on special importance for the further development of Moscow. Architects, designers, and economists of the Main Architectural Planning Zdministration must direct their efforts toward the resolution of the task posed by the party and the government: the reduction of the cost of construction, the raising of the level of its industrial nature, and the reduction of the material- and energy-intensity of construction. Another problem that requires special attention is that of providing transportation services for the new areas of urban housing development.

Moscow is rich in its revolutionary and cultural past. The capital's architects are confronted by a task, jointly with the artists and sculptors, and the means of monumental propaganda, of perpetuating our glorious traditions. It is necessary to accelerate thecreation of memorials and monuments to the oustanding figures of the revolution, history, and culture. It is necessary first of all to develop the recommendations for the erecting of a memorial to Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, the Freedom Obelisk, and monuments in honor of the 50th Anniversary of October and Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

At the present time the Main Architectural Planning Administration has been given the responsibility of establishing the technical-economic principles for the development of the capital for the new period being computed. This work must contain a definition of the paths for the further formation of the city, its industry, and its scientific-research and administrative institutions, as well as a determination of the volumes of housing, cultural-everyday and other types of construction that are necessary for the complete satisfying of the varied needs of Muscovites.

During the first decade of the implementation of the new General Plan, a large volume of work was carried out to develop Moscow's national-economic complex. Considerable successes were achieved in industry, science, and the engineering and transportation support of the city.

A large amount of work was done to modernize and technically re-equip the enterprises of Moscow industry. The volume of activation of new industrial-production areas during the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans was 10.3 million square meters. Apartment buildings have been constructed with a total area of 48.5 million square meters and the housing conditions of many Muscovites have been improved. A large volume of capital work has been carried out, making it possible to achieve a considerable rise in the level of cultural-everyday and municipal services provided for the residents of the capital.

The period of implementation of the current General Plan has been marked by the creation of architectural ensembles, of new large-scale housing areas. A large number of sports structures were erected in connection with the holding of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. A large amount of work has been done to remodel the main streets and squares and approximately 350 architectural monuments have been restored.

Summing up the results and commenting on the successes in the planning and urban development of Moscow, V. V. Grishin noted, it is necessary to mention the tasks which will have to be resolved by the architects and construction planners, and the GlavAPU collectives during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "The new five-year plan will be a serious examination for construction workers. A typical feature of it is the complete concentration of efforts on the most rapid completion and activation of those enterprises which are capable of guaranteeing the largest increase in production and of eliminating bottlenecks." A large amount of attention to questions of capital construction was paid at the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. L. I. Brezhnev called it the decisive sector of the five-year plan.

A large program of capital construction during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan has been planned for Moscow. That program provides for the appropriate volume of industrial-production, housing, and cultural-everyday construction, and the maximum concentration of capital investments, labor resources, and material-technical means at projects slated for activation in the next reporting period. Hence it follows that large tasks during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan confront the collectives of the Main Architectural Planning Administration of the City of Moscow.

It is necessary to think out more carefully the questions of placement of enterprises and institutions of industry, science, and housing and cultural-everyday buildings, in order to find the most economical resolutions and to reinforce them with a real industrial base, thus providing the opportunity to avoid unjustified reworkings of the construction plans.

A very important social task, it was noted at the party congress, is the improvement of housing conditions. During the current five-year plan it will be necessary to fulfill a considerable volume of housing and cultural-everyday construction on

Announcing the Ukaze of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet concerning the awarding to GlavAPU of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and presenting the order to representatives of the collective, V. V. Grishin once again expressed his heartfelt congratulations to all the architects, construction planners, and designers at GlavAPU on their having won the high award and expressed his assurance that the collective at the main administration would achieve new creative successes and would continue to make a worthy contribution to the development of Soviet architecture, would multiply the successes of traditional Moscow architecture, and actively contribute to the execution of an historic task -- the conversion of Moscow into a model Communist city.

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SHCHERBITSKIY INTERVIEWED ON PARTY LINKS WITH MASSES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 82 p 2

[Interview with V. V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, by N. Odinets and A. Chernyak, PRAVDA special correspondents; date and place not specified]

[Text] The continuous, organic link that our Leninist party has with the broadest masses of the workers is one of the first and indispensable conditions for its successful work. Speaking from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated once again, in the most convincing manner: "In unity with the people lies the party strength! In unity with the party, in the party's leadership, lies the strength of the nation!" How are these principles being implemented? That question was discussed by PRAVDA correspondents with V. V. Shcherbitskiy, a member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

[Question] Vladimir Vasil'yevich, where does one see, first of all, the manifestation of the link the party and its organizations have with the masses? What is being undertaken in the republic to reinforce that link?

[Answer] It is necessary to talk about the principle of things: Everything that the CPSU does, it does for people. The motto of our program, as everyone knows, is: "Everything in the Name of Man, For the Good of Man." And the party cannot conceive of its existence without the most solid link with the broad masses of the people. They are the blood vessels which nourish the party with life-giving force and provide it with inexhaustible energy and practical experience. The reinforcement and development of the link the CPSU has with the masses are promoted by the party composition itself, by the constant increase in its ranks by drawing on the best representatives of the nation. For example, today, amid the detachment of almost three million communists in the Ukraine, more than 1,792,000 are workers and kolkhoz workers. On the whole, 75.4 percent of the republic's party organization consists of people who are employed in the material production sphere. In other words, there are communists everywhere where our people live and work. And in practically every labor collective there is a party organization or party group: In the Communist Party of the Ukraine today there are almost 67,500 primary organizations, more than 67,000 shop organizations, and more than 122,000 party groups.

And, of course, the indispensable, or, if you wish--decisive--condition of the vital link between the party and the masses is the purposeful and rich work of every party element and the personal example and lofty political and moral qualities of the communist. It is natural that concern about this is always at the forefront with us.

Upon what is the link between the party and the people built, what is at its basis? Leninist truth. The truth of practical actions and of the evaluation of the results which are obtained. The party speaks honestly about its successes and its shortcomings. It has nothing to hide from the people. The decisions of the 26th Party Congress once again directed us toward truthful appraisals and self-criticism in work, and this is what is taught by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's profound speech at the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU.

Obviously, it is important not only to understand the need for the constant analysis of one's work, for an objective evaluation of it. One must always study it. But sometimes one hears a manager discussing the state of affairs in the sector assigned to him, and one is led involuntarily to the conclusion: Yes, self-criticism is truly the most difficult type of amateur performance. It would seem that the comrade is speaking correctly in touching upon all of the miscalculations, but when it comes down to discussing his own fault, bravery is lacking. The notorious "objective" reasons are put into action. Thus, the truth in the evaluations is, as it were, replaced by verisimilitude, and even, I am afraid, by something that sounds practically like justification.

We need not only explanations of the reasons for shortcomings, but also, and primarily, persistent, practical actions, in order to improve the situation and eliminate the shortcomings as quickly as possible. But even better than that is preventing them. At a recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine we discussed sharply the unsatisfactory work being done by a number of coal mines and enterprises in ferrous metallurgy. Without a doubt, there are many difficulties there. But there is also no doubt that the party committees and managers at various levels must improve the economic work, must guarantee in all sectors the acceleration of scientific and technological progress and the introduction of advanced experience, and must think about the future prospects.

[Question] How are the demands for strengthening the link with the masses being realized in everyday practice?

[Answer] For example, during the recent reports and election meetings in the party organizations members and candidate members of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, and of the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and responsible party committee workers visited 60,000 meetings. How many meaningful and frank discussions there were with communists, and how many interesting, good suggestions were made! And it is very important that they are being given attentive consideration, and that everything that is concrete and sensible is being realized.

The name of Ivan Sidorovich Tereshchenko, blast furnace worker at the Dneprovsk Metallurgical Plant imeni G. I. Petrovkiy is well known in the Ukraine. A Hero of Socialist Labor and a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, he and his comrades are feeling it sharply, as workers do, that for the first time in 15 years last year the glorious Petrovka lost its footing and did not fulfill its plan. I just cannot, he says, make peace with that. We can, of course, Ivan Sidorovich says, refer to the related enterprises upon which we depend: They failed to give us enough raw materials--that is the way it really was. But in today's production we are all related enterprises. And did we ourselves do everything we could to make better use of raw materials and to increase the yield of the smelting units and rolling mills? No, not all. That means that we also let our comrades in labor down, since we failed to supply them with metal. This is our direct fault.

This statement reflects the high consciousness of our workers, and their exacting approach to work and to evaluating the results of their labor.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic is confronted by extremely complicated, colossal tasks. One of the especially important ones is the resolution of the food supplies problem. The key to this problem lies in the intensive development of the agro-industrial complex. The average annual grain production in the republic must reach 51 million tons--that is, it must increase by 8 million tons as compared with the past five-year plan. We can achieve that goal if we can increase the harvest yield by 3.9 quintals--that is, raise it to 30 quintals per hectare. That is a noticeable step.

But the weather does not pamper the farmer: Every 2 or 3 years, and in a number of oblasts every other year, the grain crops are threatened alternately by droughts and by excessive rain. But we also have farms and entire rayons which, even under these conditions, have been getting steady harvests! I remember well the words of the famous kolkhoz leader, Makar Anisimovich Posmitnyy, which he used to love to repeat: "Stones could even fall out of the sky, but we still have to bring in the grain." That is how every labor collective must work, and how every manager must be responsible for the word he has given.

Among the many indicators of economic activity, there is none like the manager's understanding of the degree of his own responsibility. And, if one thinks carefully about this, it is the chief indicator. It is also the chief one in consolidating the link between the party and the masses. Incidentally, the word that has been given by the communist manager must be an authoritative one, since, in the eyes of the people, he represents the party.

Let us apply that thought to the real situation. During the current five-year plan it is planned in the Ukraine to build 80.7 million square meters of housing. When we build it, that will mean that approximately 2.5 million families will have a house-warming party: They will receive new apartments or ones that have been released by people who have moved. But just think about it this way: What if, for even one family, this happy event does not occur on time? Do you not think it will undermine the trust that people have in the plans that have been set down? That is why the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine made strict inquiries of the managers of Nikolayevskaya, Kirovogradskaya, and Chernovitskaya Oblasts, where the plans for the activization of housing were not fulfilled during the past five-year plan.

Unfortunately, one still encounters an occasional manager who does not completely sense his own responsibility for the fulfillment of plans, and who does not treasure the word that he has given. People do not want to follow "leaders" like this, and the party organizations bring them to strict accountability.

An initiatory, responsible attitude toward the job, concern for people and for their daily needs--these constitute the touchstone on which one verifies both the goals and the results of our entire work. And in this regard there are no petty details, because "wherever one is talking about millions of people, about the conditions for their life, labor, and everyday situation," L. I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "that is where the most serious policy begins for communists, and where the mainline of their organizing and ideological work runs."

Quite a few enterprises could be named where production and concern for people are really inseparable. These are the Kiev Association imeni S. P. Korolev and the "Khar'kov Tractor Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze" Association, the Southern Machine Building Plant, the Zaporozh'ye Titanium and Magnesium Combine, and the Dneprovsk Machine Building Plant.

[Question] But in some places, as the PRAVDA mail testifies, this is forgotten about. . . .

[Answer] Unfortunately, such things will happen. In such cases the party committees are uncompromising. For example, in studying how trade and domestic services for the public are organized in the Poltavshchina, we established that in a number of rayons the level of services has fallen behind the increased needs of the workers. It also became clear that party and government agency workers rarely visited the collectives of trade enterprises and did not give them help in eliminating shortcomings. There were serious work failures, for example, by the obkom secretary A. Myakota. He had to be corrected, helped, and warned. The deputy chairman of the oblispolkom M. Ogorodnik also did poor work with the job that had been given him. The oblast party committee and the oblispolkom drew the necessary conclusions and have strengthened this sector.

[Question] Lenin's demands upon leading cadres and party workers are well known: Live in the thick of the people. Know its feelings. Know everything. Understand the masses. Know how to approach them. To win their absolute trust. . . . Tell us, how are they being embodied in the practice of the Ukraine's party organizations?

[Answer] I would say that these demands are for every leader and for every party worker, if you wish, a party-moral norm. "Live in the thick of the people"--this means to be in the rapids of life, to be in labor collectives as often as possible, to mobilize people for the fulfillment of their tasks. There are many leaders who know both their work and people, and I will not be mistaken if I say--the vast majority. You simply wonder at their fine work. Such people are always valued.

Several years ago Ivan Pavlovich Kurchenko came as director to the lagging mine No. 1 "Voroshilovgradskaya." The inheritance that had come to him was nothing to envy: The enterprise was in a neglected state. What was there to grab onto, where to begin? The first thing that the new director did was to go to the people, turn to them for their advice, and express his own ideas and suggestions. Together they worked out a plan of action. The party and the trade union organization actively supported the new director. From morning to night they worked on organizing a normal production process at the sections. The director took an interest in literally every worker. In a short time he found out the concerns and needs of every family. And the people appreciated that, and followed him. Today the mine has come out at the marker of 3,750 tons of coal a day and is working stably.

The fact that he himself had a long schooling in life and labor is of great help to Kurchenko in understanding people and living with their interests. He himself from the beginning worked in the mines at various jobs. After graduating from the institute he again mastered several labor degrees and grew from a mine foreman to chief engineer.

You are joyful that there are more and more such leaders who have come out of the thick of the people. Today the absolute majority of obkom, gorkom, and raykom workers, ministers, and other leaders are people, as they say, from the lathe and the plow.

Labor primogeniture is a reliable basis for the formation of cadres and for the education of leaders who are the flesh of the flesh of the party and the people. A well-conceived, clear system of work with cadres which is in the spirit of Lenin's demands has been set up, for example, in the Kiev gorkom and in the Donetskaya, Denpropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, L'vovskaya, and Khar'kovskaya obkoms of the party.

We shall attempt to extend everywhere the best experience in personnel work. And we give the appropriate evaluation to those instances where the manager, as the expression goes, "has divorced himself from the masses." Although it happens infrequently, it does indeed happen. Once a new director, I. Spesivpsev, arrived at the Avdeyevskiy Coke and Chemical Plant. Naturally, it was expected that he would roll up his sleeves and begin to resolve the cardinal production tasks and improve peoples' working and everyday living conditions. Actually, however, he became concerned about the everyday living conditions for himself only. Within a short period of time he built a house--which, in essence, is a villa--by misusing his official position. The "link with the people" also was arranged in his own peculiar style: He surrounded himself with yes-men and relatives, illegally assigned apartments to them at the plant's expense. . . .

Spesivpsev was taken off the job and removed from the party. It was a completely logical finale, a just punishment. We apply the strictest measures to workers who have not justified the trust that has been placed in them and who have put their personal interests above state interests. A person who has divorced himself from the masses, who disregards the interests of the workers, cannot be a manager. That is a basic truth that has been confirmed many times by life itself.

[Question] Vladimir Vasil'yevich, and what does contact with the workers give to you personally? What forms of intercourse with them have become established in the Ukraine?

[Answer] Every visit to a labor collective, and every meeting and discussion with people enriches one and charges one with energy. How many genuine natural talents, as they say, academicians of the people's life, there are among our people. . . . Have a talk, for example, with the Zhdanov steel worker Grigory Yakovlevich Gorban', with the worker Anatoliy Akimovich Donchenko, or with the mechanization specialist Aleksandr Vasil'yevich Gitalov. You hear the truth of life itself, a new idea and advice, and you will feel a state concern for our common cause.

I have named people whom I know well. But, you know, every person is wise from his laboring life. And it is necessary to visit more frequently among workers, kolkhoz workers, scientists, and cultural workers. We pose the task in this way for the managers at all levels. We mention this at plenums of the Central Committee, and at meetings of the party and of economic activists. And we strive persistently to achieve a situation in which the manager's personal communication with the masses is the norm of life.

As for the forms of communication, there are many of them. In our opinion, the united political days are a good thing. They are held, as a rule, not in auditoriums or offices where the audience is assigned a passive role, but, rather, in shops, in laboratories, at animal farms, and at field camps.

The benefit derived from the united political days, if they are prepared well, in a manner that is devoid of formalism, is indisputable. They were begun in individual cities and rayons, and then confirmed on an oblast scale. No united political days are held on the scale of the entire republic. In the course of the united political days, many questions arise which pertain to the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state, as well as various aspects of the activities of the local party, soviet, and economic agencies, and critical comments are also expressed. The Central Committee, and the oblast, city, and rayon committees of the Communist Party of the Ukraine study them and take the necessary steps on a time-responsive basis.

Something else that is indisputably of benefit and that gives a good charge of energy is the holding of meetings at party committees with representatives of various spheres of economic and cultural life and with advanced workers in production. Recently the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine held business-like meetings and discussions with party and war veterans, managers of a number of labor collectives, secretaries of party organizations in various branches of the national economy, youth advisors, warriors from student construction detachments, propagandists, literary and artistic figures, and journalists.

It has become a system that the party workers and the managers of ministries and departments, when visiting the outlying locations, participate in the work of the plenums of the party committees and the party, trade union, and workers meetings, and speak to the workers, kolkhoz members, and the students. For every manager this daily communication becomes a verification of the effectiveness of his work and provides the opportunity to look into the mirror of people's opinion. But if the manager himself does not visit the plants, animal farms, construction sites, night shifts, dormitories, or dining halls--in a word, "in the thick of life"--if he does not have a personal interest in the state of affairs locally, you cannot expect him to be intelligently informed. We are taking decisive steps to rid ourselves of persons who adhere to this unfit style and who manifest complacency, self-conceit, and arrogance.

[Question] An effective means of reinforcing the link between the party and the masses, as was mentioned at the 26th CPSU Congress, is publicity about the work of the party organizations, the improvement of the manner in which the workers are informed. But people write to PRAVDA that this situation has not always been set up properly. A decision is made, but the communists and the workers do not always know about how it is being fulfilled. It happens that the manager is taken off the job, but people do not know why. And so all kinds of rumors start flying around the collective and there is all kinds of gossip. . .

[Answer] And a mountain is made out of a molehill. That does happen. Or, for example, a Communist manager is punished at the rayon party committee, but the primary party organization is not informed about the decision. We are decisively combatting this practice. Sometimes, unfortunately, it happens that people are better informed about the situation around the world and events throughout the country--everyone listens to the radio and watches television--than about what is happening in their own settlement, rayon or city.

Implementing the goals of the congress, recently the Ukraine's party committees have improved the practice of providing information about their work and about their decisions, including on cadre matters. The mass information and propaganda media have begun to treat the life of party organizations and labor collectives more extensively.

A great deal is being done here, but even more could be done by the selected party aktiv whose membership is more than 830,000 people, that is, every third or fourth communist in the republic party organization. You will agree that if every one of them were to regularly give an account in his party organization and labor collective, about the work of his party committee and its bureau, and about how decisions, criticisms, and suggestions are realized, then there would be much more publicity in party life.

[Question] In our day there is probably not an issue and not an event in the life of the party or people which does not find a reflection in the letters and telegrams which come into party and state agencies.

[Answer] Of course, this is a very important channel for the link between the party and the masses, rich information coming from below, from the thick of the masses which is permeated with the workers' concern for improving our common work.

It is important to keep an account of every business proposal, to take into consideration in one's work every fresh idea. Obviously, it is also necessary to analyze every complaint and to check out every critical message that comes in. One must learn how to look at a letter not only from the viewpoint of the person who wrote it--was he satisfied with the answer? It is also necessary to look at the letter from the point of view of the party agency: What beneficial ideas have been practically extracted or can be extracted? This approach to workers' letters yields its results. In particular, many recommendations and businesslike advice were taken into consideration by us when developing the organizational-political measures of the Central Committee for carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

In examining letters the emphasis is put on the realization of practical suggestions and criticisms, and the discovery and elimination of the causes which give rise to complaints. This is helped by analytical work with the letters. And the chief thing here is a high level of exactingness in such matters, and the punctual examination and correct resolution of problems which arise in the localities.

It cannot be said that everything is good here. Some time ago the CC received a letter from the village of Krupitsa in Berislavskiy Rayon in which there was information about mismanagement on a local sovkhoz. The letter was sent for examination to the Khersonskaya oblispolkom. Soon after its chairman V. Metlyayev informed the CC: The shortcomings were being corrected. However, a subsequent check showed that practically nothing had been done there. Such instances are always given the necessary evaluation.

An attentive, businesslike approach to workers' letters should be established everywhere. The Central Committee has studied how this work is being done in all the republic's ministries and departments, in the party agencies and the state institutions. We are eliminating the shortcomings that have been revealed.

[Question] One of the ways of strengthening the link between the party and the masses is an increase in the role of the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol, and other mass organizations. . . .

[Answer] Yes, the soviets and the mass workers' organizations serve as conductors of the directing, mobilizing, and educational influence of the party on the people, and are an important school in which the consciousness of people is formed. They make it possible for the party to have a better knowledge of how all of the strata of the population are living, and help to more fully satisfy their interests and needs.

Guided by the principles of the CPSU Central Committee and the requirements stated in the USSR Constitution, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the republic's party committees are showing constant concern for improving the activities of the mass organizations of the workers and are supporting their initiative, thus contributing to a situation in which they perform their work in a purposeful and effective manner. At the present time the soviets are working more actively and persistently to resolve the questions of economic and social development and are effectively monitoring the comprehensive development of their rayons, the building of housing, schools, hospitals and children's institutions, and the production of consumer goods.

Today, when the tasks of our economic and cultural construction are becoming more complicated and the ideological struggle on the international scene is becoming aggravated, there has been an even greater increase in the importance of the multifaceted activities of the broadest organizations of the workers--the trade unions. Life, the entire practice of building a new society, has completely confirmed the correctness of the Leninist theory concerning the role of the trade unions as a powerful means for developing socialist democracy, and for involving the workers in the administration of the state. The organizing of the competition, the educating of people, concern for the improvement of their working and everyday living conditions, the reinforcement of discipline--all these things are exceptionally important jobs in which the trade unions engage every day.

Under the leadership of the trade union bodies, workers' control has given an extensive development to its activities in the republic. The workers themselves, prestigious people who are respected in the labor collective, keep an eye on the dining rooms and stores, domestic services enterprises, city transport, and municipal services so as to have them improve their work. This greatly increases the authority of the trade union organizations. The issues of the practical activities of the trade unions and of the Komsomol, of an improvement of the work style and methods of their leading agencies, and of a strengthening of their links with the masses are constantly in the field of vision of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and of the local party committees. These issues, in particular, were the subject of detailed discussions in the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine with leading workers from the republic and oblast trade union and Komsomol agencies.

Summing up what has been stated, it should be emphasized that truly thousands of reliable threads link the party with the masses. By their persistent daily work the party committees reinforce these ties. And an example is provided to us by the combative Leninist headquarters of our party--the Central Committee of the CPSU and its Politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. In the indestructible unity of the party and the nation lies the source of the strength of the CPSU and the guarantee that all the party's plans will be implemented.

2959

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'PRAVDA' VIEWS ROLE OF SOVIET PHILOSOPHERS

PM080803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by academician F. Konstantinov, president of the USSR Philosophical Society: "A Philosophy of Peace and Social Optimism"]

[Text] The third congress of the USSR Philosophical Society opens in Moscow today, in the October Hall of the House of the Unions. The society is a voluntary public scientific organization under the USSR Academy of Sciences. Its main aims are the all-round promotion of the development of scientists' creative activity in the sphere of philosophical sciences, the theory of scientific communism and methodological problems of modern science, the strengthening of philosophy's ties with the practice of communist building and the progress of scientific knowledge, the broader involvement of Soviet philosophers in the propagation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and the pursuit of contacts with philosophical societies in foreign countries and international scientific organizations in the sphere of philosophy.

The society currently unites 67 departments in all the union republics. They have more than 10,000 individual members and some 500 collective members.

What tasks now face Soviet philosophers belonging to the USSR Philosophical Society? What are the main aspects of their social and scientific activity?

If the subject matter and content of Marxist-Leninist philosophy is viewed broadly, from the viewpoint of world outlook, it is quite obvious that our philosophical science must answer the great problems of today.

Guidelines for a broad sociopolitical and philosophical interpretation of the most urgent problems both of mature socialism and of world development can be found in party documents and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and writings. Particular significance is attached to the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the Central Committee's report at the congress, which gave a clear, concrete, scientifically substantiated answer to the burning issues of today. This outstanding political and theoretical document vividly indicates the fruitful creative development of Marxism-Leninism and the inseparable unity of theory and practice.

Direct significance for improving the work of Soviet social scientists attaches to the criticisms aimed at them which were voiced at the 26th CPSU Congress--criticisms which clearly revealed the most characteristic shortcomings in the activity of scientists in this sphere. Much work has to be done in response to this justified criticism and we must rid ourselves more decisively of the shortcomings indicated by the party. We must mobilize all our forces to resolve a threefold task: To study social practice more profoundly and promote its positive development; to continue to generalize the data of the natural and social sciences on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology; and to be more assertive in the struggle against our ideological opponents and resolutely expose slander against Marxism-Leninism and real socialism.

The society's members and all Soviet philosophers are called upon to stimulate thought, to be truly forward-looking, to formulate new creative questions for discussion more boldly and to be more active in interpreting vital problems and helping to solve them. The 26th CPSU Congress decision on elaborating a new edition of the party program is an important, inspiring stimulus in this activity.

The significance of Marxist philosophy in modern social development is steadily increasing and Soviet philosophers' responsibility toward the party and people is growing. The 26th CPSU Congress posed great issues which concern mankind. Revolutionary changes have embraced all aspects of life in our era: Production forces, science, technology, politics, class and national relations, spiritual life, the people's culture and everyday life. No single particular science, however great its significance, can answer the vital questions of today. These are questions of world outlook and philosophy, and it is Marxist-Leninist philosophy which is called upon to answer them and does answer them. It alone can satisfy the growing demand for the generalization and synthesis of social and scientific thought, and this demand is becoming more and more intense in this era of rapid development of scientific knowledge and growing differentiation between particular sciences. What is required is the further profound, creative development of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and dialectics as the pivot of the scientific, communist world outlook.

Marxist-Leninist philosophy is called upon to ensure the further development and spread of vigorous communist ideas, utilizing to the full their superiority of world outlook and their methodological and moral superiority in the struggle against bourgeois ideology and rightwing and "left" revisionism. Our party calls on us to do this and our times require it of us. Scientific fact, historical truth and the might of social justice are on our side. Our ideological opponents fear the implacable laws of social development. They are governed by uncontrollable fear in the face of the growth of the strength and potential of real socialism, which asserts the triumph of reason and humanism on earth.

One of the most dangerous manifestations of imperialist madness is militarism, which, in our day, has become a threatening, destructive force, oppressing the peoples with all its weight. An accelerated militarization of the economy and all aspects of life is under way in the capitalist world.

Efforts are also being made toward what may be called the militarization of thought. The development of this process provides convincing confirmation of Lenin's tenet that under imperialism "states with a military apparatus strengthened as a result of imperialist competition have become military monsters..." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 33, p 119).

The question of war and peace is posed today in a way in which it has never been posed before. Thermonuclear as well as chemical and biological war, which imperialist forces--U.S. imperialism above all--are seeking to impose on the peoples, would mean worldwide catastrophe and the destruction of all world civilization.

The supreme fruits of human reason and the achievements of science are increasingly directed against man and mankind by reactionary forces in the capitalist world today. All this is causing feelings of disappointment in progress and social pessimism in the West. Seeking to blacken the real prospects for social development and distract the working people in capitalist countries from the burning tasks of the class struggle, bourgeois ideology is imposing and cultivating catastrophism, fear, irrationalism and mysticism. Apocalyptic prophecies are intermingled with statements about the unpredictability of the future and acknowledgements of the West's moral weakness and inability to respond to the "communist challenge."

Bourgeois ideology, aware of the growth in the prestige of real socialism and the worldwide growth of interest in Marxist-Leninist philosophy, is striving to neutralize the influence of Marxism and minimize the attractive force of the socialist way of life. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, our ideological opponents are learning from their mistakes and the forms and methods of their activity are becoming increasingly refined.

Our opponents' perfidy must not be underestimated. But the future is not up to them. A growing awareness of the real prospects for social development is encouraging all honest people in the world to say a resolute "no!" to the instigators of thermonuclear war. The progressive world public warmly supports the foreign policy program put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR's new peace initiatives, including those recently heard from the platform of the 17th Soviet Trade Unions Congress. Socialism and peace are indivisible. Our philosophy is a philosophy of peace and social optimism and boundless faith in the triumph of universal justice.

One philosophical problem of paramount importance which is the subject of an acute ideological struggle is the problem of educating a new, comprehensively developed person free from vestiges of the past and remnants of bourgeois views and morals. Here very much work lies ahead. The cause of the communist education of working people is based by the party--as is all its revolutionary transformational activity--on the firm foundations of a dialectical materialist understanding of objective reality. The party regards the communist education of working people as an important front in the struggle for communism.

The core of the party's ideological work has been and remains the molding of a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world outlook in Soviet people. Its main aim is to ensure that knowledge becomes conviction, becomes the active life stance of the fighter for a communist tomorrow, opposing any manifestations of an ideology alien to socialism. This is only possible where there is profound, all-round assimilation of the unshakable tenets and pricniples of Leninist teaching on the laws of social development and understanding of the historical perspective of that development and of the dialectics of socio-economic, political and cultural processes.

Our era is complex, great, magnificent. There are many philosophical, sociological and political theories which seek to answer the most difficult questions of today. But one philosophy alone has withstood the severe tests of our turbulent, dynamic times--Marxist-Leninist philosophy. It really expresses the modern era with all its contradictions, antagonisms, intervals of gradual development and revolutionary surges--its revolutionary nature. Marxist-Leninist philosophy gives a truthful, profound, genuinely scientific answer to the burning, vital issues which concern man and mankind, answering its high purpose--that of being the spiritual quintessence of its time and providing theoretical guidance to the practical communist transformation of the world.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation" instructs us to convincingly reveal the great transformational force of Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of proletarian internationalism and the great creative contribution made by our party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the theory and practice of scientific communism. All our work must be aimed at promoting the further improvement of the working people's ideological, political, patriotic and international education and their class tempering and promoting a new upsurge in the Soviet people's historical creativity.

Soviet philosophers will spare no effort to resolve urgent problems of philosophical science in inseparable association with practical requirements, the demands of the further improvement of the developed socialist society and the struggle for the triumph of peace and communism.

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ACADEMICIAN ON 'NEW HISTORICAL COMMUNITY'

PM191449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Acad P. Fedoseyev under the rubric "60 Years of the USSR": "A New Socialist and International Community"]

[Text] For centuries mankind suffered social inequality and slavery and national and class oppression. The splitting of society into exploiter and exploited classes was supplemented by the division into dominant and oppressed nations and races and was accompanied by national and racial discrimination. Great October smashed the chains of social and national oppression in one-sixth of the world, stirred all the peoples of our country to independent historical creativity and opened up for them the path to true equality and fraternity.

With the birth of the USSR--a unified multinational state--favorable conditions were created for the development and strengthening of cooperation and friendship among working people of all nations and ethnic groups in our country. "The idea of Soviet organization," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR notes, "was close to the hearts of the working masses of all the peoples of Russia; it was straightforward and applicable to the most diverse living conditions."

On the basis of the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism the CPSU brought together the country's nations and ethnic groups in an indissoluble alliance. In their joint struggle for the socialist and communist transformation of Soviet society and for the defense of revolutionary gains there emerged the great fraternity of working people and a new social and international community--the Soviet people--was formed.

1. The birth of the new historical community was based on profound objective changes, both material and spiritual, in the country's life which occurred as a result of the building from scratch of the foundations of socialism and then the formation of a mature socialist society. It is particularly important to note the following fundamental traits of Soviet reality: The universal establishment of social ownership of the means of production, the merging of the economies of all the union republics in a single national economic complex and the process of bringing them to the same level of economic development; the transformation of the alliance of

working class and peasantry into the solid political and ideological unity of these classes with the people's intelligentsia; the development of a unified international culture on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the best traditions of the national cultures of all the USSR peoples; the attainment of a highly mature social consciousness and significant results in the solution of tasks relating to communist education and in the molding of Soviet people's active life stance.

A notable feature of the new historical community is the fact that it represents not only the unbreakable alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia but also the international unity of all socialist nations and ethnic groups and embodies all the universally significant and Soviet-wide elements wrought by them during the building of socialism and communism.

The maturity of national relations becomes increasingly apparent at the stage of developed socialism in the USSR. Cooperation among all the country's nations and ethnic groups steadily strengthens with the intensification of social uniformity. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the family of Soviet people has become even more cohesive and is even more harmonious.

Internationalism is undergoing consolidation here in everyday life, in the creative labor and everyday life of Soviet people. People of different nationalities live and work together like brothers in all oblasts and rayons, in all republics, at all enterprises, in kolkhozes and in establishments and institutions. This helps them achieve more and more successes in communist building.

But it would be wrong to suppose that the Soviet people, as a new historical community, have acquired specific ethnic traits, that its birth signifies the formation of a special nation. The development and strengthening of this community certainly does not lead to the disappearance of existing nations and ethnic groups. Our party has provided an exact scientific interpretation of this question, establishing that the Soviet people, as a new historical community, are not an ethnic or special national community but a social and international community of people.

In his report on the USSR draft constitution Comrade L.I. Brezhnev criticized attempts to introduce the concept of a "single Soviet nation." "The sociopolitical unity of the Soviet people," he said, by no means signifies the disappearance of national distinctions. The new historical community neither abolishes the existing nations nor erects some kind of superstructure over them; in fact, it is a model way of uniting people of different nationalities while preserving the nations and ethnic groups, their distinctive features, languages and cultures. Moreover, the Soviet people as a new historical community are an organic and effective form for the development and flourishing of the material and spiritual forces of the individual nation and ethnic groups.

In this connection it is important to remember V.I. Lenin's instruction to the effect that international does not mean nonnational. An international community is inconceivable without national components, without the nations and ethnic groups which constitute it.

The flourishing and rapprochement of nations are not separate, parallel processes but interconnected processes. The conditions and means of national development and of the rapprochement of nations are created simultaneously, on the basis of interaction. This is true also of the material, social and spiritual prerequisites of the formation, functioning and strengthening of the new social and international community.

They are primarily the processes of building the material and technical base of communism and improving the unified national economic complex which represents the material foundation of the friendship of the USSR peoples. At the stage of mature socialism the task of bringing together the Soviet republics' economic development levels is already basically resolved. The economy of each republic occupies an important place in the all-union division of labor and is making an ever-increasing contribution to augmenting the country's resources. In conditions of mature socialism the role of all nations is enhanced in the solution of all-union tasks, and individual nation's interests are combined more closely with the interests of the Soviet people as a whole. The dynamism of our economy and the implementation of such majestic national economic programs as the assimilation of the fuel-energy and raw material resources of Siberia and the Far East, the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad, the transformation of the RSFSR's nonchernozem zone and the creation of the Angara-Yenisey complex are inconceivable without pooling the efforts of working people of all republics and mobilizing their material and labor resources. Our party's policy is to further build up the material and spiritual potential of each individual republic and, at the same time, make maximum use of this for the harmonious development of the country as a whole. The party sees this as an indispensable and vital condition of the progress of Soviet society, the strengthening of the USSR's economic and defense might and the growth of the working people's well-being.

The socialist internationalization of production is also intensified by the scientific and technical revolution which objectively demands the further development of cooperation among nations and ethnic groups in the economic sphere and in the field of scientific research. Under its influence the material foundations of the life of our country's peoples are strengthening and production specialization and concentration are deepening. New industrial sectors are growing rapidly in the union republics and, at the same time, the cultural and technical standard and professional skills of working people of all nations are improving.

The internationalization processes in all spheres of our life unquestionably demand the constant improvement of scientific management of social development--above all, centralized planning combined with the broad initiative of union and autonomous republics; the intensification of the masses' creative activity; the growth of their consciousness, the raising of their cultural level and a determined struggle against all manifestations of parochialism and narrow departmental interests.

2. Socialist society has always been characterized by the close interdependence between the refinement of its social structure and the strengthening of the international unity of nations and ethnic groups. But it is, perhaps, today, at the modern stage of communist building, that we see particularly clearly the interplay of trends and natural patterns which, on the one hand, determine the direction of the development of individual republics, nations and ethnic groups and, on the other hand, characterize the progress of society as a whole. The movement of Soviet society, under conditions of mature socialism, in the direction of ever-increasing social uniformity is a general law. But, at the same time, it is a development trend for each individual Soviet national and ethnic group.

The formation of a classless social structure will be an important milestone in the further rapprochement of nations on a truly democratic and truly internationalist basis. The conclusion that it can take shape by and large in the historical framework of mature socialism was arrived at by the 26th CPSU Congress. The rapprochement of socialist classes and social groups is taking place in each of the republics both from the viewpoint of their relationship to the means of production and from the viewpoint of the nature of their labor, the form of payment and the amount paid, the cultural and technical standard and general living conditions. Particularly indicative in all this is the leveling of the social structure of the population in all union and autonomous republics and the increase in the working class' percentage of the population. Interesting also is the fact that the number of native workers among the republics' working class is steadily increasing. This is due, in particular, to the further growth of industrial enterprises and sovkhozes. A notable trend is the considerable increase in the number of skilled cadres in the republics--large detachments of the technical engineering, scientific and artistic intelligentsia, teachers and doctors have been established and are continuing to grow in each republic. The social makeup of the peasantry and its living conditions have qualitatively changed on the basis of the development of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration.

In the 70's, as a result of the implementation of the broadest social program in the country's history, the well-being of working people improved in all union and autonomous republics; their working and leisure conditions improved and new steps were taken in the development of housing construction and the improvement of the system of social security and medical and consumer services. In short, there was a substantial leveling of living conditions for working people in union and autonomous republics, although the differences inherited from the past remained to some extent. As is known, the task of erasing social differences on a territorial basis was seen by the 26th CPSU Congress as a serious problem of the further strengthening of the international cohesion of Soviet society as well as its socioclass cohesion.

When discussing the qualitative characteristics of the new social and international community it is important also to note that Soviet people, irrespective of their nationality, are united by a common spiritual life, a common world outlook and moral and cultural values. For the first time in the history of civilization socialism totally eliminated illiteracy and gave the multimillion-strong masses and every working person access to the riches of national culture and human culture in general. The unified international culture of the Soviet people established in the USSR absorbs the best spiritual achievements and values of each individual nation and ethnic group. In turn, the flourishing of the national cultures is possible only on the basis of their rapprochement and mutual enrichment. The contribution of the individual nation and ethnic group to general Soviet culture steadily increases as their socialist national cultures develop.

The strengthening of the new historic community is assisted by the spread of the Russian language, which forges the friendship and fraternity of all USSR peoples. At this point one must mention again the erroneous nature of the assertions sometimes made to the effect that the Russian language is an ethnic feature of the single Soviet nation which is allegedly taking shape. In fact, Russian, as the language of the most populous nation, served, even in prerevolutionary days, to some extent as the medium of economic and cultural intercourse between people of different nations in our country. Now, in the mature socialist society, with the unified national economic complex and in conditions of very close economic, scientific and technical and cultural ties, Russian has become, out of necessity, the medium of communication between different nations and ethnic groups.

In present-day conditions, while national, local and group peculiarities, traditions, forms of social intercourse and so forth have remained, a way of life common to the entire Soviet people has been established, one which determines the most significant and most important manifestations of people's life and activity and cements their international fellowship.

3. The Soviet people are not simply an agglomeration of nations living side by side in one state under one roof, so to speak. Our compatriots, irrespective of their nationality, have many common features which unite them in a single whole. And it is in the national and through the national that internationalism, as a way of regarding surrounding social reality and as a norm of USSR citizens' behavior, exists. All that is common to and typical of the Soviet people is present in the specific features and forms of life of the nations and ethnic groups.

The processes of the consistent rapprochement and all-around cooperation among all Soviet peoples and the strengthening of their fraternal friendship are intensified in the mature socialist society. And this in turn leads to the further flourishing of the socialist nations, helps the more profound revelation of their creative potential and creates the requisite conditions for national development. These are the dialectics of national relations at the stage of mature socialism.

As the ideological inspirer and political organizer of the Soviet people, the Communist Party ensures the unity of goals and actions of working people of all nations. It unites Soviet people beneath the banner of proletarian internationalism, develops in them the ability to approach any national problem from class positions and seeks a high standard of internation intercourse.

While creating conditions for the ever-greater rapprochement of our country's nations and ethnic groups, the CPSU organically combines their interests with the interests of the Soviet people as a whole and makes a point of taking national features into account in its policy. The Communist Party resolutely opposes trends aimed at artificially erasing these features and, at the same time, regards any artificial exaggeration of them as impermissible.

True to Lenin's behests, the CPSU is educating Soviet people in the spirit of respect for the national feelings and national dignity of each individual. The party resolutely combats phenomena alien to the nature of socialism, such as chauvinism and nationalism, and any nationalist kinks, national narrow-mindedness, blinkeredness and aloofness, national egotism and conceit and the preservation of backward forms of existence and outdated customs and traditions.

Through all its creative theoretical and practical activity the leading force of Soviet society, the Communist Party, relying on the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy, is promoting the patriotic and internationalist education of the working people and the development of the political and labor activeness of citizens of all nationalities.

Speaking at the celebrations in Tashkent in aid of the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that in the conditions of our multinational state internationalism today is, primarily, the honest, conscientious and all-out labor of all the country's peoples for the common good; it is the ability to place statewide interests above narrow departmental and local interests and to ensure that the unified national economic complex operates efficiently; it is the prompt and high-quality fulfillment of all interrepublic deliveries, the maximum utilization of resources and active participation in the solution of problems on which the improvement of the economy and the entire people's well-being depend.

In implementing the party's domestic and foreign policy Soviet people are keen to multiply the labor successes for the good of the motherland, in the name of strengthening world peace.

CSO: 1800/510

BRIEFS

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY ENDS CONGRESS--The third congress of the USSR Philosophical Society completed its work in Moscow 25 March. It discussed the society's activity for 1977-1981 and set philosophical science new tasks in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The delegates' reports and speeches emphasized that the congress promoted a critical appraisal of the state of philosophical science and the mobilization of Soviet scholars to the elaboration and solution of topical scientific problems. The congress elected the society's new leading organs. Acad F.V. Konstantinov was reelected president. [Text] [PM080931 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 2]

INSTITUTE PRESENTED WITH AWARD--The academician N.N. Burdenko, Scientific Research Institute of Neurosurgery has been awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples. On 17 March a ceremonial meeting of the institute's collective was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, attached the order to the institute's banner. [Excerpts] [PM310801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 2]

CSO: 1800/510

END

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19 May 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1254

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INTERNATIONAL

EEC INTEGRATION OFFERS NO HOPE FOR SOLVING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 15 Apr 82 pp 1-5

[Article by V. Potapov]

[Text]

The EEC, European Economic Community -- the largest Western integration group -- marked a quarter of a century earlier this spring since the signing of the Treaty of Rome which launched it.

The anniversary, as the British Guardian newspaper pointed out, was celebrated in what it described as a stuffy and gloomy atmosphere. The heads of state and government of the ten EEC nations, assembled at the Brussels Palace of Academies, heard little comforting speeches by the Chairman of the Commission of the European Communities, Gaston Thorn, and the Speaker of European Parliament, Pieter Dankert.

Both sounded pessimistic notes which echoed the view now current in the West that the Common Market is living through its hardest times since it was created. The burden of a wasteful agricultural policy, far from perfect "free" circulation of goods and a practically non-existent common market of services have been increasingly handicapping all compromise arrangements within the Community so essential, if only, to preserving the present status quo, local commentators have been pointing out.

As if to provide yet another case in point just in advance of the anniversary celebrations, the EEC had a further relapse of its old disease which shed light on the state of affairs in the so-called "European Monetary System" (EMS) covering the Common Market countries except Britain and Greece. An emergency session of the Community's finance ministers last February had to decide on a devaluation of the Belgian and Luxemburg francs by 8.5 per cent and of the Danish crown by 3 per cent. However, in recent weeks the French currency has turned out to be shaky as well.

Financial upheavals are but a reflection of most serious economic troubles. One can see that from the curtailment of production in a number of industries, traditional for Western Europe -- iron and steel, shipbuilding, textile, as well as from the almost 11 million-strong army of unemployed in the EEC countries, and double-digit inflation. It is indicative that the "belt-tightening" tactics the monopolies used to apply against the working people under similar circumstances on earlier occasions and wholesale layoffs have failed to produce a proper effect this time. This led to some of the EEC member states departing from the classic methods of capitalist crisis "management".

London and Bonn remain the partisans of the "tough" line in economic policies within the Community. They are suspiciously watching the efforts of the left majority government in France, with Communists in it, to loosen the grip of the crisis by nationalisation and a series of social reforms. What adds to their anxiety is that a similar course has been chosen by Greece where the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) won the latest parliamentary election.

The governments of the Ten are unable to work out a common approach to resolving the paramount problems of their economies because of the very character of capitalist integration.

The attempt to introduce a common EEC agricultural policy is a typical case in point. It has been running up against insurmountable contradictions between the members of the Community. Lulls have been alternating with sporadically erupting "mutton", "wine" and other "wars". Instead of stimulating mutual purchases of agricultural products, the "preferential system" now operating in the EEC (providing, notably, for the Community's budget to absorb the means "saved" through the purchase of agricultural products outside the Ten) keeps passions running high. Great Britain, for example, has been most vocal in speaking out against this machinery, which had taken shape before she joined the EEC, and has been continually complaining about what she describes as unjustifiably high deductions into the community budget.

Britain's mainland partners feel, however, that she has herself to blame in this particular case since--because of the "wrong" orientation of her monopolies--she continues largely to bring in foodstuffs from countries which were British colonies and dominions once.

Squabble among agricultural companies does not prevent them from acting jointly against small producers. The French Minister of Agriculture, Edith Cresson, admitted that in 1981 alone the incomes of the French farmers went down by 7 per cent. They continue to fall for the eighth year in a row. The purchasing prices of major farm products, fixed within EEC framework every year, grow slower than farmers' inputs.

Contradictions in the agricultural field become intervowen with budgetary difficulties, since over 62 per cent of the Common Market's funds is spend on subsidies connected with farm produce. At meetings convened one after another representatives of the Ten vainly try to patch up the community's budget which is cracking at seams, particularly by shaping a reform of agricultural policy. However, the present situation suits the agricultural monopolies which use all means at their disposal to preserve their positions.

Facing serious economic, commercial and financial contradictions among the EEC countries, the architects of "minor Europe" decided to accelerate the political integration of the community. For this purpose, changes were introduced into the status of the European parliament almost three years ago. At present elections to the European parliament are held by direct ballot and the number of its deputies was increased. Until June 1979 they numbered 198 and today there are 434 of them. Britain, France, West Germany and Italy are represented by 324 deputies.

The bigger industrial countries now command even more votes compared with the smaller members of the community.

Monopoly capital adroitly exploits rivalry between the various links of the EEC cumbersome and intricate machinery. To achieve its aims, it also plays on the increased ambitions of the European parliament.

One of the latest scandals, brought about by these ambitions, is connected with the endorsement of the 1982 budget by the European parliament. The new budget exceeds the previous one by 240 million dollars. In a bid to arbitrarily establish itself as the main supranational body of the Ten, the European parliament decided on the final size of the budget without waiting for the end of the debate in the EEC Council of Ministers. The European monopolies also benefited by this decision because the Common Market's funds go to the European companies, in the final run although its swelling budget is financed by the working people.

Of late the West European community has organised a number of joint international operations. Thus, some EEC countries participate in the multinational peace-keeping force in the Sinai. They are also involved in actions and issue statements grossly interfering in the domestic affairs of Poland. Despite the European camouflage of this political activity, it unmistakably smacks of Washington's hegemonistic policy.

The current attempts of certain EEC forces, connected with the military-industrial complex of the Ten, to turn the community into NATO's European branch also promote US aims. Thus, late last year the assembly of the West European Union, uniting seven of the Ten Common Market countries, proposed that the EEC member-countries or prospective members should join the agreements which were used to establish that bloc. The EEC countries extensively practice the joint production of weapons and participate, along with the United States, in increasing the stockpiles of arms in Europe.

The burden of Washington's expansionist policy lies heavily on its European allies. A major element of Washington's general strategy is its desire to make the West Europeans pay for the American adventurist policy by resorting to a whole number of economic mechanisms.

After 25 years of propaganda efforts aimed to extol the "advantages" of bourgeois integration, the community is facing mass public discontent in the EEC countries with the policy of the community. This discontent covers not only the working people, but also spreads to the small and middle bourgeoisie. On the one hand, the latter sees ever more clearly that the EEC is a mechanism ensuring the domination of big capital and the expansionist plans of the major European monopolies. On the other hand, the community's inability to curb crisis phenomena and maintain social peace obviously undermines the appeal of the slogan of "united Europe".

It was not accidental that 52 per cent of the participants in the referendum held in Greenland in February this year said that they were for their country leaving the EEC.

Crises permanently shaking the community show that no tricks by the promoters of capitalist integration will be able to hush up the contradictions tearing the Common Market apart.

(Pravda, April 15. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812/83

WESTERN INTEREST IN MYSTICISM, YOGA, KARATE DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian, 28 April 1982, carries on page 2 an 1100-word article titled "Backward to Mysticism?" by Ye. Anisimov. Written in response to a reader's inquiry, the article surveys the current interest among Western youth in Eastern religions, yoga, and karate, explaining this new trend as the consequence of the "sharpening ideological struggle" and the "growth of reaction." Although the article is ostensibly about these developments among Western youth, it concludes with the observation that "Today, as never before, we must develop in youth the ability to see each new phenomenon in all its fullness and complexity, the ability to assess ideologically and soberly philosophical trends of various kinds, and the ability to take the useful and to reject the reactionary."

CSO: 1800/537

BRIEFS

SYMPOSIUM ON GENOA CONFERENCE--A symposium on the subject of "The Genoa Conference and the World Today" was held in the Diplomatic Academy of the Foreign Ministry, Moscow, on April 9. It was opened by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Stukalin. Academician Sergei Tikhvinsky, rector of the Diplomatic Academy, delivered a report on "The Experience of Genoa and Present-Day International Relations." The international and political importance of the Genoa Conference and the Treaty of Rapallo was discussed by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Novosti Press Agency board, Vladimir Petrovsky, a member of the Foreign Ministry's collegium, and scholars of the Academy of Sciences institutes and the Diplomatic Academy. An exhibition of foreign-policy and diplomatic documents relating to the preparation and holding of the Genoa Conference and the conclusion of the Treaty of Rapallo was organized in the Diplomatic Academy. [Text] [Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 16, Apr 82 p 29]

CSO: 1812/88

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PARTY AKTIV 15 MARCH

PM290909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Fitting Greetings for Jubilee"]

[Text] The organizational and political work of the capital's party committees is geared to fashioning within every Muscovite a patriotic striving to augment his contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. This work is proceeding under the profound influence of preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR. This was stressed at the meeting, held on 15 March, of the AKTIV of the Moscow City CPSU organization, which discussed the tasks for the fulfillment of the party Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the union of Soviet socialist republics."

V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report. He noted that history knows of no other state which has done so much and in such a short space of time for the comprehensive development of nations and ethnic groups as has the USSR. In the joint struggle for a new and just world there emerged a great brotherhood of working people and a feeling of being a united family, and the indestructible Leninist friendship of the peoples was fashioned. In greeting its glorious anniversary, the Soviet Union stands before the whole world as a harmonious family of equal republics, jointly building communism under the leadership of the CPSU.

Talking of Moscow's role in rallying the Soviet republics and in forming our union state, the keynote speaker noted that the capital of the USSR has become a symbol of indestructible friendship among the Soviet peoples, a symbol of loyalty to the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy. It convincingly embodies the achievements of developed socialism. Thanks to the constant concern of the party, government and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and thanks to the help of the whole country, the task of transforming Moscow into a model communist country is being consistently implemented.

The meeting of the party AKTIV gave an assurance that communists and all Muscovites will rally still more closely around the CPSU Central Committee led by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and will display even more initiative and creativity, selflessness and persistence, organization and discipline in the struggle for the radiant communist goals and will fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Ye.M. Tyazhelnkkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee propaganda section, took part in the work of the meeting.

CSO: 1800/511

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM PROMULGATES UKASE ON ILLEGAL KARATE INSTRUCTION

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA RSFSR in Russian No 45, 12 Nov 81 p 891

[Ukase No 1517 of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on Introducing Additions to the RSFSR Criminal Code]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To add Article 219^1 with the following content to the RSFSR Criminal Code:

Article 219^1. Illegal Karate Instruction.

A violation of the established rules for opening a karate sports section or for recruiting citizens into them, instruction in the sections on methods forbidden by the sports regulations, and the unwarranted -- without the permission of the appropriate organs -- instruction on karate methods performed after the application of an administrative punishment because of such violations --

are punishable by imprisonment for a period up to two years or a fine of up to 500 rubles.

The same actions, which are committed by an individual who had been previously convicted of illegal karate instruction or which are connected with the receipt of material benefits of a considerable size, --

are punishable by imprisonment for a period of up to five years with or without the confiscation of property.

Chairman of the Presidium of the RSFSR
Supreme Soviet M. Yasnov

Secretary of the Presidium of the RSFSR
Supreme Soviet Kh. Neshkov

Moscow, 10 November 1981

8802
CSO: 1800/456

CURRENT SOVIET DEFINITIONS OF 'NATION,' 'NATIONALITY' SURVEYED

Moscow FILOSOFSKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 82 pp 90-98

[Article by A. Ye. Zharnikov: "National and International and Dialectics of Their Interrelationship"]

[Excerpt] In developing scientific theory of national relations, the founders of Marxism-Leninism have substantiated and convincingly proved the primary determining significance of social interests and the subordinate role of the national feature. Regarding nation as one of the manifestations of public life, they have proved that its emergence and further development is entirely determined by the level of development of productive forces and the corresponding level of production relations. This position in Marxist science is initial, basic. But while recognizing the final conditionality of the national feature as a social class one, Marxist-Leninist science at the same time does not deny its relative independence manifested in quite a number of instances. "Compared with the workers question, V. I. Lenin noted, "the subordinate significance of the national question is beyond any doubt for Marx. But as for disregarding national movements, his theory is as far apart as heaven and earth."[1] V. I. Lenin turned his attention to this position later on. "If we say," he noted in 1919, "that we do not recognize any Finnish nation but only the workers masses, it will be utter nonsense."[2]

What is the explanation of the relative independence of the national feature? Marxist-Leninist theory considers that one of the main reasons for this is the presence of an ethnic component in national communities. Moreover during the past decades a firm tradition has been formed to understand under ethnic the language of one or other group of people, their territorial community, traditions formed over centuries, the way of life, definite peculiarities of culture, consciousness, beliefs, features of physical appearance, certain psychological traits and so forth.[3] In the final analysis the existence and development of ethnic factors also depends on the social ones and therefore ethnic never exists in its purest form. In this sense the understanding of "ethnic" is conditional in many respects. However, division of its specific character into parts and the old tradition of its application make its use permissable. Ethnic relations are more stable than economic, social and political ones and in the historic plan are more lasting.[4]

On the whole the presence of ethnic in national is regarded as universally recognized. But the place it occupies here, the forms of its manifestation and its relative importance and role remain a subject of scientific discussions. The first half of the sixties marked their beginning and before Soviet science they also posed the problem of structural analysis of human and particularly of national common character. This problem found its most striking expression in the discussion on definition of understanding "nation," which appeared in the journal VOPROSY ISTORII and other publications in the sixties.

One of the first to take a differentiated approach to the analysis of a nation was M. S. Dzhunusov. In the course of the aforementioned discussion he expressed an idea that it is not only necessary to reveal the main signs of a nation but also to divide them "in two groups: 1) signs of a nation, conditioned by the nature of capitalism and socialism and 2) ethnic signs of a nation."[5] In his opinion, since "in a nation there are a nonethnic (social class) and ethnic"[6] he recommended defining nation itself as a "social-ethnic" phenomenon. Moreover it was especially stressed that social signs have a determining significance in relation to ethnic and condition intranational propensity [mezhnatsionalnaya tyaga] and international trends.

This view has won certain support among scientists and obviously during that period (marked by intensive search for new solutions) had a positive meaning. The approach to signs of a nation as two correlated but differentiated groups was methodologically useful as a whole. In this way attention was accentuated on their different direction and on the main bearer of international in national. Establishment of the unquestionable priority of social signs did not conceal certain autonomy of the ethnic and this revealed new aspects of the problem.

In the course of further discussion, some researchers recommended other solutions and approaches. One of them consisted in distinguishing two sections in the life of a nation: internal and external. "The structure of national relations," T. Yu. Burmistrova wrote, "is extremely complex and differs in volume and content. In spatial relation the life of nations proceeds in two spheres: 1) internal and 2) external (interrelations between nations)."[7]

Drawing attention to itself here was, first of all, a situation where the subject of research was being considerably expanded and the opinion about it was made more precise. In essence, not a nation, as a separate datum, but its entire life in "spatial relation" and a wealth of interrelations was subjected to analysis. Therefore the question was not so much about the structure of a nation itself but about the analysis of its manifestations, mutual influence and relations in their totality. Of importance was also the fact that the division of life of nations into two spheres was not raised to the absolute. The internal and external spheres, in the opinion of the authors of this conception, are mutually interlaced. Social factors exert a decisive influence not only on the external, international fields but also to a considerable degree on the internal.[8]

At the same time, broad discussion of the aforementioned approaches was not without criticism which indicated a need for certain prudence in their specific application. In the first case it was noted that the definition of a nation as a "social-ethnic formation" has to some extent concealed the social character of ethnic and has unwittingly resulted in an opinion of a dual nature of nation, thereby opening the possibilities for its interpretation, on the one hand, as a social phenomenon, on the other hand, as an ethnic. Therefore, despite the fact the supporters of this concept especially stressed the leading role of the social factor, proportionate separation of ethnic signs of a nation from the social evoked considerable doubt.[9]

In the second case, the division of life of nations into internal and external spheres was in many respects conditional. The boundary between the designated spheres is extremely flexible and yields comparatively easily to changes. Therefore its specific definition is difficult. Difficulties of no lesser degree can be caused by attributing those or other components of national life to any of the two spheres. For example, in the field of culture, national traditions and so forth it is not always simple to single out proper national, peculiar and general socialist traditions developed during the years of Soviet power.

The subsequent search, which has yielded an important result, has been conducted by researchers in the direction of semantic distinction of the conception of "nation" and "nationality." The distinction of these conceptions is based, in the opinion of S. T. Kaltakhchyan, on the definition of "nation" as an entirely social phenomenon. "Nationality," he believes, indicates ethnic features of a specific nation and in some cases may appear as a comparatively independent historic phenomenon.[10]

Supporters of this conception justifiably believe that the essence of a nation as a qualitatively new social phenomenon cannot be reduced to a sum of separate signs alone. Definition of the conception "nation" must indicate not the distinction of one nation from another (for example, the difference in language) but the distinction of a nation as a particular social formation from other social phenomena (for example, classes) for which community of language is optional. This approach also makes it possible to show the fundamental distinction of a nation from others that preceded it prior to national unions (family, tribe, nationality).

During emergence and development of a specific nation, ethnic relations must not be left without attention. If the essence of a nation is revealed in social development, then the distinction of one of them from another is manifested in its nationality (ethnic relations). Nationality, as a rule, is very stable and lasting. A nation may undergo considerable social changes, including in the class structure and yet preserve its nationality, its ethnic features. Of course, social changes also influence ethnic factors but this does not occur immediately and is not straightforward.

As a whole the conception of "nationality" as an expression of ethnic is more narrow than the conception of "nation." But since ethnic goes back into distant past, nationality may also date back not only to nation but also to the human communities that precede it. In this sense "nationality" is a more ancient conception than "nation." "To distinguish these conceptions," S. T. Kaltakhchyan believes, "is so much more necessary because "nationality" characterizes ethnically not only nations but people as well. Moreover, in this capacity nationality appears as a general designation of all national formations."[11]

Formerly the term "nationality" was basically assumed to mean the belonging of a specific man to some nation. Therefore researchers should have assigned a place to the ethnic component either in certain signs of a nation or among one of the spheres of its life. But the interpretation of nation as an entirely social phenomenon has led to regarding nationality as a stable ethnic formation.

This solution of the question, of course, does not reject the opinion of nationality as a determinant of man's belonging to some nation. But this is not its only function. Of course, many people on the planet live within the territorial-economic limits of their nation and their nationality therefore is a sign of their belonging to it. In this sense a Ukrainian living in Kiev is a Ukrainian as regards nation and nationality. But what is to be done with the Ukrainians, Armenians and hundreds of thousands of representatives of other people in general who have been living abroad for generations? After breaking links with their people, for a long time, for many generations they have preserved one nationality with them, which, however, has already stopped being a sign of their belonging to the nation. "By itself, the nationality of individual persons or groups," writes P. N. Fedoseyev, for example, "does not speak of their organic belonging to a particular nation. As a rule, people of one or other nationality are members of a corresponding national community. But it often happens that they live among people of other nationality and even in another country, which in fact does not have any relation to the nation whose name they claim."[12]

In this manner, such groups of people, without being nations, appear as nationalities. This is one example when the conception of "nation" and "nationality" do not coincide. Attempts to "ignore" this lack of coincidence and to identify such conceptions always and everywhere, have acquired a strikingly pronounced political character at present. The ideologists of German fascism proceeded from such identification in an attempt to unite all Germans on the planet, regardless of their citizenship, within the framework of "Great Germany". The present Zionist propaganda is being built on this basis. Also there are the theoretical premises of the "hua quiao" conception advanced by Maoists with the aim of subjecting all persons of Chinese nationality who live outside the PRC to Maoist leadership.

The semantic distinction of the conceptions being examined also sheds light on some other questions. It clears up many moments of formation of single nations from various ethnic and even racial communities as well as the opposite process of breakup of major ethnic groups into various nations. It makes it possible to understand more clearly the significance and profound meaning of the Leninist position that "there are two nations in every modern nation... There are even two national cultures in every national culture.[13]

By preserving a single nationality, the capitalist nations are class divided, dichotomous.

Distinguishing the aforementioned categories makes it also possible to correctly elucidate the dialectics of continuity and interruption in the development of human communities. Only they make it possible to understand why a nation, in making a transition from one community organism to another and fundamentally changing its social nature, basically preserves its nationality, that is its ethnic features even if they are developing.

The proposed conception is widely used in philosophic as well as in ethnographic literature at present. Thus the well-known Soviet ethnographer Yu. V. Bromley, in speaking about the necessity of making a distinction between the conception of "nation" and "nationality," wrote: "Such terminological discrimination will undoubtedly help in differentiating even the most similar, yet not completely identical phenomena. In a similar way it is expedient to secure to the narrow meaning of the term "ethnos" the word "ethnikos."[14] The term "ethnikos" introduced by Yu. V. Bromley in scientific usage is, in essence, a definite analogue of the conception "nationality." Their linguistic distinction is explained only by the difference in the categorial system [kategorialnyy apparat] used in philosophy and ethnography.

This point of view has received resolute support among scientists of the GDR. Only by relying on the conception of semantic division of aforementioned categories is it possible to scientifically explain the fact of existence of two German nations which preserve one nationality. It permits elimination of false interpretations and confusion that exist here.

German scientists have also undertaken further steps in a plan to develop this conception further and creatively. Thus, A. Kozing, academician of the GDR Academy of Sciences, also points out another meaning of nationality in the development of mankind. He regards nationality also as a phenomenon which has historically preceded nation. "It may be said," he writes, "that in western as well as central and later also eastern Europe, nationality, which has been developing on the basis of feudal socioeconomic formation, represented in itself /a form which historically preceded a future nation/ [in italics]. In the present case," he explains, "the conception of nationality is used in a sense of a feudally organized people."[15]

In this way nationality in individual cases may appear as a conception that is very close to people. This has also been given attention to by A. G. Agayev, who in examining national communities of modern Dagestan, writes: "they are Kumyks, Lezgins, Avars and so forth as regards national character (nationality) but Dagestanians as regards nation."[16] At a certain stage of society's development, nationality becomes a forerunner of nation, creating specific conditions for its formation. This addition to the examined conception confirms once more the correctness and fruitfulness of the path traversed in the past several years by research in the field of analysis of human communities.

At the same time, various conceptions of "nation" and "nationality" make it possible, in our opinion, to approach the analysis of a conception such as "national" as a whole more deeply and to some extent in a newer manner. An opportunity opens for uncovering new facets of dialectic unity of national and international.

Actually the conception of "national" on the one hand reflects nation as a historic phenomenon and on the other hand as nationality. But at the same time it is considerably broader than each one of them. It cannot be reduced to a single economic factor, and especially to ethnic relations alone. Attention of Soviet authors has already been drawn to the great volume of "national" categories. "In distinguishing the conception of "nation" and "nationality," writes S. T. Kaltakhchyan, "it is necessary to give attention to the fact that the term "national" may be used and is often used as a derivative of "nation" and also as a derivative of "nationality."[17]

In such a case, being of a much broader category, "national" may also appear in a category that synthesizes and consolidates the conception of "nation" and "nationality." Being at a much higher level of scientific abstraction, the category of "national" does not represent a substantial formation in itself. It can only exist as a form of uniting nation and nationality, as a manifestation of their organic unity. In this manner, it may be said that the term "national" consists of two components--"nation" and "nationality." At the same time in the linguistic plan the conception of "national" may be, course, also used in relation to nation and in relation to nationality. Such use has a long-standing tradition and in principle does not contradict the consideration of "national" as a broad synthesizing category.

Researching the structure of national helps in understanding more deeply its inseparability from international because the existence of international itself becomes possible only with availability of national. Would there be anything to say about international processes if various people who are different from each other did not exist? This is one side of unity. Its other side is in the fact that not only international does not exist without national but even national itself does not exist without international, appearing as its specific historic expression.

International processes are engendered by socioeconomic factors and are class conditioned. Therefore the main bearer of international in national is nation itself as an essentially social phenomenon. It may be said that international arises and is manifested in national basically through nation. Social factors, which, in their turn, condition the essence of nation have always appeared as basic factors of international. Therefore international and national are indivisible. The specific historic expression of this unity is the general internationalization of all spheres of public life of the USSR, the convergence and flourishing of socialist nations and so forth.

FOOTNOTES

1. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 25, p 301.

2. Ibid., Vol 38, p 161.

3. See: "Leninism i natsionalnyy vopros v sovremennykh usloviyakh" [Leninism and the National Question in Contemporary Conditions], 2d Edit., Moscow, 1974, pp 13-14; Yu. V. Bromley, "Etnos i Etnografiya" [Ethos and Ethnography], Moscow, 1973, pp 37-40.

4. See: Yu. V. Bromley, Ethnos and Ethnography, p 40.

5. VOPROSY ISTORII, 1966, No 11, pp 16-30; VOPROSY FILOSOFII, 1967, No 9, p 32.

6. M. S. Dzhunusov, "Dve tendentsii sotsializma v natsionalnykh otnosheniyakh" [Two Trends of Socialism in National Relations], Tashkent, 1975, p 28.

7. T. Yu. Burmistrova, "Teoriya sotsialisticheskoy natsii" [Theory of a Socialist Nation], Leningrad, 1970, p 6.

8. This approach should be distinguished from the interpretation made at one time in Soviet as well as foreign Marxist literature of national development only as "internal" and of international processes as purely external in relation to national.

9. For a more detailed critical analysis of definition of nation as a social-ethnic phenomenon see: M. I. Kulichenko, "Natsionalnyye otnosheniya v SSSR i tendentsii ikh razvitiya" [National Relations in the USSR and Trends of Their Development], Moscow, 1972, pp 30-33.

10. See: S. T. Kaltakhchyan, "Leninism o sushchnosti natsii i puti obrazovaniya internatsionalnoy obshchnosti lyudey" [Leninism on the Essence of Nation and Ways of Formation of the International Community of People], 2d Edit., 1976, pp 75-78, 172, 176, 283-285.

11. Ibid., p 76.

12. P. N. Fedoseyev, "Marxism v XX veke" [Marxism in the 20th Century], 2d Edit., Moscow, 1977, p 345

13. V. I. Lenin, Complete Works, Vol 24, p 129.

14. Yu. V. Bromley, "K kharakteristike ponyatiya "etnos"--Rasy i narody" [Toward a Characteristic of the Conception of "Ethnos"--Races and People], Moscow, 1971, No 1, p 27. The basis for the need of semantic distinction of the conceptions "nation" and "nationality" is described by him in the work: Ethnos and Ethnography, pp 38-39 and others.

15. A. Kozing, "Natsiya v istorii i sovremennosti" [Nation in History and at Present], Moscow, 1978, p 161.

16. A. G. Agayev, "Sudby narodnostey" [The Fate of Nationalities], Moscow, 1978, p 16.

17. S. T. Kaltakhchyan, "Leninism ..." op. cit., p 78.

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9817
CSO: 1800/428

AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT TO USSR TRADE UNION CONGRESS

PM251033 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Mar 82 p 6

["Abbreviated" account of "Central Auditing Commission Report" delivered at 17th USSR Trade Union Congress in Moscow on 16 March by Ye.F. Gugina, chairman of the AUCCTU Central Auditing Commission]

[Text] Comrade delegates.

We have all been tremendously impressed by the vivid and inspiring speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was full of boundless belief in the Soviet people's creative potential.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech and the CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress are a specific, militant program for the Soviet trade unions in the struggle to build communism in our country, fill with joy and pride the hearts of the multimillion-strong army of members of the country's most mass organization and inspire them to selfless labor in the name of the happiness and prosperity of our socialist motherland.

The AUCCTU report revealed Soviet trade unions' great organizational and educational work and determined the main avenues of their work in resolving the large-scale economic and social tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and outlined in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at our congress.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th and 26th party congresses and the 16th Trade Union Congress and in accordance with the USSR trade unions rules, the Central Auditing Commission has monitored the financial and economic activity of the AUCCTU and organizations under its jurisdiction and the examination of working people's letters and statements, and each year has examined the trade union budget and monitored the course of its execution.

In the period under review trade unions' budget increased 30 percent. The increase was mainly due to receipts from trade union membership fees. This is a consequence of the increase in the number of trade union members and the growth of wages, and also of the improved standard of organizational work by primary trade union organizations.

The growth in the income of the trade union budget helped the fulfillment of the 16th Trade Union Congress' decisions and created real potential for increasing the spending on cultural and consumer services for working people and members of their families. Some 85 percent of the total funds of the trade union budget, which amounted to R11 billion over the 5-year period, is spent on these purposes; of that sum, about R5 billion was spent on mass cultural work.

Considerable funds from the trade union budget are channeled into training and retraining the trade union cadres and aktiv. Since the 16th Trade Union Congress about 128 million people have received tuition on courses and at seminars, which is 23 million more than in the previous reporting period.

Trade unions show great concern for working people by giving them paid and free legal assistance and also developing the network of mutual aid funds in every possible way.

In the last few years the AUCCTU has taken a number of measures aimed at further strengthening trade unions' material and financial base. Primary trade union organizations' rights in spending funds on mass cultural work have been expanded, as have those of trade union central committees in deciding financial questions, and new standard staffs for trade union cultural enlightenment institutions and sports installations have been formulated. A resolution strengthening the financial status of agricultural trade union organizations has been adopted.

The trade union move theater network was further developed in the period under review, its material and technical base strengthened and the utilization of movies in working people's communist education expanded.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: "...what is becoming the linchpin of economic policy is something that would seem to be simple and very prosaic--a thrifty attitude toward social property and the ability to make full and expedient use of everything we have." The trade unions must persistently implement this extremely important instruction from the party. The movement for economy and thrift must be developed everywhere and a resolute struggle must be waged against mismanagement and waste.

In the last 5 years major measures have been implemented to further develop state social insurance and pensions and improve working conditions and labor protection in production and medical services for workers, employees and kolkhoz members. In this period payments and benefits under the state social insurance system increased almost 34 percent and total R40 billion for 1982.

In the last 5 years pension payments to working pensioners increased 50 percent and totaled over R24 billion. Some R6.8 billion was spent on treatment and vacations for working people and children, which is R1.7 billion more than was spent in the previous 5 years. Some 127 million workers, employees, kolkhoz members and their children underwent treatment or spent vacations in sanatoriums, rest homes, preventive clinics, tourist bases and health camps free of charge or on concessionary terms, the costs being paid from state social insurance funds.

The Central Auditing Commission has regularly monitored the execution of the state social insurance budget. The material from the checks shows that there are still shortcomings in the planning and execution of the budget. Certain trade union committees have allowed insured persons to default and have failed to make full use of their right to recover for the budget funds paid out for temporary inability to work as a result of on-the-job injuries and occupational disease for which the administration is to blame. There have been violations in the payment of benefits to workers and employees and also in the payment of pensions to working pensioners.

An important section of trade unions' work in the sphere of implementing the party's social program is the carrying out of measures to expand sanatorium, resort, tourist and excursion services for the working people. In the years since the 16th Trade Union Congress, over R2 billion have been channeled into construction of new sanatorium complexes and tourist facilities and into modernizing and providing amenities at existing sanatoriums.

At the same time, there are still shortcomings in the organization of the treatment process, leisure, catering and cultural and consumer services in the work of certain territorial councils, sanatoriums and tourist institutions.

The Central Auditing Commission has paid great attention to the financial and economic activity of the AUCCTU main administration for capital construction. The audits and checks showed that serious shortcomings had taken place in the work of the main administration for capital construction and the capital construction administrations and departments of a number of trade union councils.

The financial and economic activity of trade union press organs has been constantly monitored by the Central Auditing Commission. In the last 5 years the one-time print run of newspapers and magazines has increased 20 percent. TRUD, Soviet trade unions' central press organ, today has a print run of 13.5 million copies. Profizdat, the AUCCTU's publishing house, publishes about 300 titles of books and pamphlets each year. In the period under review the profit from publishing activity increased 18 percent.

The party Central Committee attaches great importance to work with letters and to improving the organization of the reception of citizens. Since the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress more than 1.8 million letters from Soviet citizens have been examined by trade union organs, more than 200,000 of them in the AUCCTU apparatus.

The Central Auditing Commission has systematically checked work with working people's letters and statements in AUCCTU departments and administrations and institutions under AUCCTU jurisdiction. The checks show that working people's letters were usually given timely and careful consideration and received detailed ansers and explanations. The proposals and criticisms set out in the letters were systematically generalized and used in the preparation of decisions by state and trade union organs.

In March 1981 the CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution "on measures to further improve work with working people's letters and proposals in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions." The AUCCTU formulated and implemented a number of practical measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution. This question was examined at the 13th AUCCTU plenum. The decisions that were taken instruct the AUCCTU apparatus and trade union organs to step up the attention they pay to this important matter and to eliminate the existing shortcomings. We must be guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions that "every party worker and every leader must regard a sensitive, attentive attitude toward citizens' letters, requests and complaints as his duty to the people and the party."

In the period under review the AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees have taken measures to improve control and auditing work, to step up the activity of auditing commissions and to increase their role in strengthening financial discipline. Many auditing commissions--and more than 2 million people have now been voted onto them--perform their duties conscientiously and with a sense of great responsibility. More attention must be paid to the work of auditing commissions. Trade union organs must improve their methodological leadership of auditing commissions, generalize and disseminate in timely fashion the experience of the best commissions, and give them practical help in performing their duties.

As a rule, the Central Auditing Commission has examined the results of audits and checks with the leaders of the audited organizations taking part in its sessions. Measures to eliminate the revealed shortcomings, to improve the standard of economic, financial and control and auditing work and to improve bookkeeping and accounting have been formulated in conjunction with the leaders. The execution of the commission's own decisions has been constantly monitored.

We must continue to improve the style, forms and methods of work of the Central Auditing Commission and to incr ease its effectiveness and efficiency.

Comrade delegates. Allow me to express the confidence that the multimillion-strong army of trade union members, inspired by the speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by the CPSU Central Committee greetings message, will continue to improve their work by channeling working people's political and labor activeness, experience, knowledge and abilities into the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and into a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

CSO: 1800/511

SOCIOLOGISTS FIND PROBLEMS IN WORKER DORMITORIES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by B. Pavlov, deputy sector head, Institute of Economics, UNTs [Urals Scientific Center], USSR Academy of Sciences, candidate of philosophical sciences, Sverdlovsk: "Boring Evenings"]

[Text] If one analyzes everything that is said and written about worker dormitories, the idea that one gets about this collective home for young people is linked with a single concept -- "Boring!"

But let's express a little doubt about this. Could it be that it is not a problem of boredom at all? There are local mixups, unresolved problems, and in general. . .

For many years the Institute of Economics, Urals Scientific Center, USSR Academy of Sciences, has been conducting sociological research on problems of worker dormitories. Questionnaires were filled out by tens of thousands of residents, educators, and activists, and several thousand dormitories were studied. The geography covered by the research is vast: the Urals, the Altay, the Ukraine. During those years the institute's data banks have gathered and summarized the opinions of thousands of people who were involved in one way or another with the dormitories of Cherepovets, Khar'kov, Orenburg, Chelyabinsk, Tyumen'. . . By relying on this research, let us take a look at the problem of recreation, the problem of boredom in young people's dormitories.

With what can one compare the life in a worker dormitory? How can one establish criteria? According to the logic of things, one should place on the second side of the scale the family. Thus, the young worker in a family and a young worker in a dormitory. Who is bored more, who is more active, who is happier?. . . Immediately the partial observations and conclusions of correspondents find confirmation in the statistics of large numbers.

Among the residents of dormitories, twice as many people as in families are not on friendly terms with books (they do not regularly read newspapers or magazines). The relative number of those who visit lectures is one-third here, as compared with those living in families. Only half the residents of dormitories watch television programs regularly (in families, the number of television viewers approaches 100 percent). Residents of dormitories visit evening dances half as frequently as those living with a family; and their rate of participation in sports, tourism, and creative and amateur occupations is one-third that of persons living at home. If one also analyzes other forms of recreational activities that are linked with culture, we are forced, when dealing with people living in worker dormitories, to apply the words "less frequently," "less," and "more weakly." Culture in the dormitory, as a rule, is "supplemented" by anticulture. The residents of worker dormitories visit wineshops more frequently. Worker dormitories are the special concern of the Komsomol instant-reaction detachments, the people's *druzhinas*, and the local policemen.

At first glance we face an incomprehensible situation. The residents of dormitories have approximately 20-30 percent more free time (they are not encumbered by urgent family concerns, and their everyday living conditions have been socialized to a greater extent). Secondly, the youth collective represent additional opportunities for organizing interesting things to do, they are an additional means for "infecting" one another with amateur occupations and interests. Thirdly, the residents in dormitories have a level of monetary income per month that is approximately 1½ times higher (in terms of an individual worker) than their peers living at home have.

Potential opportunities exist. But in actuality we see a reduction in the rate of activity of young people in the cultural sphere. Why is that?

When we speak of the state of recreation for young people in dormitories, we have in mind first of all the socially organized recreation. Summarizing the experience of the work at one or another of the better dormitories, we strive first of all to demonstrate the "many-flowered nature" of these forms. However, we frequently forget their effectiveness -- the qualitative and quantitative aspect.

In one of our studies we computed the average number of persons in the audience at various activities during the year. What do you think those studies showed? An average of 33 persons attends a lecture; 36 persons attend a cultural night at the movies; 31 persons go to a stage performance; and 19 persons participate in a walk in the woods or a tourist's walk. These activities encompass simultaneously a total of only 5 to 20 percent of the residents. But could it be that the residents take part in the activities several times, for example, each month, quarter, or year? We computed that indicator, computed the average duration of one activity, and compared all that with the overall free-time budget of the residents. It turned out that the socially organized part of that budget is no more than 3 percent. That is in the best dormitories that were represented at an oblast-level competitive review. But what about the other ones?

Recently in the dormitories of one of the rayons in Sverdlovsk, on the initiative of the party's rayon committee, we carried out an unannounced study. On one of the Saturdays, between 6:00 and 9:00 p.m., we observed how the recreational time of the residents was organized: what measures were planned and were being carried out that evening? What was the number of its participants? Who was conducting it? Were the Red Corner, the sports room, and the other areas intended for cultural and everyday purposes open? How many residents were in them? What were they doing? etc. No one in the dormitories had previously been told that we would be carrying out our study.

Out of 17 dormitories in the rayon that were checked on that evening (dormitories housing a total of approximately 5000 persons), a discoteque was in progress in only one Red Corner. In all the others we saw open Red Corners with from three to seven television viewers, open Red Corners with a turned-off television receiver and no one in them, and closed Red Corners.

We made computations: on that evening the dormitories in the rayon had 2500 young people present. The others had gone home for Sunday, or had gone out for a walk, to go to the movie, or on a date. . . Approximately 100 were in public recreational areas — that is approximately 4 percent of those present and two percent of all the residents.

Thus, in order today to increase the effectiveness of the public organization of recreation in worker dormitories, it is necessary first of all to answer two questions: "Why are only a few measures being carried out in dormitories?" and "Why are there only a few participants in the activities at the dormitories?" Obviously, the answers to these questions must be sought in the dialects of "supply and demand."

Who lives in today's worker dormitory? The age of the resident is approximately 25½ years (during the past five years the average resident in the worker dormitory has "aged" by 1½ to 2 years); with regard to education, he has approximately 10½ years of schooling (the figure includes the ½ because sociologists arbitrarily equate one year of training at an institution of higher learning with one year in school); they live [in the dormitory] an average of approximately two years, and the amount of men and women is approximately equal. But that is the average portrait of the dormitory resident. If one takes a more differentiated approach, the age in different groups of residents fluctuates from 18 to 40 years. Education: from 7 to 15 years. Approximately half the residents do not remain in the dormitories more than a year, and every fourth one has been registered for no less than 3 years. Now add onto that variegated nature of the groups those substantial differences that are typical of men and women.

The activities in the Red Corner [recreation and reading room] are usually planned for some kind of "average" resident. But he is not "average." He is different.

It is, of course, easier to make a diagnosis than to carry out "a course of treatment," because, it turns out, instead of one lecture on a single topic it is necessary to hold several lectures, and those lectures are on different topics. And in one instance that might be a lecture, and in another, it might be a debate. This kind of differentiation in the work will, obviously, require the search for additional organizational, ideological, artistic, and other reserves both within the dormitory and outside of it.

The second factor for increasing the activity rate of the socially organized forms of recreation in dormitories is the material base of culture. There exists the rather widespread opinion that the basic reason why dormitories are poorly equipped with cultural items lies in the difficulties involved in acquiring them. Without denying the importance of this factor, we nevertheless feel that there is a different reason.

Who in the dormitory needs the cultural items? Primarily the residents. Both the educators and the representatives of the public organizations have an interest in this. But who bears the material responsibility and who has all the worries of storing and using those articles? The administration. Additional articles mean additional worries.

For that reason one invariably sees on the doors of public rooms, despite the efforts of the public organizations, various kinds of locks, protecting the accountable material property intended for cultural use. Where is the way out? Apparently it is in the development of an effective system in which the administration, the public organizations, and the residents have a mutual self-interest in the development of culture.

The striving of the administration at the enterprises to push "over the threshold" of their subordinate dormitories the recreational activities of the young people is to a certain degree influenced by the fact that the games, dances, and informal communication among young people both in small groups and in large collectives are not taken into account when evaluating the effectiveness of educational work. As a rule, the educator who has organized a cultural trip to the movies deserves a higher evaluation than one who has authorized dances to be held in the recreation room or has set aside rooms where one can always play a little table tennis, pool, chess, or dominoes.

When speaking about the development of socially organized forms of conducting idle time in dormitories, we by no means are acting as proponents of some kind of total organization of free time. There must be an optimal correlation between the public and the individual. It is necessary to strive for that measure with which the free time is used with the greatest efficiency for developing the personality of each dormitory resident.

5075
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SHORTCOMINGS IN CRIME INVESTIGATION

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST' in Russian No 3, Mar 82 pp 2-6

[Article: "Make More Effective Use of the Party's Instructions on Improving the Work of Investigating and Preventing Crimes"]

[Text] In December 1981, the question of the procurator organ's performance of the tasks flowing from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on improving the work of preventing, exposing and investigating crimes and on further raising the effectiveness of investigative organ activity and procurator supervision over the observance of the law in an investigation and inquest, was discussed during an expanded session of the board of the USSR Procurator's office.

Responsible workers from CPSU Central Committee organs, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; directors of legal safeguards organs; learned lawyers; and press representatives participated in the work of the board.

A. Rekunkov, USSR procurator general, presented the report.

The speaker pointed out that a CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet had been held in November 1981. During them, the five-year plan for 1981- 1985 and the state plan and budget for 1982 had been discussed and adopted, and the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress had been defined concretely. All Soviet people heartily welcomed L. I. Brezhnev's brilliant speech to the plenum which was permeated with the enormous concern of the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo for the further development of our country's economy and for the carrying out of the party's social policy. The need to defend state interests persistently and purposefully and to struggle decisively against localism and violations of Soviet laws and the norms of party ethics and communist morality was pointed out in the speech.

An important and critical role in the carrying out of the CPSU Central Committee's instructions and requirements belongs to the legal safeguard organs. It was emphasized during the 26th CPSU Congress that the Soviet people rightfully demand that their work be as effective as possible, that each crime be investigated in the required manner and that the guilty ones receive the punishment which they deserve.

In suppressing and preventing crime and any antisocial phenomena which interfere with our forward movement, the organs of the procurator's office, internal affairs and justice, and the courts have been called upon to strengthen public discipline and to contribute to the maintenance of a healthy moral climate as one of the foundations for the socialist way of life.

The investigative organs are an important link in the carrying out of the measures to combat crime and to strengthen state discipline and law and order. Thanks to the party's constant concern, the investigative organs have been considerably strengthened during recent years; and their technical equipment, the working and living conditions of the investigators and their training to improve their qualifications have been improved. All this contributes to their more active work in exposing and suppressing crime.

In rendering the skill and selfless work of many investigators and procurators their due, the procurator general pointed out that we must concentrate our attention on eliminating the shortcomings in the work of the investigative organs and in the procurator supervision over the observance of the law when investigating crimes -- shortcomings which decrease the effectiveness of the struggle against crime.

In a number of republics, krays, oblasts, cities, and rayons, a very important investigative task -- the assurance of the inevitability of accountability principle -- is still not being fully carried out.

The USSR procurator office directed the attention of the republic, kray and oblast procurators to the need for continuous and unremitting attention on the organization of the work to expose crime. Exposure is the number one task for the investigative organs and procurator supervision since the condition of the criminal nature and the prevention of crimes depend a great deal on it.

Some investigators have still not fully mastered work methods for unsolved crimes. For example, commissions of criminal experts have been appointed unjustifiably rarely for cases of theft in the Uzbek SSR. Procurators and investigators have displayed passivity in the work on suspended cases involving unsolved crimes in Chelyabinskaya Oblast, Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Donetskaya Oblast. Procurator Abdullayev of the Narimanovskiy Rayon in the city of Baku did not study a single case involving unsolved crimes and had paid absolutely no attention to this work. He was removed from his position.

During the all-union conference of leading procurator organ workers in April 1981, the need to concentrate the efforts of the investigative organs of the procurator offices of the republics, krays and oblasts on the practical organization of exposing crimes and to eliminate displays of a bureaucratic approach to this work was mentioned. Many procurators drew the correct conclusions from this and were able to achieve good results. For example, the investigative administration of the Urkainian SSR procurator's office was able to provide timely practical help to many investigators; a number of dangerous crimes were exposed with the direct participation of the administration's workers. The persistent work to expose crimes of past years is bearing fruit in the Belorussian SSR. Although the work of the procurator organs of these republics has not been deprived of deficiencies, there is the conviction that the measures, which are being adopted, will bring great benefit.

Unfortunately, things are not this way everywhere. The necessary importance is still not being attached to organizational work in several procurator offices in the republics, krays and oblasts. As a result, the city and rayon link is not receiving the necessary help.

Organizational derelictions in exposing crime are committed most frequently of all during the initial stage. Proceedings are instituted more than 10 days after the commission of a crime in every fourth case involving serious bodily harm in Volgogradskaya Oblast and in every third such case in Vitebskaya Oblast. This has a negative effect on the results of the investigation. All procurators must keep a strict watch on the timeliness with which criminal proceedings are instituted.

Special investigative operational groups, which help to reveal crimes successfully "while the tracks are still hot", are operating in many large cities. Experience convinces one of the prospects and effectiveness of this work form. Meanwhile, it happens that these groups are staffed with insufficiently trained people and their composition is frequently changed. As the speaker emphasized, this question deserves the continuous attention of procurator office directors.

Violations of the law concerning the procedure for accounting for and registering statements on crimes have a negative effect on exposing crimes. As a result, timely measures are not always undertaken based upon the statements of citizens and opportunities for the collection of evidence are lost to a considerable degree. This hampers the investigation.

The strict and absolute execution of the requirements in Article 29 of the law "On the USSR Procurator's Office" is a reliable guarantee of the observance of the law in this matter.

The quality of the investigation must remain a matter of continuous concern. Not a single person guilty of a crime should avoid responsibility and not a single citizen should be subjected to the unfounded institution of criminal proceedings. The observance of these requirements in general determines the professional skill of the investigators and the level of the work of the investigative organs.

Meanwhile, instances of the passing of unjustified rulings to halt cases are still not isolated ones, the courts send quite a few cases back for additional investigation, including ones to the procurator investigators; and unjustified delays in an investigation -- and often even procrastination -- are tolerated in many cases.

Deficiencies in the appointment and conduct of commissions of psychiatric, bookkeeping, commodity, and other experts are having a negative effect on the quality and periods of an investigation. The USSR procurator general pointed out that the main investigative administration is not displaying the necessary persistence in solving the questions connected with this. There is a lot of work here for the procurators of the union republics, krays and oblasts.

Violations of the judicial procedures for investigations are being committed during an investigation. Of course, there can be circumstances which require that some case or other be investigated by the procurator organs because of its public importance or for the sake of greater completeness and objectivity. However, the procurators and investigators are not always guided by those principles which have been established by law. There are instances where the investigators and procurators -- instead of engaging in an investigation of complicated unsolved crimes -- suspend work on them and prefer to work on cases involving easier and more obvious crimes. In the Latvian SSR, one-third of the crimes investigated by the procurator's office were subject to investigation by the internal affairs organs. At the same time, the investigators of the procurator's office are investigating only 10 percent of the embezzlements committed with the use of an official position. This practice is caused to a definite degree by blunders in the direction of an investigation and by the incorrect evaluation of the investigator's work -- based on the number of cases and not on the professional skill in exposing crimes.

A great deal of the investigator's efforts and time are spent on investigating unjustifiably instituted proceedings. Of course, it is often possible to determine the truth only by an investigation. However, as experience shows, a thoughtful approach by procurators and investigators to the institution of proceedings permits the number of cases, which end in a discontinuance, to be considerably lessened.

The most important requirement for each investigator and procurator is to conduct an investigation based on a very strict observance of socialist legality. It is possible to approach the evaluation of the situation regarding legality during the stages of the investigation only from the position of an absolute execution of this requirement. Some procurators think that there is no reason for any special concern since they have few such violations. This is an erroneous approach. When evaluating the status of legality, one cannot limit oneself only to qualitative indicators, average figures and percentages. Any violation of the law -- even an isolated instance -- is inadmissable. Every signal about this must be checked in a very careful way. You see, we are talking about observing the constitutional rights of citizens, and any display of leniency and irresponsibility here is intolerable.

The further improvement of investigative work depends a great deal on how the achievements of modern criminal science and the capabilities of expert establishments are used in practice. Success in work comes to those investigators who continuously widen their knowledge, who are well versed in the achievements and capabilities of criminal science, and who correctly organize coordination with workers in the expert establishment and with the specialists in various branches of knowledge. V. Ladeyshchikov (RSFSR procurator) and V. Tsurkan (Moldavian

SSR), investigators for especially important cases; V. Dontsov (Gor'kovskaya Oblast) and P. Kabanov (Kalininskaya Oblast), procurator criminologists; and many others are skilfully using the capabilities of science.

One must be persistent in raising the effectiveness of using scientific and technical resources even higher.

It is necessary to elevate this work everywhere to a new level and to see to it that each investigator masters professionally the entire arsenal of resources which modern science is giving to him.

Why are such serious deficienceies in investigative work being eliminated slowly? One of the reasons is that some leading workers have resigned themselves to derelictions of duty and to a debasement of the role of investigators in exposing crimes and that they are inadequately instilling a critical attitude and intolerance towards violations of the law.

For example, investigative work is at a low level in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR (the procurator is A. Rostov). Last year, 50 percent of the cases were suspended and discontinued there. Every third one of these decisions was rescinded as being unjustified. A case of embezzlement on a very large scale, which was committed by Bandayev, was illegally discontinued three times over the course of three years. The case was sent to court only after the intervention of the higher procurator. Bandayev was convicted. The procurator of the autonomous republic, his deputies and the board of the republic procurator's office must correct the situation without delay.

The toleration of shortcomings lowers the level of investigative work.

In order to radically improve the organization of investigative work and achieve a greater return, it is necessary to consistently and persistently eliminate the obstacles which interfere with it.

In some investigative organs, animated work with people is replaced by meetings, sessions and numerous instructions which only create the appearance of energetic activity. Elements of formalism and the absence of concreteness in the direction of an investigation appear at times in the work of the investigative administrations and sections of the procurator offices in Azerbaijan SSR, Dagestanskaya ASSR, Kirovskaya Oblast, and several others.

A very important direction in the organizational work of republic, kray and oblast procurators and investigative administrations and sections is the development and implementation of measures to reveal and eliminate the reasons and conditions which contribute to the commission of crimes.

The material of an investigation often serves as the basis for evaluating the crime's status and for developing organizational measures. This has fundamental importance for a procurator since the struggle against crime, the development of measures to prevent crimes and other offenses jointly with other organs, and the coordination of this work are the primary directions in the activity of a procurator's office in accordance with the law "On the USSR Procurator's Office".

The results of the preventive work still do not fully correspond to the extremely imposing -- if one is to judge from the numbers -- volume of this work.

In places, the necessary attention is still not being paid in the practical work of many procurators to the development of concrete measures to prevent the more widespread crimes. It is necessary to arrange matters so that the entire system of preventive work will be consistently directed toward the eradication of crimes and other offenses.

Recently, the practice of party committees examining questions concerning the strengthening of the law based on information from the procurators is becoming more and more widespread. This attaches the force of party directives to the decisions which are worked up, contributes to the involvement of the enormous capabilities of public control and work collectives in the struggle against anti-social phenomena, and permits more effective control to be exercised over the implementation of the planned measures and real changes for the better to be achieved. Procurators must expand this practice even further in order to fully use all the opportunities for improving the work of prevention.

The improving of the organizing role of procurator organs in preventing offenses and the insuring of a composite approach to this are determined to a great deal by the work level of the coordinating meetings and by the coordinating of the actions of all subunits in the republic, kray and oblast procurator organs. Their activity must be characterized by a common direction in the solution of the most important questions.

The effectiveness of many general supervision measures and the persuasiveness of the ideas and information of the procurators are intensified when material on investigated criminal cases is used in them. In its turn, material from general supervision practices must be used more actively to improve the quality of an investigation.

The organizational work to improve an investigation depends to a decisive degree on the level of work with the personnel. Almost all investigators now have a higher education. A total of 70 percent have worked in the procurator's office more than three years and more than half of them are communists. During the past year, every third investigator has been singled out for his successes in work, and 119 have been awarded decorations and medals. However, quite a bit still remains to be done in the work with personnel so that the procurator office workers will be equal to the requirements which are now being imposed on the law enforcement organs.

During the 26th party congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized the high responsibility of law enforcement organ workers in the strengthening of socialist legality and law and order. He said; "The professional knowledge of the workers in these organs must be combined with civil courage, integrity and justice. Only such people can worthily carry out the serious duties which have been imposed on them".

It is necessary to protect in every way possible the procurator's office from penetration by dishonest and morally unstable persons and to decisively get rid of those who conduct themselves unworthily and who abuse their official position. At the same time, it is important to continuously develop a sense of professional pride and high moral responsibility to the state and society in procurator office workers.

In a number of oblasts, the turnover of investigative personnel is high, and a significant number of them leave on their own personal request. One of the reasons for this condition is the insufficient concern of procurator office directors for the creation of normal working and living conditions for the investigators.

In order to control investigative organs on a level equal to modern requirements, it is first necessary to achieve a good organization of investigative work. It is important to attach more operativeness and militancy to all the activity of procurator organs, especially to the investigative organs, and to point them in the main directions which have been pointed out by the party's Central Committee.

Questions concerning the economy, the food program and the struggle to safeguard agricultural products are now at the center of the party's attention. As was pointed out during the 26th party congress, the foundation for solving all the other tasks, which are facing our country, is being laid in the area of the economy.

The necessity to suppress mismanagement and wastefulness effectively and decisively was once again emphasized during the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The procurator organs must significantly intensify their work to prevent and suppress embezzlement, bribery and profiteering; react sharply and without delay to indications that they have been committed; and improve the operativeness of the investigation and the level of procurator supervision over the observance of the law during the hearing of cases involving these crimes in the courts. The work of compensating one who has been caused material losses and of eliminating the reasons and conditions which contribute to the commission of embezzlement and other mercenary crimes must be performed more persistently and better.

The actions of those economic directors, who shut their eyes to embezzlement and abuses and who exercise their control functions carelessly, must be responded to.

In each case involving large-scale embezzlement and criminal actions which cause serious material loss to the state, it is necessary to carefully find out why the control and inspection organs did not reveal the abuses in a timely fashion.

New legal norms on the criminal responsibility for extortion and violations of trade regulations have recently been adopted in the union republics. Procurators everywhere must adopt all the measures which depend on them so that these laws will be applied actively and correctly and that they will indeed serve to halt abuses.

The USSR procurator general pointed out in conclusion that the role of the law and legality in solving the tasks of communist construction is continuously growing. Under these conditions, it is not enough to work strenuously. It is necessary to work with the maximum effectiveness and to direct every effort toward the achievement of real results in the strengthening of socialist legality and law and order.

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'TRUD' ON USSR TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 March 1982 publishes on pages 1-4 an unattributed roundup of statistical information of Soviet trade unions under the rubric "From Congress to Congress." This begins as follows:

"At the present time the USSR trade unions unite over 130 million people in their ranks--17 million more than on the eve of the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress.

"Some 67 million people, that is every second trade union member, have permanent public assignments.

"Every year over 25 million people are involved in all forms of study. The main bulk of working people are busy in trade union aktiv schools.

"There are 141,700 standing production conferences in operation in the country. Over 6.2 million people, of whom 63.4 percent are workers, have been elected to them. In the last 5 years, over 7.3 million proposals have been adopted at standing production conference sessions and 82 percent of them have been introduced into production. And every year, through the introduction of standing production conference proposals, the national economy has profited by savings of about R800 million.

"From 1977 to 1980 the number of primary organizations of scientific-technical societies increased by 9,300 and of the all-union society of inventors and rationalizers by 16,300. The membership of these societies increased by 4.73 million and now total 21.6 million.

"During the 10th 5-year plan, a hypothetical R29.2 billion were saved in the national economy through utilizing over 20 million inventors and rationalizers' proposals, which was 150 percent more than in the 9th 5-year plan."

The information continues on page 2 as follows:

"On the initiative of the AUCCTU an all-union public review of working women's working, living and leisure conditions was held in 1977-1979. During the review, almost 2.5 million proposals were received, of which over 80 percent were introduced. As a result of their implementation, 1.3 million women were transferred from heavy physical work and out of production units with harmful working conditions, and 385,000 woemn workers were released from night shifts.

"As a result of work conducted by trade union and economic organs, the accident frequency indicator was reduced in 1977-1981 by 21.2 percent and cases of severe injury fell by 12.6 percent."

Details are also given on page 2 of improvements in health care, leisure and public catering. The remaining information on pages 3 and 4 deals with the increased emphasis on physical culture and sport and increased facilities for cultural and educational activities.

WESTERN WORKPLACE SOCIOLOGY SURVEYED, SCORED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 2, March-April 1982, carries on pp 97-105 a 7200-word article by V. A. Mirzoyan titled "The Problem of the Meaning of Work in Contemporary Bourgeois Sociology: Illusions and Reality." The article contains an extensive survey of recent Western research on the social psychology of the workplace. Mirzoyan claims that the problems bourgeois sociologists have uncovered have been solved under socialism.

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BRIEFS

LITHUANIAN PARTY OFFICIAL ON TRADE UNIONS--Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 February 1982 publishes on page 2 a 1,800word article by N. Dybenko, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, under the heading "The Workers Held Discussions; What the Report and Election Meetings in Trade Unions Show." Taking examples from Lithuanian experience, Dybenko outlines the role of the trade union report and election meetings and trade union activity in general. He notes that "in recent years party gorkoms and raykoms have considerably stepped up their attentiveness to trade union life" and that the party leadership "constantly examines questions of the trade unions' activity and party leadership of them." The article outlines the results of the report and election campaign and discusses the role of collective treaties, stating that "certain trade union committees do not take the trouble, in particular, to organize effective control, fail to display the due principled approach and do not listen every quarter, as is required, to leaders' reports on the course of fulfillment of collective contracts." It is stated that "the leadership of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture has not once in the last 5 years discussed such questions in its collegium, although it should do so at least once a year." Dybenko then discusses the role of socialist competition and concludes by noting that trade unions are "launching a still wider struggle for the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-year plan tasks. It is the duty of party organizations and all communists to constantly help them to achieve these noble goals." [Editorial Report] [PM021557]

PAPER ON ANONYMOUS CRITICISM--Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 March 1982 publishes on page 3 a 1,800-word "Review of Letters" by the newspaper's letters section under the heading "The Anonymous Letter-writer at a Crossroads of Opinions." The article reviews readers' letters on the subject of anonymous letters of criticism, quoting views both for and against the practice of writing anonymously but largely rejecting the views of those who defend the anonymous writer. Examples are given of the harm which can be done by anonymous criticism, "slandering" the innocent and causing unnecessary investigations. While asserting the importance of free criticism, the article says that "the vast majority of readers believe that slanderers who hide behind masks must be more actively exposed and dealt with, with all the severity of the law." In concludes: "Analysis of the numerous official replies to honest, open criticism which the editorial office receives (thousands every year) indicates that in the vast majority of cases party principles are adhered to firmly in investigating working people's complaints and warnings locally and in ministries and departments. However, it cannot be denied that some cases of the suppression of criticism still occur. But the fact that the newspapers write about them, expose those responsible for the suppression and seek their punishment indicates yet again that the party's course of developing criticism and self-criticism is being steadily and consistently implemented. Criticism is the weapon of the strong. And we must use it everywhere, skillfully and fearlessly." It is added that where a writer requests it, the newspaper will conceal his name. [Editorial Report] [PM121740]

CSO: 1800/511

REGIONAL

NEW REGIONAL TASKS FOR MOLDAVIAN SCIENTISTS OUTLINED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Increased contribution by scientists to further development of scientific-technical progress and to solution of the most important national economic tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan were the main questions examined at the session of the annual general meeting of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, which was held on 31 March in Kishinev. Work results of its subdivisions during the year since the 26th CPSU Congress have been summed up here.

A.A. Zhuchenko, president of the republic's academy of sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said in opening the meeting that during the past year efforts of scientists have been directed at fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th communist party congress of Moldavia. Basic attention has been devoted to raising the efficiency of fundamental research on the basis of subject topicality, integration and strengthening of the links between science and practice. A central place in the plans for the current five-year plan period is devoted to researching problems of contemporary social development, protection and rational use of natural resources and development of the agroindustrial complex, power engineering, land improvement and other sectors of the republic's national economy. Provisions have been made for accelerating the development of some new directions in the fields of biology, technology, earth science, nature management economics, agricultural power engineering and other fields of knowledge.

A.A. Zhuchenko described in detail the reorganization carried out in the republic's academy, aimed at raising the scientific work efficiency of its institutions. Characteristic features of the new structure in organization of science in the republic, he noted, is transition to the problem-directed principle in planning research and experimental design operations which ensure interdepartmental approach to solving the most important national economic problems, strengthening the academy's relations with VUZ's and sectorial-industrial and other subdivisions and science's increased influence on scientific-technical progress.

Participation of scientists in solving a complex of scientific problems envisaging creating scientific bases for the development of agriculture, protection and rational use of natural resources, creation of new materials, technical means and manufacturing methods and in working out questions of socioeconomic and cultural development of the republic was described in the report by D.V. Gitsu, chief scientific secretary of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member. In describing activities of the main staff of Moldavian science in 1981, he noted that new theoretical results obtained in the fieldof mathematics, physics and chemistry, biological, agricultural and technical sciences, earth science and the research by social science scientists are used on increasingly broad scale in the national economic practice. The economic effectiveness from using nearly 100 scientific developments last year has increased 16 percent compared with the previous year and totaled R43.5 million. The extent of their introduction has increased. The research results of scientists have found application in all main sectors of industry and agriculture, in many ministries and departments, at major enterprises and in cities and rayons of the republic. More than one-half of the developments have been introduced in accordance with economic agreements.

The organizing and coordinating role of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences has increased in the solution of republic-wide problems, including in the field of natural and social sciences. Its cooperation with ministries and departments in developing most important integrated programs has continued. Research and introduction of its results has been conducted on the basis of joint long-term programs with the republic ministries of Agriculture, the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Health, Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Motor Transport, the Food Industry and Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Moldglavenergo and Goskomselkhoztekhnika, Kotovskiy and Orgeyevskiy Rayons and Kishinev enterprises and organizations. The general academic plan of measures for rendering assistance to the national economy of the republic has been successfully realized.

A report by A.M. Andriyesh, first deputy chairman of the republic council for coordination of intersectorial scientific-technical problems and corresponding member of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, was devoted to the results in fulfilling intersectorial scientific-technical programs. During the past year, he noted, the council has completed developing programs for the most important problems of the agroindustrial complex and other sectors of the national economy. Such work programs have been confirmed by the government of the republic for 15 intersectorial scientific-technical problems. A considerable scientific potential--14 academic institutions and more than 100 collectives of VUZ's, sectorial scientific research institutes, NPO [scientific production association], enterprises and planning institutes and organizations--has been concentrated on their solution. A substantial contribution to solving them has been made by subdivisions of the academy. Equipment of the locally established center for automation of scientific research and metrology together with its operating system of collective use of scientific equipment, the SKTB [special technical design bureau] of the institute's experimental plant of applied physics, the experimental base of the department of biological and chemical sciences and other subdivisions are being used in implementing the programs.

With due regard for significance of the agroindustrial complex in the republic's economy a great share of scientific potential is directed toward solution of its problems and, first of all, toward protection and rational use of natural resources. Scientists' research is directed at developing measures for soil cultivation, struggle against soil erosion in row crop cultivation by the industrial method as well as in orchards and vineyards of the industrial type, development of slopes destroyed by ravines, rational use of landslide areas and reclamation and development of various kinds of landslide slopes and others. Great attention is being devoted to protecting and improving the use of water resources, developing methods of water purification and of low-waste and internal-drainage water utilization methods in industrial and agricultural production.

The main direction of research, connected with ensuring high efficiency of the agroindustrial complex, is in implementing a republic-wide scientific program aimed at creating an adaptable system of agricultural production under conditions of intensification and large scale concentration. Scientists are engaged in developing ecological bases for raising the adaptable potential of agricultural crops. Questions are being studied regarding their distribution with due consideration for soil and weather peculiarities of the republic's macro- and microzones, utilization of differentiated methods of plant cultivation and broad utilization of biologically active substances to control their growth and development. Economic and geographic research is becoming an important part in creating ecologically stable agroecological systems. Scientists have mapped the lands for the purpose of revealing the structure of soil covering for internal economic organization of agricultural territory. Means of aerocosmic information have been defined in compiling plans for land utilization by farms and the administrative region. A system of methods has been created for compiling microclimatic maps of frost and chill hazards, making it possible to rationally distribute orchards and vineyards.

Among other important problems the speaker listed the development of measures for preventing harmful consequences of stresses, increasing productivity of farm animals under conditions of their industrial upkeep, creating principally new methods of processing, storing and transporting agricultural production and research by social scientists aimed at improving organizational forms and economic interrelationships in the APK [agroindustrial complex].

Research conducted in the republic has created conditions for increasing the mineral and raw material potential and for expanding the sphere of utilization of nonmetallic minerals in the construction materials industry. Scientists have rendered substantial assistance to industrial enterprises in efficiently processing metals, reconditioning machine components and extending the periods of their fitness. New semiconductor materials and micro- and optoelectronic structures have been created for sensors, information recording systems and thermoelectric devices used in scientific research, industry and agriculture.

The speakers and participants in the debate devoted great attention to questions of improving coordination and integration of scientific research work, organization of its introduction and strengthening and better use of the science's model-production and experimental base. The necessity of further developing fundamental research, to ensure acceleration of scientific-technical progress, has been noted. The speakers also noted that increased efficiency of all work of scientific institutions will be their worthy contribution to preparations for the 60th anniversary of founding the USSR.

Reports were delivered at the meeting on the work of scientists who have been honored with prizes and awards of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences. Newly elected administrators of scientific institutions of the republic's academy of sciences were confirmed.

Scientific reports were heard. S. S. Chibotaru, academician of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, devoted his address to the topic "Foreign Authors on Moldavian Culture and the Contemporary Ideological Struggle." The processes of self-organization in physical, chemical and biological systems have been analyzed by V.A. Kovarskiy, corresponding member of the republic's academy of sciences.

F.I. Furduy, candidate of biological sciences, described ways of increasing stress resistance and adaptable means of organisms.

P.P. Petrik, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, participated in the work of the annual general meeting of the republic's academy of sciences.

9817
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ESTONIAN EDUCATORS STRESS TEACHING OF NATIVE LANGUAGE

Tallinn MOLODEZH ESTONII in Russian 16 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by A. Zaytseva: "A Sense of Mission"]

[Text] --Tell me, what kind of pupils do you like?

> --Bold ones, who know how to defend their opinions, those who are not indifferent, who are excited about something--I do not suffer from "Dauphinism" myself when everybody is a "Dauphin."
>
> --Do you like your work?
>
> --Of course. Otherwise, what is everything for then?
>
> From an Interview with O. P. Barabaner

. . . If I were to be asked: Why is it that you picked someone like Ol'ga Petrovna Barabaner, a teacher who has worked in school for no more than a year and a half and who possesses neither seniority nor experience? I would reply: This is not an essay in praise. I want to show a young teacher in a young school faced with numerous problems. I want to show a person in the process of overcoming.

In essence, the situation is ordinary: To become established in your profession is always connected with difficulties. But here is a school which is four years old, and that means still without traditions--within the pupil and in the teacher collective. A school which has not yet become aware of the importance of the subject which Ol'ga Petrovna teaches--the Estonian language. Finally, children who have moved here from various areas and who have come from various schools.

She runs the senior classes. What did she begin with?

--Name an Estonian writer.

--Victor Kingisepp.

Do you laugh or do you cry?

We began with acquiring the textbooks--two years before this Estonian was not taught in the ninth grade, and textbooks were not bought. There is no syllabus, no methods aids, explain it on your fingers. And suspiciousness in the class:

--We always got fives in Estonian.

--And we never wrote papers.

--And what for, after all. . . .

You can teach pupils to give up easy fives and teach them to write papers, but to explain "what for, after all. . .," so that it reaches their consciousness. . . . If someone's mama comes and says:

--Why torture him; he is going to study at the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute, there are intelligent people there, and they will speak Russian with him.

How do you educate an intelligent person?

. . . If we were to disassemble in a purely conventional way the work which a teacher of the Estonian language has to do into its components, it would be the direct teaching of language, an introduction to the republic's culture, acquaintance with the national literature, and, finally, the cultivation of consciousness, the cultivation of the individual. This cultivation could have been called the super-task, but it is rather the basis, the foundation. With an awareness of "what for" the desire to study begins. This is the fundamental shift in consciousness which the teacher seeks to achieve. How? By creating interest? As Ol'ga Petrovna says--"Catch up, overtake, and interest." This is about the boy who ran away from his lesson, and his parents called upon the teacher to create an interest in him. . . .

--I do not have any backward pupils; I have children who work, and there are idlers. I give a grade for the fact that a person has learned something.

A girl who has the language may get a three in a quarter because she did not consider it necessary for herself to memorize poems and write papers. A two goes not to the one who does not know, but to the one who does not want to know. "You did not understand something--I will explain." But if he does not come for the "explanation"? In one quarter she gave 13 twos. An extradinorary event in the school. How did this happen, they say, we never had any problems with the Estonian language. But now there will be, the teacher replies. The notorious "fear of twos" and percentomania--a normal teacher does not fit in this system, and for this reason life is not sweet for him. One wonders why a five in Estonian which is known to be undeserved and which has become customary in certain schools--why is this not an extraordinary event? A five which undermines any basis of pedagogics, and turns any idea of criteria topsy-turvy in the eyes of children. . . .

Here is something interesting: With the general five point grade system, every teacher nevertheless has his own system, his own, if one may put it this way, price for a grade. And this is always felt clearly by the children. In Ol'ga Petrovna's system, there is an informal logic, in the way that her approach to any situation that the school puts before her is informal. At first glance, the decisions which she chooses might seem to be pedagogical sedition, but is this not because we have become too accustomed to formal decisions?

. . . The situation was like this: The children had become accustomed to working on their own things during the Estonian lessons. Physics, chemistry, and whatever else. How is one to fight against this?

--Whistle, holler, bang, stamp my feet, and get authority? It does not work with me. I see that a boy is copying physics. If I forbid him--he will still copy, he will do it on the sly. And he will not listen to my lesson anyway, he is not interested in that, he is afraid of the next lesson. All right, I say to him: I give you three minutes for your copying. After that, you will open your textbook and study with the class. Indescribable happiness: They have permitted copying. During the change of classes, I go up to him: Well, show me what you do not understand in physics, I will explain. I tell the physics teacher: Your pupil does not understand this type of problem. What is he doing, copying, he asks. I do not know, I answer. Then chemistry. A difficult topic--hydrolysis. They are working on chemistry, and that is the end of it. I understood that until we clear up hydrolysis, we will not move from the spot. All right, I say, let us get ready for the chemistry quiz. Only I am going to explain it to you in Estonian. They were overjoyed: Come on. However, they sit there and wag their ears, they do not understand. On the following day they brought dictionaries. The first thing that they learn in the ninth grade is to use dictionaries. And then all of the extraneous things fell away. And when there was a text on chemistry in the Estonian textbook, they started to go to the chemistry for help. I understood that my lesson had not worked out according to the curriculum, but how else do you find a common language with them? If they do not accept you, they do not accept your subject. You have to go through what interests them. A teacher has to be interesting.

This is about the question of how to interest children. Ol'ga Petrovna comes to all the evening events in the school. Not because she is obliged to. In order to associate with the children. There always are those who do not dance. She does not have her classbook with her; it is simply that all the people whom she teaches are her own people. And, of course, there are too few lessons for socializing. A fun and resourceful club was held with the neighboring school No. 9. Now in 8 "A" no one any longer asks why study Estonian. And they even want to organize with the eighth grade something like an oral magazine "What is New in Tallinn." And an Estonian language evening with school No. 31.

But none of this follows the curriculum either. But what about the curriculum, after all, from which you cannot get away? And where do you go to get away from boring textbooks, and how do you manage without methods aids?

Ol'ga Petrovna teaches language and gives brief reviews of the history of the Estonian literature. She is helped by a conversation book and notes from institute lectures. I was at a lesson devoted to the work of Yukhan Smuul. A poster was hung on the blackboard with a portrait of the writer, and there was a selection of newspaper materials devoted to his anniversary. The homework assignment, in addition to the usual one, was to read Smuul. There is no examination in Estonian; in the 10th grade she conducts a credit test by cards. The pupils make up the cards themselves, and in each one there is a conversational topic and grammar. There is also a system of credit for exercises--this is in all of the grades. Notebooks containing written work are checked at every lesson, and grades are put on a special sheet. If an exercise has not been done today, it will have to be done for the next lesson because at the end of the quarter everyone has to have grades for every item of work.

She is a strict teacher, Ol'ga Petrovna. Strict, above all, with herself, since she tries to correspond to the idea of a teacher which she has defined for herself.

--What do I regard as the main thing? Honesty in relationships with the people. If you have said something--do it. Trust. And also a teacher has to be strong, and never show his weakness, tiredness, or that he has been offended. You have to have a sense of humor. In combination, of course, with a sense of measure so as not to touch upon a sore spot. . . . What would I like to achieve? I would like with my lessons, my knowledge, and my thoughts to fill up that space which sometimes separates the children of Russian and Estonian schools.

Perhaps, this is called a sense of mission? A sense without which there can be no teacher.

Perhaps, it is a sense of mission that moves the teacher when in the face of innumerable problems he says:

--I intend to work for a long time right here in this school. I do not intend to jump around schools. If something is missing here--do it. Schools, of course, are different; in some places, of course, it is easier, but the children are the same everywhere, and different everywhere. The children are not guilty of anything, it is also difficult for them, children from different schools. And a different neighborhood or view from the window will not help me. . . .

For a year and a half Ol'ga Petrovna has been working in the fifth Tallinn secondary school. A year and a half--it is too soon to speak about results. No, we will not hear the rapid Estonian speech at the lessons. And the grades, as has already been said, have gotten worse on the whole, which disposes neither the children, nor the parents, nor the school administration toward the teacher. But here is what is strange: The children come to Ol'ga Petrovna's house when they feel like it. Not with all kinds of troubles and joys, but simply so, without any special reason, to sit, to have a chat, and to drink tea. And Ol'ga Petrovna who has a family and a nursing child, a 12-meter room, a mass of friends, a mass of unread books, and a shortage of free time, regards these constant visits as an inseparable part of her personal life. Or public life? Try to separate them. You cannot put this under any measure column or extra-curricular work. Should this be called giving, testimony to authority and trust? But friendship is friendship, as they say, and the results of work have to be measured more concretely. Now, if you could register that shift in the consciousness of a young person which changes his very perception of a subject.

I asked Ol'ga Petrovna to have a composition written in one of her classes on the topic of "A Lesson in the Estonian Language." The composition was written in two ninth grades. What can be said about them, such different ones? They are exceedingly sincere. They are critical and self-critical. There is no question that they are of great interest for the Ministry of Education of our republic, since they objectively reflect all of the shortcomings of the system of teaching the Estonian language and, moreover, contain very sensible suggestions. However, even this is not important for us now. These were, in their majority, compositions by people who were aware of the full importance of studying a subject which had been regarded by them as secondary. People who had become aware of the degree of their own ignorance and were sorry about it. I cannot cite them all, although all of them--without exception!--are interesting. I shall try to reduce them into one collective one which reflects the general picture:

"If you live in Estonia, it is simply shameful not to know the language, a person is obliged to study and know it. This thought does not give me any rest. After all, it is difficult and unpleasant when you do not understand what is being said to you. The Estonian language helps in socializing with friends. I did not want to study Estonian because I did not know what it was needed for. Now I understand, but, unfortunately, it is too late. Many believe this way: Why do I need this subject. I think that the reason for the ignorance of the language is just here. This is already the seventh year that I am studying Estonian, but I do not have a lot of knowledge. In the third and fourth grades I studied it conscientiously, but in the following ones I neglected it. This, maybe, is connected with the change in teachers. Frequently, if a lesson was supposed to take place according to the schedule, but for some reason it did not, this lost lesson was not made up. We went to lessons which were boring and monotonous like to forced labor. No one tried to get knowledge, only a grade was needed. To this day I cannot understand why people are sent to work at jobs where they are not competent. The teaching of Estonian has to be done seriously. Not much was demanded from us with it, and so we studied it in any old way. Strange as it may seem, there are not enough teachers of the Estonian language in the republic; they are not trained anywhere. And so, in our class alone 28 people will leave the school knowing that they do not know anything. And how many people is that in the entire republic? Many will leave school with the thought: "It is too bad that I did not study Estonian." The system of teaching the Estonian language which gives people reason for thinking of this lesson as secondary is a big obstacle for the solution of this problem. The reason for this is in the faultiness of the school curriculum--insufficient hours for teaching, an incorrect methodology, and also the narrowness of the textbook in which extremely little attention is given to Estonian literature. The dryness of the textbook is a big hinderance, especially in the junior grades where you have to work less with a textbook and give the pupils to show more independence, and inculcate a love of the Estonian language in them. I know only one thing: The more they ask of us and the more strictly they do it, the more useful it will be for us. Many of the kids probably will blame the teachers, but I think that we ourselves are at fault for everything. Everybody knows that in early childhood a foreign language is mastered easily, so would it not be good to solve the problem of studying the language beginning with kindergarten, or to teach it beginning with the second half of the first grade? I want very much to know Estonian perfectly. I am trying to work on this subject more seriously."

These lines are taken from the compositions of 18 pupils in 9 "A" and 9 "B". Maybe, you will say, the children are expressing impermissible ideas here? But we cannot prevent them from thinking. Especially, if the thoughts that are coming are already mature ones. It seems to me that Ol'ga Petrovna can even be proud of such pupils. Because she cultivated in her charges not only a respect for a subject, but a respect for another people and its language and culture. That is, those features which make up the great concept of an internationalism.

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END

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20 May 1982

USSR Report

No. 1255

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS

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20 May 1982

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1255

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA ESTABLISHMENT DEFINED, ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 7 January 1982 p 2 carries a 1,800-word article by V. Bolshakov attacking VOA, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe for attempting to subvert the structure of the USSR. It is pointed out that "in 1980 the radio stations Voice of America and Radio Liberty increased broadcasts in the languages of the Caucasus and Central Asia, and in these broadcasts began to propagandize the 'experience' of the Iranian revolution resulting from Muslim clergy coming to the head of the government in the country. American propaganda, which in its broadcasts to Iran denigrates these clergy and the Iranian revolution itself by all means, often speaks in the role of Muhammad the Prophet in broadcasts to the USSR. When they call other nations of the USSR 'nonbelievers' they heap hostility on them, and they often call for a 'Holy War' [ghazavat] against the Soviet government which is not Islamic." Also, the Polish desk of Free Europe is accused of "inflaming nationalism."

PARTY AND ECONOMIC EDUCATION MEETINGS CONTINUE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 20 January 1982 p 2 carries a 1,600-word reportage by L. Tahirov on a joint meeting of two schools of scientific communism at the N. Narimanov Oil and Gas Extraction Institute. The meeting concentrated on ideological questions. It was pointed out by geologist R. Dadashov, head of one of the scientific communism schools, that "the continuation of formalism in ideological work is still disturbing." Geydar Aliyev, first secretary of the CC AzCP and Candidate-member of the Politburo, said that "formalism is one of the most widely spread shortcomings, and the most difficult to root out in the activity of a number of party, soviet and administrative organs." On other party problems, Aliyev commented that "present-day difficulties are related to the complexity of the leadership of an economy which has made giant strides forward." Also, "despite the great work done in resolving the cadre problem, we still have flaws in this regard." On cadre leadership he said: "If today we are sometimes compelled to dismiss and severely punish a militia chief or a raykom secretary for dereliction of duty, it is because shortcomings still remain in the mentality of some segments of leadership personnel."

TOURISM CHIEFS FIRED, CENSURED BY PARTY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 30 January 1982 p 4 carries a 1,400-word Azerinform dispatch on recent actions taken against the administration of the Azerbaijan Republic Tourism and Excursion Council due to "defective planning practices and the lack of goal-oriented and farsighted work on the basis of economic and financial activity." Therefore, results "remain significantly below the all-union per capita average." T.V. Zavyalova, chairman, was "freed from her duties." Deputy Chairmen A. Kh. Mirzabeyov and M.H. Mustafayev were "severely upbraided."

CENTENARY OF MUSTAFA SUBHI MARKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 31 January 1982 p 4 carries a 900-word article by Professor M. Gazyyev, marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mustafa Subhi, one of the founders of the Turkish Communist Party. A brief biography is given.

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST 9 January 1982 p 1 carries a 900-word lead editorial on military indoctrination in the Azerbaijan SSR. In describing the various means by which this form of education is conducted, it is noted that the "physical condition of youth entering the ranks of the army, their perfect knowledge of Russian and the nourishment of their military knowledge demand special attention."

FRIENDSHIP MAGAZINE TO PUBLISH IN ARABIC, LATIN SCRIPT

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 29 January 1982 p 4 carries a 200-word Azerinform dispatch noting that "a new number of the newspaper ODLAR YURDU, which is published for compatriots abroad by the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, has been issued." The contents of the issue are described. "In the future ODLAR YURDU will not only be published in the modern script of the Azerbaijani language, but also in the Latin and Arabic script."

Baku ADABIYYAT VE INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 29 January 1982 p 2 carries an unsigned 500-word report on the contents of ODLAR YURDU, also mentioning that it will appear in the Arabic and Latin script. It is published twice a month.

BAKU JOURNALISM FACULTY TEACHES 'THE PRESS OF SOUTHERN AZERBAIJAN'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 24 January 1982 p 3 carries a 950-word article by Tofig Rustamov, dean of the Journalism Faculty at the Azerbaijan State University imeni S.M. Kirov, describing new courses in their curriculum. "In 1981 by decree of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Higher and Middle Specialized Education, departments of translation, television and radio journalism were created; through consideration of a new approach to scientific research, the press history department was changed to the department of press history and ideological work methods." With regard to the faculty as a whole, "all the teachers in the faculty are occasionally sent to the specialized faculty at Moscow State University and similar faculties, as well as to mass information and propaganda organs of our republic. Seventeen teachers are working in our faculty, of which 3 are professors and 11 are candidates of sciences or docents." In discussing additions to the curriculum it is noted that "students have shown interest in a specialized course, 'The Contemporary Press of Southern Azerbaijan,' which was introduced into the study plan this year."

NATIONALITIES OF AZERBAIJAN CLAIM MEDIA DISCRIMINATION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 28 January 1982 pp 3,4 carries a 2,600-word Azerinform report on the 6th Congress of the Azerbaijan Journalists Union, at which "special attention is given to articles and broadcasts devoted to implementing the wise Lenin national policy of the party with Azerbaijan as an example, and devoted to aiding the friendship and reciprocity of the fraternal peoples of our Fatherland. S.A. Kerimova, chairman of the Administrative Committee of Nakhchyvan Journalists and editor of the newspaper SOVET NAKHCHYVANY-SOVETSKAYA NAKHICHEVAN; A. Kh. Arzumanyan, chairman of the GKAO journalists' organization and editor of SOVETAKAN KARABAKH-SOVETSKI KARABAKH; and N.I. Imangulieyev, editor of BAKY-BAKU and other speakers said on this subject that it was necessary to show the progress of all nations and peoples in a more balanced and brilliant manner."

LINGUIST ANALYZES FOREIGN WORDS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 8 January 1982 carries a 900-word review by Samet Alizada of the book 'The Lexical Stylistics of the Azerbaijani Language' by T. Efendiyeva, which analyzes the strata of various foreign elements which have entered the language over its history. The reviewer notes that "foreign words are often called 'loans' or 'borrowings' in linguistics. Taking this into consideration in its entire scope, the author considers 'foreign' terms to be well accepted and demonstrates that we have generalized the majority of Arabic and Persian words in our language, whereas Russian and words 'of European origin' are words which can be characterized as terms, or technical vocabulary."

16TH CENTURY SUFI MANUSCRIPT STUDIED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 8 January 1982 p 3 carries a 1,600-word article by Mohsun Naghyyev, chief scientific worker of the Manuscript Collection of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, on the discovery of an Azerbaijani translation from Persian of the early medieval Sufi work, the 'Pendnama.' The translation was done in the 16th century. "Works like these which possess a great mastery and esthetic perfection clearly demonstrate the formation of the translation tradition in Azerbaijan at this time and the high development of the translation art." The author of the original, "Ferideddin 'Attar was a well-known and prominent Sufi poet of the period 1120-1230." A facsimile with lexicon and annotations is to be published shortly.

IRANIAN MARXIST NOVELLA PUBLISHED IN AZERBAIJANI

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 29 January 1982 pp 3,4 carries a 2,900-word novella, "His Eyes," by Bozorg Alavi with a biographical note by Firuz Sadygzada. "The novel 'His Eyes,' fragments of which are presented to the readers of ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT and which is considered one of the best examples of 20th century Persian prose, reflects the life and struggle of progressive Iranian intellectuals struggling against the Shahist order." Sadygzada also remarks on the close relationship which developed between Alavi and Pishavari (subsequently president of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, 1945-1946) when they were in prison together prior to World War II. Alavi now lives in the German Democratic Republic.

SOUTHERN AZERBAIJAN AND MIRZA IBRAGIMOV

[Editorial Report] Baku AZERBAIJAN in Azerbaijani No 10, October 1981 pp 66-88 carries a number of essays in honor of Mirza Ibragimov's 70th birthday. The essays concentrate primarily on the relationship of his life and works to the question of Southern Azerbaijan. The most interesting items are: Geydar Aliyev's speech pp 67-70; a biographical and artistic survey of Ibragimov's life by Ismayyl Shykhly, pp 72-77 in which it is noted: "As a result of the concern of the Soviet state and although he had been promoted as a writer and civil servant, Mirza Ibragimov always kept a longing for the South and a yearning to unite the divided Azerbaijan in his heart"; Jafar Khandan's 1946 article "The Subject of the South in the Work of Mirza Ibragimov," pp 77-82; a review of the publication and critical history of Ibragimov's novel about Southern Azerbaijan "The Coming Day" by Reshid Guliyev with additional comments by Samad Vurghun and Suleyman Rustam, pp 82-84; and Isa Huseynov's "What I Would Have Said in Tabriz," an account of what he would have said on this occasion if he had been able to address a meeting in Tabriz, pp 85-88.

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF 1978-1979 TEHRAN DEMONSTRATIONS

[Editorial Report] Baku AZERBAIJAN in Azerbaijani No 11, November 1981 pp 154-164 carries a 6,500-word reportage by the Southern Azerbaijani author Rahim Dagig on the riots and public demonstrations in Tehran leading up to the Shah's departure from Iran. There is an introduction by Mirza Ibrahimov in which he says: "Along with preserving those characteristics and real scenes relevant to a documentary work, some space is given to an artistic conception. Sometimes he passes real events and personalities through the mirror of imagination, and tries to bring them to life through definite artistic colors." The test of the reportage and its style do not permit one to isolate the 'real' from the 'artistic.'

SOUTHERN AZERBAIJAN POETRY EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku AZERBAIJAN in Azeri No 1, January 1982 carries on pp 189-191 a 1,400-word review of the poetry collection "Dawn Is Breaking" (Tehran, 1979) written by the Southern Azerbaijani poet of national liberation Habib Sahir. The review is written by Vafa Aliyev. "The poems collected in the book were written entirely in the time of tyranny, but the difficult atmosphere of the time did not give the poet a chance to print them." The poetry discusses the banning of the Azeri language under the Shah, the prisons and other forms of oppression. Included in the work is his poem "Northern Star," dedicated to Lenin and others dedicated to Suleyman Rustam and the Azerbaijani Marxist Samad Bahrangi. Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 1 January carries on page 6 a 100-word article by Sabir Amirov who describes the content of the poetry of Memmedali Mahzun (also known under the name Memmedali Fakhraddin). He disappeared from sight in 1946. In the years up until 1981 he compiled a collection of his own poetry, "The Sickness of Separation," some poetry from which accompanies the article. Amirov describes this work as "a gift from the fatherland." On 8 January 1982 page 6 a 1,000-word review is carried of the poetry collection "Leaves of Battle" by the Southern Azerbaijani poet Sohrab Tahir, just published by the YAZYJY press of Baku in 1980. The review is by Imamverdi Abilov, who says: "In his southern poems his concept of the fatherland is not abstract; he describes and sings about it a sacred place which has taken the martyrs to freedom to its breast." A number of quotes from his poetry are given in the course of the review. On 15 January 1982 on page 8 a poem is published by the Southern Azerbaijani author M. Shimshek entitled "Do Not Forget America for an Instant," reprinted from DADA GORGUD (Tabriz) No 12 1981. The last refrain is "Do not forget America for an instant/May this savage beast be struck down and die." On 8 and 29 January 1982 pages 2 and 6 unsigned reports are published on the contents on the Tabriz literary journal DADA GORGUD, Nos 15 & 16, 1981. Brief descriptions of the contents are given.

CSO: 1830/347

CAMEL HUMPS POTENTIAL RESOURCE FOR SOVIET FOOD PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 1 January 1982 carries on page 5 a 2,000-word article by Khazhy Qorghanov on the camel as one potential resource for solving Soviet food problems. Four kinds of animals were traditionally herded by the Kazakhs, sheep, cattle, horses and camels, and they provided most of the material needs of the herdsmen and were thus celebrated in Kazakh oral literature. Camels were considered a sign of wealth and were therefore assigned a special place among the four. Recently, however, the number of camels has begun declining in the Soviet Union and in the KaSSR (there were only 121,000 there in 1981, less than in 1965) even thought camel numbers are on the rise worldwide (up to almost 17 million in 1979).

Qorghanov insists that this trend be reversed since many potentialities for increasing numbers of this valuable animal currently exist in Kazakhstan and the camel could make a major contribution towards solving Soviet food problems. Qorghanov calls for further development of specialized camel breeding, which produces 1,500 tons of meat, 705 tons of camel wool and 4,250 tons of kumiss on the average in the KaSSR each year, to increase quantities of camel products drastically. The article discusses each of these products in detail noting successes achieved in some enterprises.

ATOMIC POWER PROVIDES FRESH WATER IN PLANNED CITY OF SHEVCHENKO

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiev and S. Khaydarov, the first of five "Letters from the Mangyshlak Territorial-Production Complex," on the new, planned city of Shevchenko, oblast and regional development center. Shevchenko City is a new, bustling city, only some 20 years old, that has grown up in difficult environmental conditions besides the Caspian in an utterly dry, wind swept desert steppe region, in an area where local inhabitants once lived in primitive subterranean huts. In spite of such difficulties, however, the authors go on, prize winning architects, who have closely cooperated with builders in such things as extensive use of local building materials, have not just created a city, but a well planned, completely modern city, one, for example, in which buildings are used to break the force of powerful steppe winds and industrial areas are well sited on the outskirts of residential areas to prevent air pollution there.

The authors examine in detail one aspect of environmental problems encountered in building the new city, namely lack of fresh water resources since the area is without rivers, streams or any other large bodies of fresh water. After looking at a number of possible solutions, including transporting water across the Caspian and pipelines to distant rivers, planners decided on distillation of ocean water as an answer to the problem. Starting in late 1963 experimental distillation was begun on an industrial basis using crude oil as a fuel. Initially the distillation unit produced 5,000 cubic meters of fresh water a day and additional capacity allowed this output to be increased to 15,000 cubic meters a day. Atomic energy, however, has proven a far more efficient means of producing great quantities of fresh from ocean water.

In late 1972 a BN-350 fast neutron (breeder) reactor with a capacity of 350 megawatts began operating in Shevchenko, the first industrial nuclear reactor in the world. In July 1973 it began producing fresh and industrial water from ocean water as a by-product of energy production. Today 80-82,000 tons of distillate are produced a day or about 440-450 liters per city inhabitant, a level of water supply much higher than in many western cities. Industrial water produced by the reactor is used, among other things, for local irrigation to produce green areas in and around the city. Thus, for the first time, cheap distillation of ocean water using atomic power has become a reality, a great technological achievement and basis for the growth and prosperity of the new city of Shevchenko.

SHEVCHENKO BREEDER REACTOR BASIS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by S. Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiev and S. Khaydarov, the second of a series of five "Letters from the Mangyshlak Territorial-Production Complex," on the Shevchenko breeder reactor. The Shevchenko Atomic Electrical Station is world famous and is a fast neutron or breeder reactor that converts uranium-238 into plutonium-237, in addition to providing electrical power and drinking water.

With this introduction, the authors go on to discuss Soviet nuclear power in general, noting the enormous advantages of clean nuclear power over polluting chemical energy that is based on dwindling resources of fuels and the tremendous leaps made by nuclear power both in the world and in the Soviet Union in the approximately quarter century of its existence. They note as future goals of the Soviet nuclear power industry: 1) a controlled thermo-nuclear reaction, 2) thermo-nuclear electrical power stations, 3) nuclear magnetohydrodynamic generators, 4) new processes for obtaining energy from the fission of heavy elements and 5) new methods for the synthesis of lighter elements, and see the Shevchenko reactor as a major advance along the road to full realization of the nuclear potential.

Turning to the Shevchenko Station itself, the authors underscore its symbolic significance as an expression of a whole industry and its importance for an entire region that has developed rapidly in an economically and ecologically advantageous manner. They note the importance of nuclear power development in terms of the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and record the fact that electrical power produced by Soviet nuclear plants will reach 220-225 million kilowatt hours by 1985 and that considerable effort is being made at Shevchenko and other local stations to increase generating capacities and refine production technology.

NEW TECHNOLOGY WIDELY USED IN BOZASHY OIL PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by S. Bayshanov, Z. Saqiev and S. Khaydarov, the third in a series of five "Letters from the Mangyshlak Territorial-Production Complex," on the Qalamqas and Qarazhambas oil fields of the Bozashy Peninsula. The article begins with a description of the bare, sparsely vegetated Caspian coast where major oil fields are now being developed and moves on to a detailed discussion of two major fields, at Qalamqas and Qarazhambas.

The Qalamqas field has been in production for about 3 years and produced 73,000 tons of oil during 1979, the first year of its existence, 1.26 million tons in 1980 and 2,245,000 tons in 1981 with still greater increases planned for the future. Work is done there on the basis of alternating work and rest shifts of 10-15 days each and some 2,000 workers now work at the field, with numbers expected to rise to 10,000 by year's end and 20,000 by 1990. In all 161 wells have been drilled and 98 are at present producing there.

At Qarazhambas production has reached 150 tons a day and a 2-3 fold increase is planned for the near future. At both fields considerably advanced technology is in use to enhance production. At Qalamqas drilling rigs are on rails to facilitate moving them from one site to the other and reagents are pumped into well heads to liquify the oil and separate out water. At Qarazhambas electric current is used for the same purpose. The article emphasizes the many special problems associated with oil production at both fields.

STRATEGY OF MANGYSHLAK DEVELOPMENT DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 8 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word article by S. Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiev and S. Khaydarov, the fourth in a series of five "Letters from the Mangyshlak Territorial-Production Complex," on the extent and developmental strategy of the complex. The Mangyshlak peninsula has been made over as a consequence of intensive development taking place there and the area is dotted with 20th century marvels: the first industrial atomic power station in the world, a fast neutron, breeder reactor, an atomic distillation unit for sea water, a thermoelectrical center, the largest plastics factory in Eurasia, entirely automated, the first gas fixing plant in Kazakhstan, an automated petroleum industry, large compressor gas stations, petroleum gas and water lines, amazing cities and a full range of urban facilities of the most modern kind.

The authors describe these accomplishments in detail, particularly the gas fixing plant, which processes natural gases formerly vented and wasted, and the plastics factory that is a primary user of the gas fixing plant's products. They stress the careful interconnection and coordinated management of Mangyshlak factories and resources that is part of a carefully worked out overall development strategy involving such things as extensive use of automatic production management systems, data links, multi-channel radio and television communication, careful cooperation between planning and other organizations involved and the use of the most up to date technology including earth resource satellites. The authors note that local reserves of oil are now estimated at 350 million tons.

ELECTRICAL POWER SHORTAGE, PROBLEMS OF MANGYSHLAK DEVELOPMENT DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 2,200-word article by S. Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiev and S. Khaydarov, the last of five "Letters from the Mangyshlak Territorial-Production Complex," on the many problems in area development. The Mangyshlak Peninsula is a difficult area environmentally but is well located on the border of Europe and Asia and rich in a variety of resources including oil, natural gas, coal, iron, copper, manganese, phosphorite and sulphur. Although Czarist scientists suspected the rich mineral resources of the peninsula it has only been under the Soviet regime that there has been a solution to the problem of coordinated exploitation of the resources there.

After long years of exploration oil was struck at Zhetibay on 5 July 1961 and the Mangyshlak Peninsula has since become a major production center with tens of millions of tons of oil produced year by the early 1970's. The two-hundred millionth ton was produced in August 1981.

The 26th Party Congress has placed increased emphasis on coordinated production with yearly output at the fields to reach 18 million tons a year during the current five-year plan. Many problem areas, however, still remain, hindering full exploitation of peninsula resources. They include use of advanced thermal methods without a supporting laboratory base, considerably softening their impact upon petroleum production, problems with well piping, planning documents for production and survey work that are not up to required levels, plans that fail to take important planning areas into account (e.g., industrial water and electricity), construction work that fails to keep pace with development and lack of attention to oil field reserves as a whole with over concern for a particular horizon of production (oil bearing strata nearer the surface are those used, others, lying deeper, are ignored).

A particularly critical problem among them is lagging energy supply due to slow facilities construction with the result that the Mangyshlak Energy Combine will not be able to meet needs in the immediate future. Industries at Zhangaozen were brought to a halt 17 times last year due to electrical shortages and the problem exists at Shevchenko City as well. There is plenty of oil and gas, the authors, note, the problem is rather one of an industrial base to process it. The article ends with a plea for exploitation of still unexploited resources, such as abundant supplies of local building stone and mineral rich sledge from water distillation equipment.

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRICITY CONSERVATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 January 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word boldface editorial on the need to conserve as well as produce large amounts of electricity in Kazakhstan. Carrying out the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU CC require the development of energy resources up to the level of present demand along with other sectors of the people's economy. This is because adequate and uniform production of electrical energy is often a key factor in fulfillment and overfulfillment of five-year plan tasks. Thus the party and the government are showing concern for a continual increase in the capacity of electrical generating facilities and their proper technical equipment.

The editorial reviews the current state of KaSSR electrical power with emphasis on new facilities and new transmission systems, noting that transmission of generated power is as important as generation itself. The editorial ends with a plea for conservation, point up the enormous gains from even minimal savings for production processes and individual factories and stressing that conservation is a major foundation for raising material living standards.

ZHAYREM DEVELOPMENT A COMEDY OF ERRORS AND DEFICIENCIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 49-53 a 2,600-word article by K. Uteulin on the many problems plaguing Zhayrem development, specifically the problems of water removal from the mines, inadequate repair and parts bases for mining equipment, labor shortage and an acute deficiency in housing and other facilities in the Zhayrem miners settlement. For centuries Zhayrem was the land of the antelope with only an occasional visit by man and no one had any conception of the riches lying beneath the soil. Serious geological exploration, in fact, began only in 1969 when, in search for iron, lead, zinc, barium, manganese and other mineral riches were discovered. In the years since then a major facility has developed and the area is now considered the largest nonferrous metals base in the republic.

Tremendous efforts have been and are being made to develop Zhayrem resources but many of these exertions could have been spared but for miscalculation, interagency confusion and direct mismanagement on the part of organizations and authorities responsible for developing Zhayrem. One major problem is ground water accumulation in the mines, a problem that will grow still worse as mines deepen. It seems that geologists totally neglected to take the problem into consideration when planning the mines and the error was repeated again when the mines were laid out. Thus as soon as digging began (the water table was just below the surface, instead of an estimated 15 meters deep) urgent measures had to be taken to remove rapidly accumulating mine waters (excavator operators are described as literally swimming in their cabs). As ad-hoc measures most have proven ineffective and have actually compounded the problem. Pumps were, for example, introduced that proved to be totally unable to withstand the corrosive mine waters (no one had bothered to test the waters or theorize their possible influence on metals) while waters that were pumped out were delivered to a rapidly growing bitter sea of poisonous water located too close to the mines with the result that as much as one-third of the many millions of cubic meters of mine waters removed have found their way back to the mines again through underground seepage. Although the scope of the problem has now finally been understood measures to provide ultimate solutions of the problem have been put off, seriously hampering development.

Also a problem at Zhayrem is an inadequate repairs base (particularly because of chronic parts shortages) and idle equipment (up to one-half of all dump trucks at any one time). But in both instances labor shortage (above all, skilled labor shortage) is the key since lack of experienced drivers, operators and others forces use of whoever is available with a resulting toll on equipment.

The reason for labor shortage itself, in turn, is not a shortage of Zhayrem applications, applications are, in fact, being turned down in every skill category, but acute shortage of housing even for workers already on the site. Uteulin discusses this problem in detail, noting a complete lack, initial planning to the contrary, of any order in the building of the Zhayrem workers settlement which is a jumble with poor housing by any standards and facilities totally inadequate to meet workers needs and is poorly situated in terms of a very harsh local environment. Instead of being the planned city originally intended Zhayrem is a mess on account of an official decision to produce ores as rapidly as possible without regard to the consequences of this decision for other areas of Zhayrem development. The author concludes, however, that despite the many problems advances are still being made and he praises the efforts of party cadres in bringing this about.

KAZAKH POLICE PAPER RESUMES PUBLICATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 January 1982 carries on page 4 a 200-word unsigned notice of the reappearance of the Kazakh police newspaper NA STRAZHE. In accordance with the statement of L.I. Brezhnev that "the responsibility of the Soviet police in strengthening socialist legality and the socialist legal system is very great" the KaSSR Ministry of the Interior has resumed publication of NA STRAZHE from 1 January 1982. The paper will publish various materials on heroism of police workers in guarding socialist legality and the socialist legal system and will assist in the struggle of the Ministry of the Interior, internal affairs administrations of executive committees of oblast soviets of people's deputies and of party and Komsomol organizations to strengthen socialist legality and actively propagandize Marxism-Leninism and the decisions of the party and government.

KAZAKHSTAN'S PROSPERITY CALLED VICTORY OF FRIENDSHIP OF SOVIET PEOPLES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 3 January 1982 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by M. Maghzumov entitled "Friendship of the Peoples, a Great Victory of Socialism" and published under the regular rubric "A Friendship With Deep Roots." The friendship of the peoples of the USSR is a social phenomenon that has developed freely, has its own history and occupies a special place in the spiritual life of the multi-ethnic Soviet people. Maghzumov shows that this same friendship is also the basis for the present prosperity of Kazakhstan and that Kazakhstan has become a great nation only through the selfless support of the Russian people. The article emphasizes the material benefits of Russian aid in particular and notes the current close exchange relationships between the KaSSR and the other Central Asian republics, on the one side, and the RSFSR, on the other, as witnessed by joint economic projects.

KAZAKH PHILOLOGISTS DEFEND NEW RUSSIAN-KAZAKH DICTIONARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 January 1982 carries on page 4 a 2,200-word review by Professor F. Musabekova, head of the Kazakh Language Chair of the Abay imeni Kazakh Pedagogical Institute, Professor S. Isaev, head of the Kazakh Language Chair of the Qyzdar Pedagogical

Institute, and N. Ualiev, junior research worker at the Linguistics Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, of the recently completed two volume "Oryssha-Qazaqsha Sozdik" (Russian-Kazakh Dictionary), Qazaq Sovet Entstiklopediyasynyng Bas Redaktsiyasy, Alma-Ata, 1978, 1981. It is clear that the Russian language is of the utmost importance for the Kazakhs as for other fraternal nationalities of the USSR since this language is a great weapon for bringing about knowledge, understanding and mastery of the spiritual treasure of the Russian people and the cultural legacy of the peoples of the world and for acquainting the peoples of the world with superior examples of our national art and literature. The Russian language has also acquired progressive significance in terms of internationality and international relationships; thus the growing interest in Russian everywhere.

In connection with this interest the language institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences and the Chief Editorial Board of the Qazaq Soviet Encyclopaedia have published a new, two-volume Russian-Kazakh Dictionary. The review responds to the highly critical review of the work by Qasym Sharipov published in the 24 July issue of QAZAQ ADEBIETI. Sharipov complained of numerous errors, outdated and obsolete usage, artificially derived terminology and the inclusion of large numbers of native Kazakh words with Russian spellings among the dictionary's "Russian" entries.

Musabekova, Isaev and Ualiev, on the other hand, see many of these problems as virtues. The Kazakh words with Russian spellings, for example, the reviewers claim as examples of the many Turkic loan words in Russian, while the derived terminology, in their view, mostly represents actual current usage and, in any case, such "standard" terminology is useful in providing established translations for widely used expressions while "free" translations might confuse. The reviewers also note that some of the features of the dictionary criticized by Sharipov are, in fact, standard practice for Turkic bi-lingual dictionaries and that the dictionary must also be judged in terms of its audience, the users for which it was intended, and not in narrow lexicographical terms. Clearly, in their view, Sharipov is a nitpicker and while there are, they admit, problems, the dictionary is, in their view, highly useful and meets a major need.

COMMENTATOR DECRIES DISTORTION, RUSSIFICATION OF KAZAKH TOPONYMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 8 January 1982 carries on page 12, under the regular rubric "Some Thoughts To Be Shared," a 2,000-word article by Myrzabek Duysenov on phonological and semantic distortion of Kazakh toponyms on account of long-term misunderstanding and Russification. Starting in the 17th century large numbers of European travelers and explorers gathered much useful information about Central Asia and Kazakhstan and the lives and cultures of their peoples. There were, however, many miswritings of local toponyms and other words in the writings of these travelers and explorers due to understanding, misconceptions and inability to represent local phonetic peculiarities in foreign scripts. One would logically expect these errors to be correct in modern times but this has largely not been the case.

Duysenov takes the view that place, city and other geographical names in Kazakhstan usually derive from a definite locality, family, people etc. and should be spelled in such a way so that such an association is clear to Kazakhs. He provides many examples of the kinds of problems involved and seems to deplore Russian use of old, outdated and wrong names and the many distortions arising from Russian orthographic conventions that render many Kazakh place names incomprehensible. Some Russian spellings, he says, are not even close, but, he adds, the Kazakhs once spoke of the Russian cities of Petrambor and Maskeu. The time has come, he concludes, to change this. Duysenbekov also chides misuse of terms of Arabic and Persian origin and other specialized Kazakh vocabulary by younger Kazakh writers.

RUSSIAN STUDIES OF KAZAKH FOLKLORE SIGN OF FRIENDSHIP

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 15 January 1982 carries on pages 6-7 a 2,400-word article by Bekmurat Uakhatov published under the regular rubric "250th Anniversary of the Voluntary Submission of Kazakhstan to Russia" on the role of Russian scientists in the collection and investigation of Kazakh oral literature and folklore and entitled "Dawn of Friendship." The Voluntary Submission of Kazakhstan to Russia was an important event that had a beneficial impact upon the spiritual life of the Kazakh people. The submission had, moreover, in addition to its historical-social and political aspects major significance in terms also of the investigation and understanding of Kazakh literary, cultural and scientific creations.

One expression of this was the collection and study of Kazakh oral literature and folklore by Russian scientists, collection and study that began in the mid-18th century but reached its high point in the 19th with the studies of Radlov, Potanin and many others. The author discusses each of the major Russian investigators in detail and concludes that the 19th century marked the golden age of Kazakh folklore study and collection and that the role of Russian orientalists in this was an expression of great Russian-Kazakh friendship.

ALTYNSARIN, KAZAKH NATIONALIST PRECURSOR OF SOVIET EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata RUSSKIY YAZYK V KAZAKHSKOY SHKOLE in Russian No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 37-42 a 1,500-word article by G. Khrapchenkov, vice-director of the Scientific Research Institute for Pedagogical Sciences imeni I. Altynsarin, on the 19th century Kazakh nationalist educator I. Altynsarin. The distinguished Kazakh educator I. Altynsarin had an important role in the creation of a school system in Kazakhstan. The author evaluates this role in terms of Altynsarin's educational philosophy, which exemplified the progressive tendencies of his time and emphasized the need for a "nationality" education that corresponds to the historical realities of a people's economic and cultural development and way of life, his stressing the use of both Russian and Kazakh in a new variety of secular school to be established for the broad Kazakh masses,the structure and organization of the new school advocated by Altynsarin, his lesson programs and his many contributions to Russian language instruction in terms of specially written textbooks, adapted to the specific needs of Kazakhs, and instructional methodology. The article seems to pose Altynsarin as a precursor of Soviet education.

RARE KULAN BEING TRANSFERRED FROM ENDANGERED ARAL HABITAT BY KAZAKHS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 January 1982 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by F. Arynbaeva on efforts now underway to remove rare kulan (equus hemionis kulan) from an endangered Aral habitat. Much has been done in the KaSSR to preserve and increase the numbers of the kulan, a rare species. As part of this effort eight kulan were brought to Barsakelmes Island in the Aral Sea where they adapted well to local conditions and now number more than 200. However, the Barsakelmes kulan are now endangered by environmental changes caused by the falling level of the Aral and, at the suggestion of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, the republic government has now decided to move them to a new site, Myngbulaq, near the Caspian. The work of transferring the kulan has now begun and it is expected that the number of Myngbulaq will reach 30 by the end of the present year.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCES NEW SOVIET, KAZAKH WATER PROTECTION LAWS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 January 1982 carries on page 1 a 700-word boldface editorial announcing new Soviet and KaSSR water protection laws. An all-union water law and, in accordance with it, a KaSSR water law, have just gone into force. These new laws will aid in revitalizing our struggle for water purity in the republic. The editorial evaluates republic successes and failures in this area, noting lack of supervision over how water protection measures are carried out, failure to construct or complete water protection facilities and equipment and failure to utilize appropriated funds fully among the failures. The editorial stresses the need to be concerned with small as well as large bodies of water.

CHANGING ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENVIRONMENT, DECLINE OF KAZAKH FORESTS DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 8 January 1982 carries on page 4, under the regular rubric "Man and Nature," a 1,100-word article by S. Abubakirov, member of the Youth Work Branch of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Society for the Protection of the Natural Environment, on changing attitudes towards the environment and an associated decline of Kazakh forests. The party and the government have sanctioned a number of measures and published laws aimed at improving protection of the environment in the Soviet Union. These efforts have been helpful but everything depends upon man and individual responsibility.

With this introduction in mind the author discusses traditional Kazakh attitudes towards the environment, showing how the Kazakhs of earlier times made great efforts to preserve forests and grasslands through many environmentally conscious measures.

He contrasts the traditional attitudes with present approaches that have, among other things, resulted in radical decreases in Kazakh forested area. With the forests have gone the animals and birds living in them. The old attitudes and careful concern for the environment of the past would be of great use, the author says, today. He ends by calling for not just reforestation but a major expansion of forests and a substantial effort to change values, particularly among the young. The article is followed by an editorial comment calling for readers responses to the issues raised by the article.

SOVIET DEPUTIES MUST SERVE CONSTITUENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 January 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word boldface editorial on the need for people's soviet deputies to serve their constituents. Many persons come to the offices of executive committees of soviets of people's deputies and present their petitions, requests and suggestions. This act shows the faith of the workers in their elected representatives and the people's interest in the social and economic development of the nation and concern for the state and for society. Workers petitions, requests and suggestions also help us understand society.

The editorial stresses the constitutional duty of soviet deputies to maintain a close connection with the masses and notices party efforts to enhance this function as part of an upgrading of the role of the soviets themselves. Examples are given of effective soviet deputies and of problems solved with their aid.

KAZAKH MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE REPLIES TO MISUSE OF IRRIGATED LANDS CHARGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 22 January 1982 carries on page 10 a 500-word letter by KaSSR Vice-Minister of Agriculture A.K. Kusainov written in reply to a 20 November 1981 QAZAQ ADEBIETI expose by hydrotechnician D. Saryqulov. Saryqulov's article was especially critical of misuse of irrigated fields.

Kusainov accepts Saryqulov's "appropriate and timely criticism" and announces that a special ministerial conference was held to deal with issues raised. He also recalls that a republic conference on the general problem was held in Alma-Ata last year. He expects that publication of conference proceedings will prove helpful. The Ministry of Agriculture itself, moreover, has initiated measures to improve exploitation of irrigated lands and increase fields. For example, fertilizer needs for major, valuable and high yield crops such as rice, corn, cotton and sugar beets are now being met. New irrigation machinery has been introduced with good results. But, he concludes, much irrigated land is not being used profitably, just as Saryqulov's article suggests, resulting in low yields. Measures to solve the problem will include improved supervision of irrigated land use.

NEW PHOSPHORITE MINES OPENED IN AKTYUBINSKAYA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 January 1982 carries on page 1 an unattributed 100-word notice of progress being made in opening new phosphorite mines at Shilisay in Aktyubinskaya Oblast. Work is going forward rapidly at the Shilisay phosphorite mines, one of the major projects in Aktyubinskaya Oblast in the current five-year plan. Section one of the mines began production last year and a solidification chamber, a food refrigeration unit, a compressor station, a service rail line and headquarters buildings have been constructed at a total cost of 1.4 million rubles.

MAJOR NEW COAL RESERVES IN KARAGANDA BASIN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word article by E. Ebikenov and O. Aymaghanbetov on new coal reserves being developed with open pit methods at Borili in the Karaganda basin. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress."

The Suyqbulaq River Valley near Pavlodar in Karagandinskaya Oblast has been known as Borili. It is a stretch of cheerless hills, yellow steppe and thickets of thorny reeds and caragana bushes near the river. Rich coal fields were discovered there in 1936 but World War II prevented their immediate exploitation. It was only in late 1979 that first efforts were made to mine Borili coal.

Production began on 14 April 1980. Some 2,046,000 tons were produced during that year, more than 4 million in 1981. Plans call for an annual production of 10 million tons in the future. Coal produced at Borili is delivered to Qushoqy for transshipment.

Ebikenov and Aymaghambetov stress the efficiency of open pit mining employed at Borili, the rapid pace of mine development and the emergence of a large mining complex about the pits. The pits themselves are 300 by 70 by 200 meters deep with the upper coal horizon located 25-26 meters below the surface.

Problems encountered in opening the mines included inefficient ore carrier use, organizational inadequacies and an all pervading dust. In spite of initial difficulties, however, production is now well ahead of planning and gathering momentum. Primary costs are well below the average for Karaganda coal production as a whole.

Plans for the future include a rail line from the pits to the railhead at Qushoqy to be completed in 1982 and a mining settlement for mine workers. Ebikenov and Aymaghambetov, however, distinguish some long-term problems as well that must be solved if Borili resources are to be exploited fully. Among them are a shortage of miners trained in open pit methods since the schools concentrate on traditional, underground mining technology, local environmental damage due to accumulations of mine refuge and failure to backfill pits, coal deliveries to Qushoqy that lag substantially behind production and shortages of surface, coal-moving equipment and rolling stock. Proven reserves at Borili are 600 million tons.

KAZAKH INDUSTRIAL GROUP PRODUCES CRAFTS GOODS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 29 January 1982 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,700-word interview with Gharifolla Zhalmukhanov, chief designer of the Crafts Industries Union under the KaSSR Ministry of Local Industry, on the union. Zhalmukhanov was interviewed by Nurdaulet Aqyshev, place and time not specified.

The Crafts Industries Union was created by the Ministry of Local Industry at the beginning of the last five-year plan. The interviewer asks Zhalmukhanov about the way in which the union came into existence. In his reply Zhalmukhanov stresses the gradual emergence of the new structure based upon existing industries. He uses the Tselinograd China Factory to illustrate the impact of the new organizational system upon union industries. This industry has been able to expand production assortment and use more traditional Kazakh design elements on its products. Success, however, was not so immediate elsewhere, Zhalmukhanov continues, and some union industries have had to be totally reequipped and restructured. He points to an increase in the number of different products produced by union industries, from 300-400 to 600-700 a year, as clear evidence of the success of the undertaking.

Asked about the products of union industries, Zhalmukhanov notes that its factories produce everything from kilem rugs to jewelry and that products are based upon Kazakh folk crafts. Many union products, moreover, are traditional items produced solely to meet Kazakh needs. Zhalmukhanov notes the many problems associated with producing traditional goods on an industrial basis. Raw materials such as leathers, felt, paints and lacquer are often poorly processed and substandard. Modern technology, moreover, often cannot be fully exploited in manufacturing the goods and factory craftsmanship is inferior to that of the traditional work being copied.

Zhalmukhanov is asked about what is being done in union industries to learn from traditional craftsmen. His reply emphasizes the existence of special factory offices charged with studying traditional Kazakh crafts and adapting their forms and techniques for industrial purposes. He notes cooperation with the KaSSR Central Museum in this area. Use of traditional craftsmen working at home is part of current planning.

The last question posed Zhalmukhanov by the interviewer is on problems facing the union in the future. Zhalmukhanov lists labor shortage, especially of designers and craftsmen, shortages of raw materials, most of which are supplied from other republics, and damage of goods in transit due to shortages of packing materials. Zhalmukhanov singles out poor deliveries from other republics, including the RSFSR, as a major source of difficulty for his union.

KAZAKH FORESTS, FOREST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on page 8-9 a 700-word article by Smaghul Makhmutov on Kazakh forests and the Kazakh forest management system. The article is published under the regular rubric "Cherish Nature."

Trees give meaning to the natural environment. The KaSSR is second in the Soviet Union to the RSFSR in forested area with 21.5 million hectares. Some 8.6 million hectares of this are exclusively forests. Forests are concentrated in Alma-Atinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast while much of western and central Kazakhstan is essentially unforested.

Makhmutov lists the many uses of forests in terms of the environment and the republic's economy and describes Kazakh forest management. Under the current system, Kazakh forests are divided into three use categories. Category 1, 19.1 million hectares, is comprised of natural reserves, park and recreation areas, trees along roadways, near factories and in urban areas and is strictly controlled and protected. Tree cutting is allowed to take place only under specified circumstances. Category 2, .8 million hectares, is comprised of watershed and is also strictly controlled and protected. Limited cutting is, however, allowed on an annual basis. Category 3 is made up of industrial forests and includes 1.7 million hectares.

The purpose of the forest management system is to restore forests, prepare tree stocks, raise seedlings and expand forested area to achieve proper forest use. Makhmutov recalls that 1,114,000 hectares are hand planted in state forest reserves alone and that many trees have been planted by individual sovkhoz and kolkhoz as well to prevent soil erosion by wind and water. Some 293 tree farms currently operate in the KaSSR.

FEMALE WORKERS IMPORTANT IN A COMPLEX SOVIET INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 18-19 a 1,900-word article by N. Buryaqova and K. Nazkhanov on the growing importance of female workers in a mechanized, complex Soviet industry. The "Basic Directions for the Development of the People's Economy and Culture During the Years 1981-1985 and in the Period Until 1990" point out that proper exploitation of production potential and economy with labor resources will have a major impact upon fulfillment of 11th Five-Year Plan tasks. One area of particular concern in this regard is proper exploitation of women workers. This explains the special concern of the party and the regime for women workers.

Marx stated that one measure of social progress is the place of women in society. The Soviet Union leads the world in the percentage of its women participating in socially useful work. Some 92 percent of all Soviet women capable of work in material production, in services or are attending school. In all 51 percent of laborers and office workers are women and 47 percent of Kolkhoz members. In Kazakhstan, 49 percent of republic workers are women. This represents an enormous gain compared to prerevolutionary Kazakhstan.

Buryakova and Nazkhanov discuss one aspect of this revolution in detail, namely increased participation by female workers in certain industrial sectors due to qualitative changes in Soviet industry. That is to say, there is a direct correlation between the degree of mechanization and technological sophistication of a given industrial sector and the percentage of female workers in it.

Since women are better educated than male workers--59 percent of specialized cadres are women and the majority of students in higher educational and specialized institutions are female--this change has resulted in major gains in productivity in the affected industries. Since total gains in Soviet productivity have been low during the last decade women workers have thus made an inordiate contribution to the growth that has taken place.

These points are discussed in detail in the article with considerable statistical data to illustrate points made and a sector by sector analysis. Buryakov and Nazakhanov also review the social and other changes in Soviet and republic society that have made a broader female labor force and higher levels of female education and technical skills possible.

EDITORIAL ON THEORY AND PRACTICE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 January 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "A New Era in Higher Education." The Soviet people are justifyably proud of the achievements of Soviet higher education and graduates of higher education institutions are making major contributions to the development of the Soviet economy and culture. For this reason, further growth of Soviet higher education will strongly influence future progress. Today there are 55 institutions of higher learning in the KaSSR and more than 25,000 young people studying in them in more than 190 disciplines.

The editorial stresses the need for a close connection between theory and practice in higher education and for a well-rounded education for today's students, the specialists of the future. Among problems mentioned are institutions not keeping abreast of scientific and technological progress and changing times, inadequate attention to student creativity and sociopolitical and management skills and poor selection of instructors. Such problems must be overcome in this new area of higher education

OPENING OF SIXTH CONGRESS OF KAZAKHSTAN JOURNALISTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 January 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word boldface editorial noting the opening of the 6th Congress of the Kazakhstan Journalists Union. The 6th Congress of the Kazakhstan Journalists Union opened in Alma-Ata today, an event of the utmost importance for all concerned. The congress will sum up what has been accomplished in the last 5 years, criticize deficiencies and set future goals.

The editorial stresses the honored position of journalists and their important role in Soviet Society. It notes the improvement and increased sophistication of the Kazakh press, as witnessed by new papers and magazines, expansion of the format of existing publications and the revived "Oner" Press. The Leninist principles of journalism are restated as essential for Kazakh journalists.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF STUDENT SUMMER WORK SEMESTERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 January 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by T. Musaghaliev on the importance of student summer work semesters for the development of students themselves and for the Soviet economy. The article is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Institutions of Higher Education."

Only in the Soviet Union is labor valued as it should be and labor is the basis for all art and knowledge, joy and pleasure. Providing a labor education for the future builders of communism is one of the urgent tasks of the present day, a fact that has been pointed out by L.I. Brezhnev. Youth is the future and students are the most active component of youth.

Musaghaliev reviews one manifestation of this student activism, the special student brigades organized during the summer to allow students to participate actively in the Soviet economy and carry out mass enlightenment work. He discusses the type of brigades organized, work done, some institutions and individuals participating and successes achieved. Student construction brigades are singled out for special mention.

RUSSIAN COMPOSER-CRITIC PRAISED FOR CONTRIBUTION TO KAZAKH-SOVIET MUSIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 22 January 1982 carries on page 13 a 700-word article by Boris Yerzakovich on Soviet composer and academician B.V. Asaf'yev (1884-1949) entitled "A Friend of Kazakh Culture." The article is published under the regular rubric "250th Anniversary of the Voluntary Submission of Kazakhstan to Russia."

The Soviet composer and academician B.V. Asaf'yev was known not only for his many noteworthy compositions but also for his scholarly contributions. Among them were articles and reviews concerned with Kazakh folk and professional music, the "Kazakh" operas of E. Bursilovskiy for example. In his articles Asaf'yev stressed the need for Kazakh music to absorb the traditions of European, Russian and Soviet classical music and the musical culture of the Soviet Union's peoples but underlined the importance of Kazakh folk music as the basis for a new professional music as well. In so doing Asaf'yev made a major contribution to the development of modern Kazakh music.

KAZAKH FOLKSINGER, BOLSHEVIK GHABBAS CELEBRATED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 22 January 1982 carries on page 13 a 500-word article by Zh. Aytzhanov on the Kazakh traditional singer and early Bolshevik Ghabbas. The name of the singer Ghabbas is widely known in the Caryarqa region and he is ranked with the greatest of all the traditional Kazakh singers. He was also a Bolshevik and participated actively in the formation of a new society in Kazakhstan.

Aytzhanov reviews Ghabbas' work under the early Soviet regime recalling the 1920's as the highpoint of the poet's career. Ghabbas also cooperated with folklorest Zatayevich in collecting many famous Kazakh songs.

Zatayevich' collections were among the most important achievements in early folklore studies in post-revolutionary Kazakhstan. It was Ghabbas rapport with local singers that permitted much of Zatayevich' material to be collected.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS OF OSKEMEN MONUMENT MUST BE PRESERVED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on page 25 a 500-word article by Qusayyn Zhamanbaev calling for the study and preservation of a local 19th century monument rich in historical associations. The article is published under the regular rubric "Preserve the Monuments."

Kazakhstan is rich in historical and cultural monuments of the past that embody the Kazakh past. One such monument is found at Akhmer Village near Oskemen City.

Zhamanbaev notes that when he was a young man there was a large, square, red-brick enclosure some 2 meters high near the village. Recently, however, he laments, the bricks have been stolen and cherry trees that were planted within the enclosure are all that remains. And they are dying from lack of care and have branches broken by the cherry-seeking children of the village.

The purpose of the enclosure was to protect a 2-meter high tombstone that still remains on the site. The stone is inscribed in Kazakh written in Arabic letters and is highly ornamented. Zhamanbaev stresses the great effort that went into fashioning such tombstones and their great beauty.

The stone covers the grave of one Mukhametqasen Auesbayuly, a descendent of a locally well-known Boribay. Auesbayuly was buried in 1899.

Zhamanbaev calls for the preservation and restoration of the tombstone, which is being damaged by the elements as the years pass, and for study of the local history associated with it. Such monuments, he says, are a great treasure for the Kazakhs.

READER CALLS FOR KAZAKH-RUSSIAN REVERSAL OF CONTROVERSIAL DICTIONARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 22 January 1982 carries on page 13 a 300-word letter by reader Tortay Basibekov on the urgent need for a new Kazakh-Russian dictionary to meet the needs of the schools. Basibekov relates his own difficulties as a teacher due to the lack of such a dictionary and proposes reversing the recently completed two volume "Oryssha-Qazaqsha Sozdik" (Russian-Kazakh Dictionary) to produce a Kazakh-Russian dictionary.

RUSSIANS TOOK LEAD IN INVESTIGATING KAZAKH FOLK MUSIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 29 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Zaynur Qospaqov on the role of Russian scientists and explorers in the investigation of Kazakh folk music. The article is published under the regular rubric "250th Anniversary of the Voluntary Submission of Kazakhstan to Russia."

Russian scientists, explorers, writers, military personnel and musicologists were closely involved in early study of Kazakh folk music. Qospaqov reviews their contributions with special reference to the work of A. Levshin, who became the model for later investigators, the musicologist A.F. Aykhgorin, S.G. Rybakov, Dm. L'vovich, A.V. Zatayevich and E.G. Erzakovich. The latter, directly inspired by the work of A.V. Zatayevich, represented the culmination of more than a century and a half of research with his careful recording of all aspects of Kazakh musical folklore including performance traditions. He was the first, for example, to study the individual styles of Kazakh folk musicians as well as the songs they performed. The ancient traditions of friendship between the Russian and Kazakh peoples thus lead to development of Kazakh musical culture and the investigation and spread of Kazakh music.

COMMENTATOR HERALDS MORAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSIMILATION OF SOVIET NATIONALITIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 18-21 a 1,500-word article by Gh. Esimov on the progressive moral and psychological assimilation of Soviet nationalities. It is published under the regular rubric "Pedagogics and Psychology."

The nationalities question is one of the key social problems of refined socialism. There are now some 130 large and small nationalities in the Soviet Union. Two tendencies are exhibited by them. On the one hand, the nationalities themselves flourish and are achieving major cultural, artistic, scientific, literary and spiritual accomplishments. On the other, a mutual assimilation of the nationalities is taking place. This process involves an increase of common national characteristics in the life, spiritual world, culture, understanding, psychology, customs etc. of Soviet citizens.

A nationality is the totality of a people as expressed through a territorial, economic, political, linguistic, psychological and cultural unity. Each people is distinguished from another by its special characteristics. A national psychology and national moral values are among them.

Esimov gives examples of the type of differences meant by comparing the Kazakh and Russian kinship systems. He notes that these differences reflect differing economic and social bases of the two societies. When we speak of the psychological-moral assimilation of the peoples we mean the gradual disappearance of such differences, he says, and the emergence of universal Soviet internationalist qualities. He suggests that as economic interests become identical the Soviet peoples will acquire a common psychology and morality. In his discussion he provides many examples of "outdated" Kazakh customs now being replaced by modern Soviet customs. Traditional Kazakh marriage practices are singled out for particular criticism in this regard.

Esimov attacks bourgeois theoreticians who consider mutual assimilation of Soviet nationalities an impossibility due to an irreconcilability of psychologies between Russians, Soviet Moslem peoples and other nationalities. He points out that Marxism makes such assimilation possible since it sees psychological and moral characteristics as culturally-materially based.

Esimov notes the importance of the Russian language in the process of mutual assimilation and underscores bilateral borrowings of words and concepts between Russian and nationalities languages as an affirmation of the process of assimilation itself and an argument against the Western theory that Soviet linguistic assimilation is nothing more than assimilation to Russian. He sees two linguistic processes now going on. Formerly isolated components of large ethnic groupings are interacting as linguistic nationalities and assimilating to one another. Secondly, the emergence of national literary languages has led to linguistic assimilation with the Soviet Union as a whole.

Esimov decries claims of Panturkism, religious and linguistic unity of the Turkic peoples outweighing their Soviet connections. He concludes that mutual assimilation is a necessary manifestation of refined socialism and will be brought about by a common economic way of life.

KAZAKH OBLAST FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MAINTAINS ACTIVE CONNECTIONS WITH MONGOLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 29 January 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by M. Yur'yeva, responsible secretary of the Dzhambulskaya Oblast branch of the Soviet-Mongol Friendship Society on active relations between Dzhambulskaya Oblast and Khobdo Aymak in Mongolia promoted by her society. Yur'yeva lists the usual exhibits, photo displays and lectures that are a regular part of friendship society work but also underscores an active exchange of delegations, more than 12 at the oblast-aymak level in the last 10 years, close relationships between various enterprises and institutions in Dzhambulskaya Oblast and Khobdo Aymak and the relatively large number of Mongol specialists being trained in the KaSSR oblast.

RAYON PARTY COMMITTEE PROMOTES GOOD LAND USE, CONSERVATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 January 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by K. Shaymerdenov, secretary of the Zhangaqorghan Rayon (Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast) Party Committee. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature" and details efforts on the part of the committee to promote good land use in Zhangaqorghan Rayon and protect the natural environment there.

The Syr-darya river valley is famous for its green pastures and dense forests. Zhangaqorghan Rayon, which administers the area, is comprised of 1,376,000 hectares of agricultural and pasture lands, some 129,000 hectares of forests and more than 1,000 hectares of lakes. The region is used for summer and winter pastures, rice growing, truck farming and other purposes.

Land resources in the Syr-darya valley are more than adequate for economic needs. The local problem is rather one of land conservation. As is well known, the party and the regime are devoting considerable attention to the problem and their lead is being followed by local authorities.

Shaymerdenov reviews the actions of rayon local authorities, beginning with his own party committee, in this area in detail. He notes the special campaigns to improve inhabited areas, large scale reforestation efforts and special emphasis on the development of aquaculture in local lakes as examples of what is being done. Among problem areas are a lack of concern with land use on the part of party, soviet and Komsomol organizations, insufficient involvement of the young in conservation and related efforts and a lack of care for trees planted in populated areas.

SECOND VOLUME OF KAZAKH RED BOOK PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 January 1982 carries on page 4 a 900-word review by M. Baytenov, division chief of the Botanical Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, and senior research worker A. Orazova of the second, floral volume of the KaSSR "Red Book." Kazakhstan is a land rich in plants and animals, including many rare and unique species. Environmental changes, however, and the powerful influence of a rapidly developing industry and agriculture now threaten many of these species. USSR and KaSSR "Red Books" and endangered and rare species are useful tools in their preservation.

Volume 1 of the republic "Red Book," covering 87 faunal species, appeared in 1978 per a resolution of the KaSSR Council of Ministers. Volume 2, on flora, the joint work of botanists of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Botanical Institute, the Central Botanical Garden and Kazakh higher education institutions, appeared late last year.

Volume 2 includes species contained in the USSR "Red Book," species growing only in Kazakhstan and not included in the USSR "Red Book" and species now declining in their Kazakh habitats. In all 306 species are listed. The review notices, in particular, useful information in the book on specific habitats and methods of floral preservation and record examples of specific problems (e.g. water reservoir construction, other large industrial and agricultural projects and overgrazing) threatening Kazakh flora.

MODEL FOREST PROJECT BEAUTIFIES SHUCH'YE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 11, November 1981 carries on pages 8-9 a 500-word article by Khamze Qaratov on a model forest project near Shuch'ye City (Kokchetavinskaya Oblast). The article is published under the regular rubric "Cherish Nature."

The Burabay areas is blessed by nature and exceptionally beautiful with its lake and thick forests. The forests had their origin in a project begun in 1960 through the action of I.S. Spigalazov, a worker at the Kazakhstan Forestry Enterprise Research Institute, and then laboratory worker S.V. Malovik. The project covered an area of 44 hectares, which was ploughed to a depth of 20-22 centimeters and planted with nearly 2,000 trees over a period of several years. Many were brought in from other regions and even from abroad. Other plants were imported for the forest project as well. The park is now the glory of Shuch'ye City which becomes more beautiful with each passing year.

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TURKMEN SSR

PARTY ROLE IN BASIC CONSTRUCTION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 3 January 1982, page 1, carries a 1,100 word lead editorial emphasizing the significance of party organizations in helping the basic construction industry. It is noted that "because party-political work has not been placed on the correct road in construction, the way is open to negative situations like violation of work discipline. Also, we have been unable to bring an end to formalism in the organization of socialist competition. Party organizations have not fully controlled the work of administrations, and criticism and self-criticism have been conducted on a weak basis."

U.S. INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTS CALL FOR 'HOLY WAR'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 January 1982, page 2, carries a 1,900-article by V. Bol'shakov attacking American international radio for stressing "bourgeois nationalism." It is also claimed that Radio Liberty has been calling for a "holy war" between the Muslims and non-Muslims of the USSR

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 January 1982, page 3, carries an 800-word article by O. Ovezgeldiev, vice president of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences, on the 1981 achievements of the Academy. "Certain questions pertaining to the physics of heat waves emanating from the depths of the earth during earthquakes have been defined." Also, solar energy continues to be emphasized. To expedite research and production, "with the goal of automating experiments and more widely using electronic calculating machinery, last year new tools and instruments costing roughly 1 million rubles have been purchased."

6TH CONGRESS OF TURKMEN JOURNALISTS TO OPEN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 January 1982- page 2, carries a 1,400-word article by A. Mammedov, chairman of the Board of the TSSR Journalists Union and director of Turkmeninform, on the imminent opening of the 6th Congress of Turkmen Journalists Union. Among shortcomings to be worked out are: "the work of the union board is not always appropriate for the demands of the time. The participation of the board with oblast organizations is rather weak. Journalist sections writing about literature and art, information and reportage sections are functioning in a weak manner."

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 12 January 1982, page 2, carries a 1,700-word article by V. Antonenko and K. Gurbanov, on the congress proceedings, reiterating the above problems. Notable is that the Turkmen women's magazine SOVET TURKMENISTANYNYNG AYALLARY is commended for reaching "hundreds of women." The magazine lists its own circulation at around 130,000.

PILGRIMAGES TO MUSLIM SHRINES ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 9 January 1982, page 4, carries a 2,200-word article by M. Annanepesov, doctor of historical sciences, in which the pilgrimage to the "holy places" of Turkmenistan are attacked. In one of them, near Gokdepe, "without receiving permission, a house was built which has been used as a mosque in the last 1 or 2 years. On days of Muslim pilgrimages, sacks containing money and sweets appear on the grave of a "holy" man; as for the contents of these sacks, these later go into the pockets of the psuedo-grave guardian who works this place. In 1958, the Religious Administration for the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan issued a special decree in which it was stated that those visiting the very numerous "holy" places were in sin from the point of view of the Muslim religion, and the functioning of ishans, sheykhs and grave guardians was forbidden in such places. In July 1973 this administration reminded clergy and believers of this decree.

But those going to these "holy" places, as a rule, do not know of this decree. Among them are many believers, even people who would not say that they are especially religious. In this context, workers on the ideological front, practicing atheists, medical practitioners must speak out courageously, convincingly and politely."

TURKMEN-UZBEK-KARAKALPAK RELATIONS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 31 January 1982, page 2, carries a 1,400-word article by U. Shamuratov, secretary of the TCP Dashkhovus obkom, on the importance of internationalist education, the focal point of which is the mutual relationship between Turkmenistan, Karakalpakistan and Uzbekistan. He points out that "the socialist competition set up between workers of the Khorezm oblast of the Uzbek SSR and the Karakalpakistan ASSR contributes to the foundation of basic fraternal friendship of the Turkmen, Uzbek and Karakalpak peoples." One area where this has been beneficial is that "the Shabat, Sovyetyan, Gazavat, Gylynchnyyazbay and Gypchak-Bozsuv irrigation systems were built and reconstructed by workers of the three republics. With this, immense possibilities are opening up to expand and increase the scope and productive capacity of cotton, wool and vegetable cultivation on the lower Amu Darya."

AFGHANI CHILDREN VACATION IN TURKMEN SSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 9 January 1982, page 3, carries a poem by Orazmyrad Gurdov dedicated to the ties of mutual friendship which developed as a result of Afghani children vacationing near Ashkhabad in the summer of 1981. [Due to a printer's error, most of the poem has been obliterated by ink.]

BAKU-KRASNOVODSK FERRY SYSTEM DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 9 January 1982, page 1, carries a 600-word article by M. Mammedov, engineer of the Caspian Sea Shipping Administration, on the importance of the Baku-Krasnovodsk ferry route. Plying the route are the "Sovet Turkmenistany" railroad ferry, the tankers "Nebitdag" and "Turkmennebit," and the freighters "Kemine" and "Murgap." Last year the ferry "Sovet Turkmenistany" "transported 2,800 passengers and 6,000 light and heavy vehicles over the plan."

AMU DARYA FREIGHTER DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 20 January 1982, page 1, carries a 1,000-word article by Vladimir Pu about the crew of the "Brest," a ship traveling the Amu Darya to the Afghan ports of Sherkhan and Khayraton. "The powerful ships headed for the Afghan ports of Sherkhan and Khayraton are loaded with various tools, construction materials and technical barges."

'FORMER BASMACHIS' SURRENDER IN SHIBERGAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 26 January 1982, page 3, carries a 150-word TASS dispatch relayed from BAKHTAR news agency of Afghanistan on the capture of "more than 20 former basmachis" who, on capture, submitted to the government and "announced their readiness to cooperate with the working people of Afghanistan." [Noted here because Shibergan is a predominantly Turkmen region; whether "basmachi" is to be taken as a "thief, brigand" or a remnant of Juneyud Khan's basmachi movement which had taken refuge in Afghanistan in the 1920's and early 1930's is not clear.]

KARAKUM CANAL BEING DEEPENED, WIDENED TO CASPIAN SEA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 January 1982, page 2, carries a 400-word article by S. Nuryev, bulldozer foreman of the "Zapadgidrostroy" administration of the "Kopetdagvodstroy" trust, on the current status of the construction of the Caspian branch of the Karakum Canal. "Of the four parts of our administration one of them is engaged in extending the canal excavation from 850 kilometers to 1,096 kilometers, and widening and deepening it. They are also doing preliminary work to build a number of water stations." He notes that his administration is "implementing the great work in extending the canal to the Caspian."

KARAKUM CANAL FIFTH LINK SECTOR DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 3 January 1982, page 2, carries a 1,000-word article by A. Charyev, senior scientific worker at the Institute of Deserts of the TSSR Academy of Sciences, on the consequences of the fifth link of the Karakum Canal. Giving an extensive historical overview of the region through which it will run in southwestern Turkmenistan which borders both the Caspian Sea and Iran, he notes that the region is intrinsically fertile, but has suffered from lack of water for the last few centuries. "With the completed construction of the Karakum Canal, 33-34 new sovkhozes will be opened." He also enumerates the various subtropical products which these sovkhozes should be able to produce.

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UZBEK SSR

SURKHANDARYA OBKOM CHIEF ON PURITY OF PARTY BANKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by Abdukhalik Karimov, first secretary of the Surkhandarya Obkom, entitled "Sacred Debt." The article focuses on the vanguard role of the party in achieving economic successes and the necessity of assuring that purity of party ranks is maintained through the process of recruiting new members. Karimov points out that Surkhandarya Oblast partkoms pay constant attention to the problem of party purity, and do not seek to recruit or retain communists who put personal over state interests, who pursue privileges, or who stain the name of communist. Karimov notes that during January-November 1981, a total of 1,234 new members were accepted into the party. Of these, 667 were workers, 233 were collective farmers, and 315 were economic specialists. Some 888 of the 1,234 had been tempered in the komsomol. Moreover, emphasis was placed on recruitment of women into the party ranks: 422 of the 1,234 new members were women. Karimov cites the CC CPSU Decree "On the work done by the Samarkand Oblast Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress that relate to increasing the vanguard role of communists and to developing their activism in social life," and stresses the relevance of its criticism of communists who do not skillfully organize work, publicize progressive experience, or show sufficient concern for their fellow men, and of partkoms who exhibit a "liberal" attitude toward communists who fail to behave properly. In the course of the article, Karimov cites a number of unacceptable actions, including graft, theft, eyewash, speculation, violation of womens' rights, slander, and the writing of anonymous letters about other communists.

KHOREZM OBKOM CHIEF PRESSES FOR MORE EFFECTIVE PARTY MEETINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Mad'yar Khudaybergenov, first secretary of the Khorezm Obkom, entitled "School for Tempering." The article focuses on the importance and most effective forms of party meetings in helping to assure the vanguard role of the party. Khudaybergenov cites the CC CPSU Decree "On the work done by the Samarkand Oblast Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress that relate to increasing the vanguard role of communists and to developing their activism in social life," and stresses the relevance of its provisions on the role of party meetings, the necessity to hold them consistently, to observe democratic principles, and to maintain observational control over the work of elected secretaries.

Khydaybergenov states that all 1,122 primary partorgs in Khorezm Oblast conduct work on the basis of a perspective plan, which means that issues are placed on an agenda so that communists will know and be able to prepare ahead of time for discussions at party meetings. Despite this perspective plan, some partorgs do not adequately prepare party meetings and do not devote sufficient attention to increasing the vanguard role of communists. Moreover, many partorgs are not effectively mobilizing communists for the struggle against violations of labor discipline and social order, alcoholism, theft of state property, and wastefulness. On the other hand, some partorgs have recently enjoyed more success in fighting speculation, bribery, favoritism and misuse of state property.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES UZBEK PARTKOMS' WORK WITH RAYON NEWSPAPERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 January 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "The Rayon Newspaper." The editorial begins with the observation that the 152 rayon newspapers presently being published in Uzbekistan enter every home and convey party policies to agricultural workers.

Among the themes that the rayon press emphasizes are those dealing with the intensification of cotton cultivation, the specialization of agricultural production on the basis of agroindustrial integration, the friendship and fraternity of Soviet peoples, the "Hammer and Sickle" union of workers and farmers, and the superiority of the socialist way of life. However, SOVET OZBEKISTONI's editorial office has been picking up warning signals that a number of rayon newspapers do not adequately deal with the tasks cited in the CC CPSU Decrees "On the further improvement of ideological and political indoctrination work" and "On the work of the Kashkadarya Oblast Party Committee in the area of increasing the role of mass information and propaganda in mobilizing workers to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." A number of rayon newspapers do not print enough materials on the radical changes that are taking place in the daily life, production and consciousness of the people. Coverage of socialist competition, scientific and technological achievements, and progressive experience is frequently shallow, empty or simplistic. While an effort is being made to retrain rayon journalists through republic courses and oblast seminars, party committees must also accept the responsibility of orienting these journalists toward dealing with "the great problems and tasks of the future" and showing initiative.

UZBEK FOOD INDUSTRY DEPUTIES INTRIGUE AGAINST MINISTER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 January 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,700-word article by Abdukarim Nabikhojayev [deputy chief editor of SOVET OZBEKISTONI] entitled "Operation 'X.'" The article is a "fictionalized" depiction of the actions of two deputy ministers of the UzSSR Ministry of the Food Industry: Abdupatakh Pulatov and Mamatkul Salamov. According to this account, Salamov had been sent by the Ministry to speed up construction of the Kasan Oil Extraction Plant so that it could start production on schedule. Pulatov was shortly thereafter assigned to assist in this task. The two deputies entered a conspiracy and composed an anonymous letter to send "over the head of the Minister" [Muninzhon Yuldashev] and bring about his downfall.

Pulatov gave the letter to a woman accomplice who typed it at the Yangiyul Oil Combine, in order to give the impression that it was sent by combine workers, and then dropped it in a street mailbox. The author of this article provides no clues as to the contents of this anonymous letter, but briefly sketches the backgrounds of the deputy ministers. Pulatov had been director of the Tashkent Oil Combine for 4 years, during which the Control and Revision Administration of the Ministry of the Food Industry had audited him four times and each time turned up major infractions and bookkeeping discrepancies. After the last audit, Pulatov was ordered to repay an illegal 664 ruble loan from the combine by the Ministry. From the minute he was appointed deputy minister [14 Aug 81] he had his eyes on the minister's chair. As for Salamov, he too coveted the minister's chair, and figured that it would be easy to get rid of Pulatov after the two of them brought about the minister's downfall. The author does not give the name of the third member of "Operation 'X,'" because this woman wrote a second letter to which she signed her name and in which she revealed the plot. When this letter reached the proper authorities, the two deputy ministers were removed from their positions. The author of the article asserts that the deputies were motivated by increasing criticism of their work at ministry meetings and by various party and government officials, which led to feelings of anger and victimization and to acts bordering on sabotage. Nabikhojayev concludes with the speculation that the two deputies may have been responsible for the general deterioration of the ministry's work over the last 2 years, during which SOVET OZBEKISTONI received more than 30 complaints and anonymous letters.

UZBEK SHEPHERDS CALL FOR INCREASING HERDS, DECREASING SLAUGHTER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 January 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word article by Norboy Ergashev, Hero of Socialist Labor and chief shepherd of "Ghozghon" Sovkhoz in Nurata Rayon of Samarkand Oblast, Choli Khojaqulov, delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress and chief shepherd of Sovkhoz imeni Lenin, and Fayzikhon Qonusov, deputy to the SS UzSSR and chief shepherd of "Qizilcha" Sovkhoz, entitled "Female Lambs Should Grow!" The article deals with sheep raising in Nurata Rayon, which, during 1981, delivered 3,255 tons of meat to the state, increased wool production by 25 percent, overfulfilled its milk plan, and brought 158,000 karakul pelts to preparation points. On the basis of the successful experience of preparation points. On the basis of the successful experience of several sovkhozes in the rayon, the shepherds urge that farms aim for creating two large herds from every existing herd.

UZBEK BIOLOGISTS PROMOTE 'ARTIFICIAL' PASTURES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by Dr of Biology P. Zokirov and Candidate of Biology Q. Khojimatov entitled "Pastures With Abundant Grasses on the Barren Hills." The authors point out that the Uzbek SSR has close to 30 million ha of pasture land, including 24 million ha in the steppes, 2 million ha in the high mountains, and 4 million ha on the dry and barren hill slopes. The steppe and barren hill country can no longer support the enlarging herds, a situation whose seriousness is especially felt in the Fergana Valley, the Keles Steppe in Tashkent Oblast and neighboring Kazakhstan, and in the Nurata Foothills of Samarkand Oblast. Now, a group of scholars at the Botannical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the UzSSR, led by Academician J. Saidov, have created a system for establishing feed pastures in the bogara land [where unirrigated spring crops are grown] of the barren hill country, which involves cultivating forage grasses that are resistant to aridity and cold. Some 200 natural grasses have been tested so far, and the system has been experimented with on 7,000 ha with good results. Initial costs for these "artificial" pastures are 50-55 rubles per hectare.

UZBEK WRITER PLEADS FOR NATIVE OVER EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK BREEDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 8 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by Nusrat Rahmatov entitled "On Horses and Breeds." Much of this article pleads the case for preservation of the karabair breed of horse that is native to the Turkestan region. Appealing to national pride, the author writes: "It should frighten us that the breeds which our ancestors bred for centuries might become extinct in 30-40 years." The author then turns to arguments based on the experiences of livestock breeders with European breeds of cattle, sheep and chickens, claiming that local breeds provide superior products and are fully acclimated to local conditions.

BUKHARA PUMPING STATION TO TEST SIBERIAN RIVER DIVERSION UNITS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 January 1982 carries on page 1 a 700-word article by correspondent H. Qodirov entitled "Born." The article contains the information that a pumping station has begun construction at Tudakul,just east of the city of Bukhara. When completed, it will be more powerful than the "Khamza-2" pumping station, which is considered the largest in Bukhara, and will be one of the most powerful in Uzbekistan. It will house five pumps presently being built at "Uralgidromash" Plant: "As a matter of fact, these units are the same as those designated for installation at the machine canals that will divert Siberian River waters to Central Asia and Kazakhstan--they will receive their first test at the Tudakul waterworks." The Tudakul pumping station is designed to lift 50 cubic meters water per second to a height of 70 meters and to make it possible to reclaim 180,000 hectares of land in the Urtachul, Malikchul and Shurkul steppe areas. Project allocations include 50 million ruble capital investment, 12,000 tons metal, and 100,000 tons reinforced concrete. A small city for workers and employees will be built at the site, where presently the 3d mobile mechanized column of the "Uzspetsvodmekhanizatsiya" administration is working three shifts in order to clear the foundation area of 3 million cubic meters of earth.

BUKHARA HYDROELECTRIC STATION LAUNCHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 19 January 1982 carries on page 1 a very brief report from UzTAG entitled "Large Hydroelectric Station," which states: "A large hydroelectric station has started working in the Tudakul Depression in the Kyzylkum in Bukhara Oblast. With its help, plentiful water is being released into the fields. Now, more than 2 billion cubic meters have been collected in this natural basin. The water collected here is sufficient to irrigate 150,000 hectares of land in the Central Steppe and, generally, in the Bukhara Valley."

ARAL SEA ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by special correspondent Nomoz Sa"dullayev entitled "The Aral, Man, and the World." The correspondent touches on a variety of environmental problems that vex fishermen in the Aral Sea, basing his remarks on an interview with Bibijamal Asanova, a worker at the Muynak Fish Cannery. While it seems that fishermen enjoy good living conditions, they are perpetually short of fruit and vegetable produce because the saline land around the Aral will not support their cultivation. The correspondent points out that the Hungry Steppe land was desalinated, and that irrigation specialists from Uzbekistan are presently carrying out this task in the Kuban, the Nonchernozem, and even in foreign countries: "Why hasn't this been done here?" Another problem is that in recent years more than 10 million ha of smaller lakes have dried up around the Aral. Finally, the correspondent recalls reading that scientists propose a collector system for subsoil waters flowing away from reclaimed lands which could be channeled through these lands to irrigate them and then diverted into the Amudarya and Syrdarya Rivers, but he pessimistically wonders whether "this used water would help the Aral Sea on time?"

UZBEK ACADEMICIAN PROPOSES NEW CROP ROTATION TECHNOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 January 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by N. Muhammadjonov, academician of the (UzSSR), Academy of Sciences, entitled "The Land Is Our Wealth." Muhammadjonov begins this article with a reproachful review of figures that indicate under-use of cultivatable land in Uzbekistan, and argues that present crop rotation methods are not scientifically based systems, do not make intensive use of irrigated lands, and cannot support the fight against cotton wilt. He then outlines a newly developed intensive technology for growing feed and cotton crops that is being advocated by the Experimental Plant Biology Institute of the (UzSSR) Academy of Sciences. This technology calls for rotating throughout the year cereals, legumes and other feed crops on rotation fields according to the scheme 3:6, 3:7, 3:8 [3 years feed crops and 6-8 years cotton crops] which can be applied in two basic variants depending on local requirements and soil. Under the first variant, fields are cleared of cotton plants, fertilized, plowed, and sown with rape [Brassicus Napus] or a mixture of rye and rape in January-February, harvested in April, sown with corn, which is harvested and cleared at end of August, when a mixture of alfalfa and rye is sown, with a first cutting of the rye in November-December. The rye can be cut again in April of the second year, and so on for eight or nine cuttings until summer of the third year. The alfalfa or rye is plowed under after its been cut two or three times in June or early July of the third year, and corn and soya beans or kidney beans are sown in alternate or mixed rows. When these are harvested, the field is prepared and perko is sown. After this is harvested in March-April, cotton is planted for the next 6-8 years according to whichever rotation scheme is used. After the 5th or 6th year, rotation with oats, rye, perko or the like is recommended. Under the second variant, a mixture of alfalfa and sorghum is planted in early spring of the first year, and is mown in early summer for silage. In autumn of the first year, throughout the second year, and until early summer of the third year, alfalfa and sorghum are planted again and again in rotation with oats and rye. Then the cotton crop is planted. The first variant is suitable for well-irrigated and cultivated fields, while the second variant is suitable for less well-cultivated or saline fields. This new technology will produce eight or nine crops of six kinds of cereals and legumes in 3 years. Introduction of this scheme will double feed grains and be effective against wilt. Muhammadjonov concludes this article with the reminder that the most important principle underlying the new technology is putting a halt to the harmful practice of successive plantings of the same crop on the same field.

UZBEKISTANIS WORKING IN VLADIMIR OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by correspondent J. Kholqosimov entitled "The Sound of Hearts in Unison." The article consists of three brief interviews conducted by telephone with figures in the Nonchernozem zone, including one with M. Polatov, manager of the "Uzvladimirvodstroy" Trust. Polatov expresses gratitude for the constant help provided by "the great Russian people" during Uzbekistan's difficult times, and states that organizations of the UzSSR State Committee for Construction of Water Resources situated in Samarkand, Andizhan, Fergana and Tashkent Oblasts have in return answered the call to reclaim lands in Vladimir Oblast of the Nonchernozem. Uzbekistanis are presently building the Sovkhoz imeni Arsikhovskiy, which will be a modern livestock complex, while the 11th Five-Year Plan calls for them to reclaim 13,000 ha of land and do 46 million rubles worth of contract work. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Professor A. Ortiqov entitled "Life-Giving Force." The article is devoted to the theme of friendship of peoples and includes among its examples remarks on Uzbekistanis who fulfill their internationalist obligations by working in the Nonchernozem zone. Ortyqov states that a detachment of 300 Uzbek land reclamators set off for work in Vladimir Oblast on 16 September 1982.

UZBEK ECONOMIST DISCUSSES URBAN, RURAL LABOR FORCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by economist P. Rohatov entitled "On the Path of Prosperity." Rohatov observes that as mechanization of agriculture spreads, the number of rural workers engaged in the social economy decreases. He states that a kolkhoz worker presently averages 150-200 work days a year, while the major part of the rural work force engages in private plots and domestic work. Moreover, as the rural labor force gets larger, the urban labor force falls increasingly short of requirements for manning new enterprises. The industrial growth experienced by Uzbekistan's cities after the war was accompanied by sufficient demographic growth to justify the expansion of major cities. Rohatov feels that current economic, sociological, demographic and administrative problems in urban areas force planners to consider limiting the growth of large cities while making a serious effort to fully utilize the labor force already in the cities. He cites as an example the fact that 6 to 10 percent of the population, the majority of which are women, in Tashkent City have not entered "useful social work," a situation that may be worse in cities such as Namangan, Andizhan, Bukhara and Samarkand. He calls on internal affairs organs and the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems to involve themselves with the task of drawing women into various urban labor sectors. For example, men presently form 70 to 75 percent of urban trade workers, 80 to 85 percent of food workers, and 60 percent of consumer service workers. Turning to the surplus rural labor force, Rohatov observes that the number of auxiliary enterprises in rural areas that engage rural labor and produce consumer goods are too few in number. He traces the cause of this to agricultural organs that do not participate in the solution of problems of constructing enterprises and workshops on farms and to the noninvolvement of consumer societies and trade organs in this work. Rohatov proposes that state and cooperative trade organizations compile a list of what goods could be produced on which farms at what costs and sale prices. Acknowledging that the establishment of such auxiliary enterprises on state and collective farms depends on the existence and skills of specialists on these farms, Rohatov concludes by calling on the UzSSR State Planning Committee, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education to devote consideration to these problems and to provide methodological direction.

UZBEK CONSTRUCTION OFFICIAL URGES MORE PLAN APPRAISALS BY EXPERTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by H. Nosirov, deputy chairman of the UzSSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, entitled "Construction Work Begins With Plan Drafting." Nosirov begins this article with the remark that the production potential of the Soviet Union is basically accelerated through introduction of the newest technical advances, and these must be incorporated into plans at the drafting stage. Ministries, agencies, and executive committees of local soviets must raise the productivity and skills of their departments of experts. During 1976-1980, the State Committees for Construction Affairs of the Central Asian, Kazakhstan and Transcaucasus republics reviewed 5,700 plan drafts submitted for expert appraisal. Of this total, 1,513 were submitted by the Uzbek SSR for 2.5 billion rubles worth of construction. Over the last 15 years, expert appraisers have been able to trim costs, materials and resource expenditures from these plans. At the same time, the board of experts of the State Committee has had to return for major revision 42 percent of the plan drafts submitted to it over the last 15 years. After citing examples of both inferior and superior plan drafts, Nosirov stresses that it is the technical and economic aspects of plans that must be improved. To accomplish this, he considers it necessary to expand the role of expert appraisals and increase assistance to them at the drafting stage of plans. At the same time, the skill level of experts must be raised. He concludes the article by singling out as an example of inferior work the engineering experts at the Main Administration for Capital Construction of the Tashkent Gorispolkom who "were they to try a hundred times, could not get one of their plans past appraisal."

FINISHED CONSTRUCTION GIVEN PRIORITY IN 1982 UZBEKISTAN PLAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 January 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "The Builder Is a Creator." The editorial notes that one of the features of the 11th Five-Year Plan is a decrease in growth of capital investment and an increase in putting fixed capital to work. The 1982 plan especially gives priority to completion of unfinished construction projects and utilization of existing material and labor resources, and calls for a 7 percent reduction of unfinished construction. The editorial specifies certain provisions of the 1982 plan for construction. Capital investment will rise 117 million rubles over 1981 to 5.5 billion rubles in 1982, 78 percent of which is designated for building production forces and reconstructing and reoutfitting existing enterprises. Development of the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy industries will increase by 1.4 times, and of the gas industry by 1.5 times. The sum of 300 million rubles will go to increase production of consumer goods which is one-fifth of the total capital investment for industry. In the agricultural sector, 96,000 hectares of newly irrigated land will be made available, 80,000 ha of already irrigated land will be reclaimed, 60,000 ha of cultivatable land will be leveled, and 300,000 ha of pastureland will receive water supplies. The editorial warns that this plan cannot be fulfilled without an increase in productivity and greater economizing of all resources. In conclusion, the editorial states that a new economic management mechanism, whereby greater value will be placed on completion of construction projects than to volume of construction work, will be introduced beginning with 1982.

LARGE PHOSPHORUS DEPOSITS LOCATED IN KARAKALPAKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 January 1982 carries on page 4 a 200-word report from UzTAG entitled "Phosphorous Deposits." The report states that scholars of the Karakalpak ASSR Filial of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics imeni Abdullayev of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR have determined that more than 20 phosphorus deposits exist on the territory of Karakalpakistan, including a strip of nearly 200 kilometers of phosphorite rocks in Kaplankir. According to their estimates, more than 100 million tons of phosphorus reserves exist in the KKASSR. With a supply of transport, power and sufficient labor forces, the necessary economic base for excavation of these deposits on an industrial scale would be created. This would make it possible to supply farmers of the KKASSR and Khorezm Oblast, as well as of contiguous areas of Turkmenistan, with phosphorus.

UZBEK GEOLOGIST IRKED AT LACK OF DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 January 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by I. Hamroboyev, director of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics imeni Abdullayev of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR, entitled "The Complete Program Is a Powerful Instrument." The author of this article claims that Uzbekistan is a region rich in both metallic and nonmetallic minerals which are not being exploited. As an example, he cites rich deposits of clay, and notes that nonetheless Uzbekistan imports various clay products, such as whitening powders, from Georgia and Azerbaydzhan, though even such imports do not meet demands. He then remarks that only after many years of effort by republic scholars and geologists did the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry decide to construct the Kuytash wollastonite mine. However, he points out that no word has been received about when actual construction of this mine, which was scheduled to start producing 5,000 tons of wollastonite annually, would begin. As another example of his thesis, Hamroboyev cites deposits of several billion tons of table salt that have been located and studied in areas bordering on Turkmenistan and Tadzhikistan even while the Uzbek SSR imports table salt from Solikamsk in the Urals and from Armenia and Kazakhstan. Hamroboyev states that the location, study and exploitation of minerals is a task that must be carried out on the basis of a complete program, and that the formulation of such a program has recently begun with the help of the Central Committee CPUz, Council of Ministers UzSSR, and Academy of Sciences UzSSR. He concludes the article by noting that the plan has reached the stage where a decision has been made authorizing the "Samarkandgeologiya" Union of the UzSSR Ministry of Geology to carry out the task of locating, studying and evaluating deposits of various precious metals during the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans.

FIRST ISSUE OF NEW UZBEK WRITERS JOURNAL FEATURED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 22 January 1982 carries on page 5 a full-page spread featuring the first issue of the new Uzbek language journal for young writers named YOSHLIK [YOUTH] which appeared in January 1982. Contents of the first issue include excerpts from Brezhnev's "Memoirs," a humor and satire section, an interview with a prominent Uzbek educator, and the following three works: 1) a poem by Halima Khudoyberdiyeva dedicated to Uzbek youths who perished in the war; 2) a long story by Khayriddin Sultonov entitled "The Shores of Happiness" and set in the 15th century; and 3) a sketch of Sharof Ubaydullayev entitled "Aydin's Example."

UZBEK TRADE UNION COMMISSION CONCERNED WITH WOMEN'S HEALTH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 200-word unsigned report under the "Trade Union Life" rubric entitled "concern for Mothers and Children." The report states that the Interagency Commission for Protection of Mothers and Children operating under the Republic Council of Uzbekistan Trade Unions coordinates activities in the areas of protection of working women and improvement of their working conditions and health care. The commission looks at problems like medical service, food, childrens' health care, organization of vacations, expansion of variety of goods, and improvement of trade service. It especially focuses on the work of sanitoriums and dispensaries where workers receive treatment without leaving the job. Presently, there are 91 such health facilities in Uzbekistan which treated more than 86,000 workers, including 30,000 women, during 1981.

UZBEK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS ATHEISM SEMINAR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 January 1982 carries on page 1 a 100-word report from UzTAG entitled "Seminar for Atheism Lecturers." The report states that the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR has opened a seminar for lecturers on atheism devoted to further improving the forms and methods of atheistic propaganda. Academician E. Yu. Yusupov, president of the Academy of Sciences, gave the first lecture of the seminar entitled "Islam and the Modern Ideological and Political Struggle."

NEW UZBEK SSR ATLAS PREVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by A. Hisomov, vice-president of the UzSSR Geographical Society, entitled "Atlas of the Uzbek SSR." The article announces that scholars and cartographers of the Geography Department of Tashkent State University, the Geography Section of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR, and the UzSSR Ministry of Education, have completed work on an atlas of the Uzbek SSR. The work will contain 37 maps, which have been drawn at a scale 2-4 times larger than usual, are extremely clear, easy to use, and informative, and incorporate data current as of 1979. The atlas will be composed of several sections. One section deals with physical nature, and includes a map on conservation of species. Another section deals with demography, and has maps containing city and nationality population figures. Another section deals with the economy, and includes maps of irrigation systems. There are also sections with educational and cultural institution maps, historical maps, a street map for Tashkent and tourist maps, and maps of basic construction works in Uzbekistan during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

MACHINE TRANSLATION LAB OPENED AT SAMARKAND UNIVERSITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by correspondent A. Dilmurodov entitled "The Machine Does the Translation." Dilmurodov reports that the Linguistic Engineering Laboratory under the Department of Foreign Languages at Samarkand State University was opened a year ago through the initiative of Candidate of Philology Hamdam Orziqulov. Having worked in the area of translation of foreign languages for many years, Orziqulov became intrigued with the potential of machine translation. Professor R.G. Piotrovskiy, director of the Linguistic Engineering Laboratory of Leningrad Pedinstitute, familiarized Orziqulov with the topic and provided him a great deal of information. Following correspondence with many computer centers, Orziqulov signed a 4-year 100,000 ruble contract with the computer production plant in Kazan. He then organized a group of Samarkand linguists who were assigned the task of creating a technical system and literature for translation from English into Russian. In a future phase, this group will prepare a dictionary for a microcomputer to be used in a tourist center to dispense information. The Samarkand linguists have also prepared the initial steps of a French-Russian vocabulary and dialog for a computer. The article notes that the Samarkand machine translation laboratory is the only one of its kind in Central Asia.

UZBEK ESSAY SERIES DEVOTED TO 60 YEARS OF USSR, NATIONALITY TOPICS

[Editorial Report] Under the rubric "60 USSR," SOVET OZBEKISTONI has begun to publish essays by prominent Uzbek scholars dealing with various aspects of the formation of the USSR, nationality policy, and the theme of friendship of peoples. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word essay by Docent and Candidate of Law K. Komilov entitled "The USSR: A Great Fraternal Family." Komilov begins this essay with the remark that a new historical entity came into existence under conditions of developed socialism, one based on mutual rapproachement of all classes and social groups, equality of nationalities and subnationalities, and fraternal cooperation. The sense of belonging to a fraternal family took root during the period of construction of the socialist society, and today is expressed in the fact that the Homeland of all nationalities is the USSR, the goal of all nationalities is the construction of communism, and the ideology of all nationalities is Marxism-Leninism. Komilov cites as an example of nationality participation in the management of the Soviet state, the fact that 60 nationalities are represented as deputies to the Supreme Soviet USSR. In the case of Uzbekistan, 48 nationalities are represented among the 101,979 deputies elected to local soviets, a figure that includes 37,274 workers and 33,260 farmers (of which, 4,902 are women). In the remainder of the essay, Komilov comments on the unprecedented changes that have taken place in Uzbekistan during the Soviet regime: "Today, Soviet Uzbekistan is an industrial-agrarian republic which has a powerful and modern industry...and a multibranched agriculture." Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI 16 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word essay by Professor A. Ortiqov entitled "Life-Giving Force." Ortiqov begins this essay with the observation that the nationality question has been completely resolved in the USSR. He proceeds to discuss cases that demonstrate the friendship of Soviet peoples, including Uzbekistanis helping to reclaim land in the Nonchernozem Zone, the rebuilding of Tashkent after the 1966 earthquake, the study of the Russian language, the Days of Uzbek Literature and Art held in Tajikistan in 1981, and the fulfillment of their internationalist obligations by thousands of Uzbek specialists working in Afghanistan, Algeria, Tunisia, Cuba, India, Ethiopia, Ghana, Angola, Syria, and the Yemen. He concludes: "Our beloved party has nurtured us like a mother, and cared for us like a father.' Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI 21 January 1982 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word essay by A. A"zamkhojayev, corresponding member of the AS UzSSR, entitled "V.I. Lenin: Organizer of the USSR." This essay focuses on the leading role of Lenin in the formation of the USSR and the drafting of the first Constitution. The essay is informational in character. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI 13 January 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word essay by Yakhyo Tokhtayev entitled "The Warmth of the Taiga." Tokhtayev devotes this essay to the formation and economic development of the Komi ASSR, and bases his description of the Komi country on his visit to the capital Siktivkar. Most of his remarks are focused on the lumber, coal, gas and other resources of the autonomous republic.

PROXIMITY OF UZBEK AND TAJIK LANGUAGES STRESSED BY UZBEK LINGUIST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 29 January 1982 carries on page 5 a 1,700-word article by Sultonmurod Olimov entitled "Translation Possibilities and the Translator." This article appears in connection with an upcoming roundtable of the Uzbek and Tajik Writers Unions to be held in Samarkand to discuss translation problems. Olimov bases his remarks on a translation of a work of Navai, founder of Classical Uzbek literature, made by Muhiddin Aminzoda from Uzbek into Tajiki. Olimov observes that the task of translating classical Uzbek poetry into Tajiki differs in principle from that of translating Soviet Uzbek poetry, because classical Uzbek poetry is fundamentally closer to modern Tajik poetry due to their common use of the classical aruz-poetic meter. Comparison of translations of Navai into Russian, Tajiki, Azerbaijani and Kirgiz shows that Tajiki presents the greatest possibilities for translation. One can translate couplet by couplet instead of through free verse, because one can substitute word equivalents within the lines.

In fact, 69 out of every 100 words in Aminzoda's translation of Navai are the same. Such translations are not possible in a language like Russian, where one must employ a different principle of translation according to which the meaning of the Uzbek text is translated and then artistically recomposed in Russian. Olimov concludes the article with the advice that Russian translators of Uzbek works should be closely aided by Uzbeks.

UZBEKISTAN SHIPS COTTON TO POLAND

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 31 January 1982 carries on page 1 a very brief unsigned report under the "Good News" rubric that states: "Cotton processing enterprises in Kashkadarya Oblast have sent 600 tons of cotton fiber to the Polish People's Republic. An even greater volume of this raw material is being prepared for shipment to Cuba. This year [1981], cotton ginners of Kashkadarya Oblast have sent 5,000 tons more than last year of the valuable textile raw material to fraternal socialist countries."

AFGHAN MEETING ON FOUNDER OF UZBEK LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 22 January 1982 carries on page 7 a 200-word report by A. Abduazizov entitled "Devoted to the Great Poet." The report states that a seminar devoted to the study of Navai was held at Kabul University on 21 December 1981. Saidiy, rector of Kabul University, gave the opening talk on "the great humanist and singer of the friendship of peoples," followed by Dr Vohidiy, senior scientific worker in the Language and Literature Section of the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences, speaking on tasks facing Navai studies, and by Dr Siddiqiy, speaking on historical aspects of Navai's era. A letter from Babrak Karmal calling on scholars to carry out the new tasks connected with Navai studies was read to conference participants. The report also states that a collection of articles about Navai, samples of his writings, and newspaper and journal materials, has been printed in Dari and Pashtu languages, while a translation of Navai's treatise [on the beauties of the Turkic language] MUHAKAMATU'L-LUGATAYN is being prepared.

FILMING OF UZBEK DOCUMENTARY ON AFGHANISTAN REVOLUTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 8 January 1982 carries on page 6 a 1,000-word article by Hasan Qudratillayev entitled "Names in the Credits." The article makes the point that many people are involved in the shooting of a film, and illustrates the point by describing the hazards faced by cameramen during the filming of "Afghanistan: The Revolution Continues," directed by Malik Qayumov, and winner of the USSR State Prize in 1981. The author had been a member of a group of Soviet specialists working alongside Afghans on the "Sarde" project near Ghazna, when these cameramen first came to film the mowing of the wheat in September 1979. Having done so, they returned to Kabul and then reappeared 10 days later because Qayumov was not satisfied with the footage. Quadratillayev stresses that their work was carried out under precarious circumstances. Later on, the group of Soviet workers again met one of the cameramen, Turdi Nodirov, at their hotel in Kabul. Nodirov told them that Qayumov had just sent the film crew back to the same locality to shoot film of the peasant woman who is one of the central figures in the documentary. They had done so despite their promise to the woman not to return again. It seems that local counterrevolutionary elements had come to the woman after their previous filming and told her that if she let the infidels (kafir) take her picture again they would kill her. The crew were nonetheless permitted to film her "while the whole countryside was in insurrection" and were able to get excellent footage of the woman who, in the author's opinion, epitomizes the new person in Afghanistan and the basis of its hope for the future.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR KEY TO ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, SAYS UZBEK COMMENTATOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 1 January 1982 carries on page 7 a 700-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric entitled "Old Problems in the New Year." This commentary touches on recurrent international issues, such as peace, promoted by the Soviet Union, and aggression, promoted by militaristic and imperialistic circles of the United States, and conflicts in Afghanistan and Iran. The commentator states that the radical changes taking place in Afghanistan have all been initiated with appreciation for the historical customs and traditions of the Afghan people, which in turn increases their trust in the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party. Shohismoilov begins his comments on Iran with the statement "The Islamic revolution in Iran is continuing." However, he notes, since the regime of the detested Shah was toppled, presidential elections have been held three times, and fights are always breaking out in many provinces. The war with Iraq continues to aggravate the situation, and Shohismoilov feels that it is in the best interests of both peoples to put an end to it. He concludes that while Iran's leaders face many problems, "the future fate of the Iranian Islamic revolution depends on the successful solution to this problem."

CSO: 1830/347

END

JPRS 80974

3 June 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

No. 1260

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JPRS 80974

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USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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TAJIK FIRST SECRETARY RASULOV DIES

Announcement of Death

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 1

[Official announcement and funeral arrangements for the death of Dzhabar Rasulov, First Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party]

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers with profound grief announce that on 4 April 1982, at an age of 68, Dzhabar Rasulov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party and Hero of Socialist Labor, died suddenly.

CPSU Central Committee   Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet   USSR Council of Ministers

From the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party [TCP], the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet and the Tajik Council of Ministers

The TCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet and the Tajik Council of Ministers with profound grief inform the communists and workers of the republic that on 4 April 1982, Dzhabar Rasulov, outstanding organizer of party and soviet construction in Tajikistan, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, First Secretary of the TCP Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor died suddenly.

Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party   Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet   Tajik Council of Ministers

On 4 April 1982, at the age of 68, the prominent party and state leader of Tajikistan, the member of the CPSU Central Committee, the Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the First Secretary of the TCP Central Committee, Hero of Socialist Labor Dzhabar Rasulov, died suddenly.

D. Rasulov was born on 10 July 1913 in the town of Leninabad in a worker family. He was a member of the CPSU since 1939. He started his labor activity in 1934 after completing the Central Asian Cotton Institute. He worked as an agronomist of an agricultural station and then administration chief and deputy people's commissar for agriculture of Tajikistan. In 1941-1945, D. Rasulov was the representative of the USSR People's Commissariat for Procurement in Tajikistan. In subsequent years, he worked as the people's commissar of agriculture and later the people's commissar for industrial crops of Tajikistan.

In 1946, D. Rasulov was appointed chairman of the Tajik Council of Ministers. From 1955 he worked as the USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the Secretary of the TCP Central Committee and the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the USSR to the Republic of Togo. From 1961 until the last days of his life, D. Rasulov held the post of First Secretary of the TCP Central Committee.

In all responsible areas of party and state activity, D. Rasulov showed dedication to the cause of communism, steadfastness in carrying out the party line and true internationalism. With his inherent industriousness, great sense of responsibility and profound knowledge of life, he was concerned with the fundamental questions of the economy and culture and made a major contribution to the development of cotton raising and other sectors of the Tajik economy. With his high ideological loyalty, humility and sensitive and attentive attitude toward people, he won profound respect and authority among the communists and all the workers of the republic.

At the 19th CPSU Congress, D. Rasulov was elected a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and at the 22d and subsequent congresses, a member of the CPSU Central Committee. He was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a deputy of the Tajik Supreme Soviet from the 2d through the 10th sittings.

For great contributions to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, Dzhabar Rasulov was awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor. He had received nine Orders of Lenin, the orders of October Revolution, the Patriotic War Second Degree, three orders of the Red Banner and many medals.

The vivid memory of Dzhabar Rasulov, the loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will always remain in our hearts.

[Signatures] L. I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, M. S. Gorbachev, V. V. Grishin, A. A. Gromyko, A. P. Kirilenko, D. A. Kunayev, A. Ya. Pel'she, G. V. Romanov, N. A. Tikhonov, D. F. Ustinov, K. U. Chernenko, V. V. Shcherbitskiy, G. A. Aliyev, P. N. Demichev, T. Ya. Kiselev, V. V. Kuznetsov, B. N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, M. S. Solomentsev, E. A. Shevardnadze, I. V. Kapitonov, V. I. Dolgikh, M. V. Zimyanin, K. V. Rusakov, M. P. Georgadze, M. G. Gapurov, T. Usubaliyev, M. Babayev, G. B. Bobosadykova, A. Dadabayev, I. F. Dedov, L. Karmyshev, R. Nabiyev, Ye. I. Perventsev, Yu. I. Polukarov, A. Khaydarov and M. Kholov.

On 4 April 1982, Dzhabar Rasulov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the TCP Central Committee, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Tajik Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, died suddenly. So ended the life of a man to whose name is linked the founding and development of the republic in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, the flourishing of its economy, science and culture. Dzhabar Rasulov was born on 10 July 1913 in a worker family. He started his labor activity in 1934 as a cotton agronomist after completing the Central Asian Cotton

Institute. His unusual abilities and professional training quickly moved him among the leading workers. In the prewar years he moved from a regular specialist to the position of Tajik Deputy People's Commissar for Agriculture.

In 1941-1945, D. Rasulov worked as the representative of the USSR People's Commissariat of Procurement for Tajikistan. Later he directed the republic people's commissariats of agriculture and industrial crops. In taking a direct part in the socialist transformation of agriculture and other sectors of the economy, he made great efforts for the industrial development of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, particularly for cotton raising.

For many years D. Rasulov directed the republic government and from 1955 through 1958 was the USSR deputy minister of agriculture. He was later elected the secretary of the TCP Central Committee and for a certain time was the Soviet ambassador to the Republic of Togo.

Starting in 1961, D. Rasulov continuously worked as the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee. It was precisely in the high position of leader of the republic party organization that his outstanding qualities as the organizer and indoctrinator of the masses were fully apparent.

All his ebullient life was closely tied to the Leninist party in whose ranks he served since 1939. In all areas of party and state construction, D. Rasulov showed initiative and creativity, purposefulness and tenacity in carrying out the plans for the republic's economic and social development. Linked to his name are the development of the Vakhsha Valley, the virgin lands of Dal'verin, the building of large irrigation systems and livestock complexes as well as the creation of the Southern Tadzhik Territorial-Production Complex [TPK] and its heart the Nurek GES.

Being a consistent internationalist, D. Rasulov did a great deal to strengthen the friendship among the peoples of our nation and for broadening the economic and cultural ties of Tajikistan and the other republics, krays and oblasts of the nation. He was constantly in the thick of the masses and knew their life and needs well. The well being of the people and the solving of major social problems were his constant concern.

At the 19th CPSU Congress, D. Rasulov was elected a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and at the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU congresses was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee. D. Rasulov was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 2d-10th sittings and a deputy to the Tajik Supreme Soviet for a number of sittings.

By his indefatigable and fruitful activities in the responsible party post, by his unstinting labor and remarkable human qualities, D. Rasulov won profound respect and authority among the communists and all workers. The motherland highly regarded his accomplishments for the party, state and our people. He was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and had received nine orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, three orders of the Red Banner, the Order of the Patriotic War Second Degree and five medals.

The vivid image of Dzhabar Rasulov, loyal son of the Communist Party and Soviet People, will always remain in our hearts.

[Signatures] M. B. Babayev, G. B. Bobosadykova, A. D. Dadabayev, I. F. Dedov, L. K. Karmyshev, R. N. Nabiyev, Ye. I. Perventsev, Yu. I. Polukarov, A. Kh. Khaydarov, M. Kh. Kholov, V. Ye. Novichkov, Sh. M. Sultanov, Yu. A. Shakarimov, V. M. Arkhipov, M. Asimov, A. Babayev, R. Gafurov, R. M. Grishina, V. S. Donskov, N. Zaripova, G. A. Zgerskiy, M. Kanoatov, A. Kakharov, G. V. Koshlakov, I. A. Kuznetsov, I. Kurbanov, S. Kurbanov, A. A. Lysenko, A. N. Maksumov, K. Makhkamov, M. Makhmadaliyev, G. Pallayev, I. Rakhimova, M. Rakhmatov, A. Rakhmonov, V. A. Sayko, A. Samatov, M. D. Tashmukhamedov, A. Khisamutdinov, R. Khodzhiyev, P. I. Chepenko, R. Yu. Yusufbekov and D. T. Yazov.

From the Central Committee of the TCP, the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet and Tajik Council of Ministers

The TCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet and the Tajik Council of Ministers have decreed:

For organizing the funeral of Hero of Socialist Labor, Dzhabar Rasulov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and First Secretary of the TCP Central Committee, to establish a governmental commission consisting of M. Kh. Kholov (chairman), R. N. Nabiyev, Yu. I. Polukarov, M. B. Babayev, G. B. Bobosadykova, A. D. Dadabayev, I. F. Dedov, L. K. Karmyshev, Ye. I. Perventsev, A. Kh. Khaydarov, V. Ye. Novichkov, Sh. M. Sultanov, Yu. A. Shakarimov, I. Kurbanov and V. M. Arkhipov.

From the Governmental Commission on Organizing the Funeral of Hero of Socialist Labor Dzhabar Rasulov, Member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and First Secretary of the TCP Central Committee

The coffin with the body of Dzhabar Rasulov will be on view in the Great Hall of the TCP Central Committee.

For those wishing to bid farewell to the deceased, the hall will be open on 6 April from 1000 to 1900 hours and on 7 April from 1000 to 1300 hours.

The funeral will be held on 7 April at 1500 hours in the Park imeni Ayni.

Medical Statement on the Death of Dzhabar Rasulov

Dzhabar Rasulov for an extended time suffered from ischemic heart disease, atherosclerosis of the aorta and coronary vessels, atherosclerotic cardiosclerosis and diabetes.

On 3 April 1982, a myocardial infarction developed, acutely complicated by cardiogenic shock.

Death occurred from the growing cardiovascular insufficiency.

[Signatures] I. A. Sazhenin, Tajik minister of public health, A. Ya. Aripov, professor; A. P. Golikov, professor; M. B. Zukhurov, chief physician of the Republic Hospital No 4; Z. Ya. Rakhimov, attending physician; R. I. Savina, professor.

Funeral Eulogies

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Funeral of Dzhabar Rasulov]

[Text] The workers of Tajikistan on 7 April escorted Dzhabar Rasulov on his last journey. Rasulov was an outstanding organizer of party and soviet construction in the republic, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the TCP Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor.

For the second day the mourning procession has continued as the workers, bowing their heads, pass in front of the coffin of Dzhabar Rasulov set up on a base among wreaths and flowers in the Great Hall of the TCP Central Committee. Homage was paid to the memory of the remarkable son of the party and people by the workers of Dushanbe, representatives of the worker collectives of all the oblasts and rayons of Tajikistan and representatives from the fraternal republics of the nation.

At 1300 hours, entry into the hall was stopped. Remaining around the casket were members of the governmental commission to organize the funeral, relatives and close friends and co-workers of Dzhabar Rasulov. There were the last minutes of farewell.

To the sounds of a funeral dirge, the casket with the body of Dzhabar Rasulov was carried out of the hall and placed on a gun carriage. The funeral cortege accompanied by an honor guard headed to the Park imeni S. Ayni. The funeral procession moved down the main boulevard of the capital. The Tajik state flags with mourning ribbons flew at half-mast on the public buildings.

Numerous wreaths were carried in front. On crimson cushions were the orders and medals, the high decorations of the motherland which had been given in commemoration of Dzhabar Rasulov's activities.

On his last journey he was accompanied by members of the TCP Central Committee, members of the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Tajik Supreme Soviet, ministers, leaders of social organizations and representatives from the labor collectives of the capital and all the cities and settlements of the republic.

Along the entire route of the funeral procession stood many thousands of Dushanbe residents in respectful silence.

In the Park imeni S. Ayni, the casket was put on a base.

Taking the rostrum were the members and candidate members of the Bureau of the TCP Central Committee, M. B. Babayev, G. B. Bobosadykova, A. D. Dadabayev, I. F. Dedov, L. K. Karmyshev, R. N. Nabiyev, Ye. I. Perventsev, Yu. I. Polukarov, A. Kh. Khaydarov, M. Kh. Kholov, V. Ye. Novichkov, Sh. M. Sultanov and Yu. A. Shakarimov.

Along with them were delegations from the fraternal Central Asian republics, the deputy section chief of the CPSU Central Committee N. S. Perun, the sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee V. I. Smirnov and other officials who had come to the funeral.

The funeral meeting was opened by M. Kh. Kholov, chairman of the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet.

Speech by M. Kh. Kholov

Dear Comrades! With profound grief, the communists, all the workers of the republic and our people have accompanied on his last journey the member of the CPSU Central Committee, the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee, the deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov.

It is difficult to accept the idea that the heart no longer beats of this ardent Leninist communist who devoted his entire life, strength, knowledge and experience, his organizational talent to the cause of building communism.

We have lost a person of great soul, ardent heart, clear mind and profound belief in the rightness of our common cause.

Thus was he known in Tajikistan and beyond it. Workers from the CPSU Central Committee and delegations from the fraternal republics have come to escort Dzhabar Rasulov on his last journey and we are profoundly grateful for this.

Dzhabar Rasulov always protected as the apple of his eye a profound loyalty to the great ideas of Lenin, to the ideas of internationalism, friendship among the Soviet peoples and our great fraternity.

Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov emerged from the very thick of the working people. He was born on 10 July 1913 in the town of Leninabad in a worker family. After completing the Central Asian Cotton Institute he commenced his great labor biography as a regular agronomist and after a short time had moved up to the position of a people's commissar of Tajikistan. During the years of the Great Patriotic War, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov worked as the representative of the USSR People's Commissariat of Procurement for Tajikistan and did a great deal for victory over the enemy.

All his subsequent activities were constantly linked with the enormous creative work of developing the republic economy, science and culture. During the difficult postwar years, he headed the republic government and was USSR deputy minister of agriculture.

In 1958, Dzhabar Rasulovich was promoted to leading party work. Later he was the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the Republic of Togo.

From April 1961, Dzhabar Rasulovich headed the Tajik republic party organization. In this high position his remarkable organizational abilities and talent as the leader and indoctrinator of the masses were most vividly and fully apparent.

At the 19th Party Congress, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov was elected a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. At the 22d and subsequent CPSU congresses he was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee.

The republic workers repeatedly and with complete unanimity elected Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov as a member of the highest national and republic state bodies, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Tajik Supreme Soviet.

In all areas of party and state construction, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov showed initiative and creativity, purposefulness and tenacity in carrying out the policy of our party and the Soviet state as well as important and responsible tasks of economic and cultural construction.

By his indefatigable creative activities and remarkable human qualities Dzhabar Rasulovich won profound respect and authority among the communists and all the workers of the republic.

The motherland highly regarded the accomplishments of Dzhabar Rasulovich to the party and state and to our people. He was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and received nine Orders of Lenin as well as many other orders and medals.

We, his comrades in our joint work and immediate associates, valued and loved Dzhabar Rasulovich as an active, knowledgeable and indefatigable worker, a charming and exceptionally humble man and an always exacting and principled leader. He was a model of high party loyalty, professionalism and unstinting service of our great multinational motherland.

Dzhabar Rasulovich was closely linked to the workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, the literary and artistic workers, the youth and all strata of the population. He knew their lives and needs well. You could not even find a small corner of our republic where he had not been. He was known by everyone, from the school child to the war and labor veteran. And there is no sphere of economic and cultural construction where his talent, mind, kindness and humaneness were not apparent.

Dear Dzhabar Rasulovich, your bright image will always remain in our hearts.

Upon the authorization of the TCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet and the Tajik Council of Ministers I open the meeting devoted to the memory of the member of the CPSU Central Committee, the deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov.

Speech by Yu. I. Polukarov, Second Secretary of the TCP Central Committee

Dear Comrades! Friends! A deep and unprecedented grief has befallen the country. Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov has left us. He was a loyal son of the party and the people, a person of a broad mind, many talents and limitless charm.

All his ebullient life was connected to the Leninist party and he was completely dedicated to its ideals and cause to which he totally devoted his inexhaustible energy and all his strength.

In holding the position of first secretary of the TCP Central Committee, Dzhabar Rasulovich was consistent and unswerving in carrying out the party line and in implementing its plans. He greatly valued the trust of the party and the people and justified this with all his life.

In all his actions we constantly felt a strict party approach and the wholehearted service of state interests. He never ceased instilling a Leninist style of work in the republic and was the very first to follow this.

In possessing outstanding organizing abilities and an unquenchible thirst for activity and being in a constant, creative search, Dzhabar Rasulovich showed a scope and boldness of thinking, innovation and uncompromisingness in the struggle against shortcomings. He fortunately combined an ability to realistically assess the situation of each day and to have a feeling for the future.

We, his comrades and associates, find it hard to believe that we will no longer be next to a person who possessed such profound wisdom and enormous experience, who could always analyze the most difficult situation and find the solely correct solution. As no one else, he knew the daily life of the republic and its party organization. As no one else, he possessed the capacity to isolate the main point and was always where this main point was being solved.

In holding a high position and in being a prominent party and state figure, he at the same time was always simple and accessible, sensitive and responsive. For all of us he remains an example of limitless humility, the greatest principledness and sense of responsibility and the ability to subordinate himself to common interests.

Everyone who worked with Dzhabar Rasulovich, everyone who knew him or met him will always keep in their heart a vivid image of this remarkable person. His name will remain forever in the history of the republic Communist Party.

The communists and all the workers of the republic bow deeply to the bright memory of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov.

We express feelings of profoundest sympathy for his mother, relatives and close friends and wish them courage in this sad and sorrowful day.

Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov will always be with us in our deeds and concerns and he will remain among his comrades in work and among everyone who learned from him and happened to meet him. He is in our struggle for the great cause of Lenin and for the triumph of communism.

Speech by R. N. Nabiyev, Chairman of the Tajik Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades! Saying farewell is always difficult. But it is particularly so when one says farewell to a close friend and comrade, a remarkable person from whom we all learned party principledness and state wisdom, firmness and purposefulness.

Today we are escorting on his last trip a prominent party and state leader of the republic, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor, our dear unforgotten Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov.

We have lost a loyal son of the Communist Party, an outstanding leader, organizer and indoctrinator of the broad masses of the people and a person of enormous energy, inexhaustible will and optimism.

Dzhabar Rasulovich dedicated his entire life to the flourishing of Soviet Tajikistan and to the strengthening of the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples.

During these minutes it is difficult to express the sense of irrecoverable loss which has befallen us, the grief and sorrow which fill our hearts. The biography of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov is the living history of the republic. His was a great and glorious life. An agronomist, a people's commissar, a diplomat, a state figure and for more than 20 years the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee. He was always on the forward edge of the struggle to carry out the plans of the Leninist party.

For the workers of the republic Council of Ministers which for many years was headed by Dzhabar Rasulovich, his state approach to solving economic and social problems, his industry, his Leninist style in work were a high model and example for imitation.

In all the posts where the Communist Party happened to send him, he showed wholehearted dedication to the cause of communism, tenacity in achieving the goal and great exactingness on himself and comrades in work. Here he always remained a man of boundless humility, kindness and generosity of soul. These qualities won for him profound respect and authority among the communists, the workers of the republic and everyone who knew and worked with him.

The self-sacrificing labor of Dzhabar Rasulov was properly regarded by the motherland. He was awarded the high title of Hero of the Socialist Labor and received numerous orders and medals of the USSR.

But the best monument to him will be our flowering fields and industrial enterprises, powerful hydroelectric plants and new cities to the creation of which he invested all the ardor of his passionate Bolshevik heart.

The untimely death of Dzhabar Rasulovich is a heavy blow for each of us. Today this pain is shared with us by all the Tajik people and by all the workers of the republic who for him were one great and ardently loved family.

Comrades, dear friends! During the difficult moments of farewell our hearts are filled with sadness. But not only sadness will remain in them. In them will always remain the dear image of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov and in them will always remain a vivid memory of him and his accomplishments.

And now, bidding him farewell, we say:

Farewell dear friend and teacher! Farewell dear Dzhabar Rasulovich!

Speech by M. G. Gapurov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party

Dear Comrades! With profound grief the communists and all the workers of Soviet Turkmenistan received the news of the untimely death of the prominent political and state leader of Soviet Tajikistan, the member of the CPSU Central Committee, the deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor and first secretary of the TCP Central Committee, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov.

It is hard to believe that the ardent heart of this Leninist communist has ceased to beat. He was a person of great soul who totally devoted all his strength and organizational talent to the flourishing of the Tajik economy and culture.

Dzhabar Rasulovich traveled a great and glorious distance from a regular kolkhoz agronomist to the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee. In all jobs which were assigned to him he worked with his inherent energy, he showed profound knowledge of his job, initiative, party principledness and high responsibility, and was a humble, industrious and exceptionally cordial man. The remarkable advances of Soviet Tajikistan in economic and cultural development are linked to his name and to his ebullient and indefatigable organizational activities.

The party and Soviet government highly regarded the accomplishments of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov. He had been given the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor and had received numerous orders and medals of the USSR as well as diplomas from the Presidium of the Tajik Supreme Soviet.

The workers of Turkmenistan also had high regard and deep respect for Dzhabar Rasulovich. The close ties of friendship and cooperation between our fraternal republics were brightened by the cordial kindness of the Leninist internationalist, our unforgettable Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov.

We have lost a person of unbending will, high party principledness and tempering, excaptional capacity for work, demanding on himself and subordinates, sensitive and totally loyal to the cause of the great Lenin.

In bidding farewell today to Dzhabar Rasulovich, our dear comrade, friend and brother, we are clearly aware that the best memory of him will be our self-sacrificing labor to carry out the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the great cause of building communism to which he devoted all his vivid life.

Farewell, our dear Dzhabar Rasulovich. The memory of you, a loyal son of our party and people, your bright image and deeds will always remain in our hearts.

Speech of M. Khamidov, Automatic Lathe Operator at the Dushanbe Tadzhiktekstil'mash [Tajik Textile Machinery] Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy

Dear Comrades! Today every person in our republic is heart-sick. We do not want to believe that our dear and close Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov is no longer with us. It would be hard to find a person who had not met the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee on the job or personally or who had not turned to him for advice or aid.

He was particularly close to us, the workers, because the life and activities of Dzhabar Rasulovich were inseparably linked with the work of the republic plants and factories, associations and construction sites.

He was constantly among us, the working people. He could frequently be seen in the production shops of the enterprises and at construction sites. He visited our plant many times. We will never forget his advice or his warm cordial talks. It was always simple and easy to talk with him. We, the workers, felt that this remarkable person and expert in important party and state affairs was interested in our opinion on various questions and that our interests were close and comprehensible to him.

Dzhabar Rasulovich was repeatedly elected by the workers of our city to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Tajik Supreme Soviet. He devoted a great deal of energy and attention to the flourishing of the Tajik capital and to improving the life of the people of Dushanbe. The memory of him among the working people will be eternal and grateful.

I repeatedly met Dzhabar Rasulovich. Particularly memorable for me were the trips as part of a Tajik delegation to the ceremony in Minsk devoted to the 60th anniversary to the formation of Belorussia and also to Moscow to the 26th CPSU Congress. His cordiality, simplicity, responsiveness and humanity will long remain in our memory. These qualities of his, combined with personal charm, a great knowledge of people and humility, won him the love and respect and great authority.

In possessing the inate talent of a leader, Dzhabar Rasulovich devoted all the ardor of his soul, all the passion of an ardent fighter for the cause of Lenin and all his life to building communism and to serving the people and our socialist motherland.

Our dear Dzhabar Rasulovich! In bowing our heads deeply to your memory, during this sorrowful hour we assure you that we will always remain the loyal continuers of the great Leninist cause to which you dedicated all your forces and we will steadily and consistently carry out the plans outlined by the party.

Speech by N. D. Khudayberdyyev, Chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades! Friends! Everyone who lives and works in Uzbekistan was profoundly pained by the sad news of the untimely death of the prominent party and state figure, the member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the TCP Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov. During this sad hour of farewell, the workers of our republic bow their heads deeply to the bright memory of our unforgettable friend and brother.

The Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet and Uzbek Council of Ministers and personally the candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, instructed us to express profound, sincere sympathy for the TCP Central Committee, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, to the communists, to all workers of Tajikistan, to the mother, relatives and close friends on the occasion of the untimely end of dear Dzhabar Rasulovich.

The entire life and labor biography of Dzhabar Rasulovich is a vivid example of unstinting service of Lenin's party, the Soviet people and the great cause of building communism.

The outstanding accomplishments of the Tajik workers are inseparably linked to the name of Dzhabar Rasulovich. Particularly important successes have been achieved over the last more than 20 years when he headed the republic party organization. Under the leadership of the TCP Central Committee and Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov personally, the republic has produced a remarkable galaxy of party, soviet and economic cadres as well as prominent scientists and cultural leaders.

The diverse activities of Dzhabar Rasulovich were highly regarded by the party and state.

Dzhabar Rasulovich was well known, profoundly respected and loved in Uzbekistan as well. Being a passionate internationalist, he valued the friendship of the Soviet peoples headed by our elder brother, the great Russian people. He made a major contribution to strengthening and developing economic and cultural ties between the Tajik and Uzbek peoples. Inestimable was his personal contribution to the traditional socialist competition between the cotton-growing republics.

Dear Friends! Just recently, Dzhabar Rasulovich was in our republic and along with us shared the enormous joy of the ceremony on the occasion of presenting Uzbekistan with the Order of Lenin. Together with us, he warmly and with his entire heart rejoiced over the successes of the republic. This was a joy of our true close friend, our dependable associate and brother. Such a person will never be forgotten.

The bright memory of Dzhabar Rasulovich as a Bolshevik communist, an ardent fighter for the cause of the Leninist party and Soviet people and as a great patriot of our great socialist motherland will always remain in our hearts. Farewell, our faithful friend and good comrade!

Speech by M. S. Asimov, President of the Tajik Academy of Sciences

Dear Comrades, Friends! An ardent, tireless heart has ceased beating. Our dear, deeply respected Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov is no more. It is difficult to put in words all the deepness of our grief, the bitterness of the heavy loss and the pain in our hearts.

A loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people has departed from life. A citizen of the Soviet nation has departed from life, a person totally dedicated to the ideals of Lenin's party and for the sake of which he worked for almost a half century, working unstintingly, wholeheartedly, knowing neither fatigue, rest or quiet.

Dzhabar Rasulovich carried the banner of a communist high. He was a communist in his every breath and in his every drop of fast-flowing blood!

At present, along with the workers and kolkhoz members, and along with all the republic workers, the teachers and physicians, the scientists, poets, writers, the cultural and artistic figures and all the working intelligentsia of Tajikistan bow their heads to his bright memory.

Dzhabar Rasulovich showed exceptional concern for the development of science and culture, for increasing the ranks of the intelligentsia, for its ideological tempering and for raising its role in communist construction. In being constantly in touch with the representatives of the intelligentsia, he sensitively attended to their needs and showed Leninist concern.

For us he was an elder comrade, a wise and considerate mentor and taught us to measure our lives according to Lenin. His wholehearted dedication to the cause of the party and the people, his irreconcilability for any deviations from the standards of communist morality, his high internationalism, party principledness and exceptional humility serve as an example for all of us and particularly for our youth.

We have lost a remarkable communist whose chest bore the brunt of all winds and whose heart was open to all concerns, one of those whose memory lives in the popular saying handed down from generation to generation:

He remains living and eternal.
He who is of good repute,
Forever noble thoughts will bear his name.
Farewell dear Dzhabar Rasulovich!

Speech by T. Kh. Koshoyev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet

Dear Comrades! With a feeling of profound pain the communists and workers of Soviet Kirghizia reacted to the sad news of the premature death of the prominent party leader, the member of the CPSU Central Committee, the deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor and first secretary of the TCP Central Committee, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov. The heart of an ardent communist has ceased to beat. All his life was totally devoted to the triumph of communism and to serving the people. It is hard to believe that Dzhabar Rasulovich is no longer among us.

Allow me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party, the Presidium of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet and Kirghiz Council of Ministers, to express profound sympathy to the family and close friends, to the associates of Dzhabar Rasulovich, to the communists and to all workers of fraternal Tajikistan. Along with you, dear friends, we share this great grief. It is particularly difficult and painful now to say farewell to a comrade and friend, a person of great charm, cordiality and kindness.

All the life and labor of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov was a vivid example of wholehearted serving the party of Lenin, the Soviet people and the great cause of communism.

The name of Dzhabar Rasulovich is inseparably linked to the great accomplishments of the Tajik people over the last more than 20 years when he headed the Tajik party organization. Inexhaustible energy, warmth of heart and responsiveness, high principledness and intolerance of shortcomings were character traits of Dzhabar Rasulovich.

The communists and workers of Soviet Kirghizia knew and loved Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov well. Our meetings with him will never fade in our memory. He made a strong effort to make the fruits of our joint labor and mutual socialist competition ever-stronger and to carry out the party's plans evermore successfully.

And today, during this sad hour of saying farewell to Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov, with particular clarity we see all that he has done for the cause of communist construction, for strengthening the friendship of our peoples and for the triumph of socialist internationalism.

The communists and workers of Soviet Kirghizia will always keep in their memory and in their hearts the remarkable image of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov, a glorious son of the Leninist party and Soviet people.

Farewell, our dear friend and comrade.

Speech by Sh. M. Sultanov, First Secretary of the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee

Comrades! It is difficult to find the words which could express all the deepness and weight of the grief which has befallen us and to get across the burning pain of irrecoverable loss. No more is Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov, the loyal and constant friend of the youth. He always generously shared with us the warmth of his kind, active heart, he fired us with his energy and inexhaustible optimism, and he closely and carefully followed our every step, he rejoiced in our successes and helped with wise and kind advice.

For each of us the life of Dzhabar Rasulovich was a vivid example of wholehearted serving the people and the home party. From this excellent man the youth have always learned and will learn enormous industriousness, exceptional humility and crystal moral purity.

Until his last minute, Dzhabar Rasulovich was among the youth. Our dear and respected teacher has left us during the solemn and memorable days of the republic Komsomol forum. The ardent speech by Dzhabar Rasulovich at the Komsomol Congress will always remain in our memory, it struck deeply into the souls and hearts of the youth and ignited in them an ardent flame of inspiration and a noble desire to dedicate all their energy, strength and knowledge to the party's cause.

As a great friend and careful mentor of the youth, Dzhabar Rasulovich always believed in the youth and linked the future of our socialist fatherland and its victorious march to communism with them.

Sleep quietly, our dear and beloved teacher. The youth of Tajikistan solemnly vow to you that we will justify these hopes! [Dzhabar Rasulovich devoted a great deal of attention to strengthening our nation's defense capability. This was mentioned by the first deputy commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, Lt Gen V. M. Arkhipov.]

Speech by [Lt Gen] V. M. Arkhipov, First Deputy Commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District

Dear Comrades! Today we are all living through a grievous loss. The member of the CPSU Central Committee, the deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee, the profoundly respected Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov has untimely left us.

All the creative life of Dzhabar Rasulov, his indefatigable labor activities were inseparably linked to our own Communist Party which he had joined in 1939. In holding for many years high state and party positions such as people's commissar of agriculture, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers and the first secretary of the TCP Central Committee, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov devoted all his knowledge, talent, his exceptional organizational abilities to the cause of the development and flourishing of the republic's economy, science and culture. In all the positions where he was sent by the Communist Party, Dzhabar Rasulovich set an example of unstinting, wholehearted service of the motherland, the party and his people.

The exceptional industriousness, party principledness, combined with cordial warmth and a daily concern for people, won him the ardent love and respect of the communists and workers.

The life and activities of Dzhabar Rasulovich were diverse and ebullient. Being for many years a member of the Military Council of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, he made an enormous contribution to strengthening the defense might of the nation and to raising the combat readiness and high combat capability of the troops on its southeastern frontiers. Dzhabar Rasulovich showed constant concern and attention for training and indoctrinating the personnel as well as improving their combat skills and the life and routine of the district's troops.

For unstinting labor and for great services to the party and state, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and received nine Orders of Lenin and many other orders and medals.

The Military Council, the Political Directorate and all the personnel of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District share with you, dear comrades, all the bitterness of loss and express to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and to the Council of Ministers as well as to all the workers of Tajikistan, the relatives and close friends of Dzhabar Rasulovich their sincere condolences and sympathy.

The bright memory of Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov, a true internationalist and an ardent patriot of the socialist motherland, will always remain in our hearts.

Speech by M. Makhmadaliyev, Hero of Socialist Labor and Chairman of the Board of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Voseyskiy Rayon

Comrades, Friends! Today is a sad day for all of us. We are escorting on his last journey the loyal son of the party and people, our unforgettable mentor, Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov. Untimely death has taken from the ranks of the party and people a true communist, a person of great soul and generous heart.

Dzhabar Rasulovich moved up from a regular agronomist to an outstanding party and state figure. Regardless of his enormous busyness, he was always among the people. He was well known and sincerely loved by all the cotton and grain raisers, the orchard tenders and livestock raisers, by all the workers of the republic. He devoted exceptionally great attention to the development of agriculture and all the republic's economic sectors.

Due to his wise advice, we have achieved great successes. In particular, all the accomplishments of our kolkhoz are linked to the name of Dzhabar Rasulovich. I personally knew Dzhabar Rasulovich for 40 years and spoke with him during official and private meetings. He was a true communist and a man of great soul and exceptional humility.

His total dedication to the cause of the Communist Party and people have been and will be an example for all of us. I, like all my fellow farmers and like all the workers of Tajikistan, grieve on the occasion of this irrecoverable loss.

Dzhabar Rasulovich was a particle of his home land which he loved so much and always wanted to see happy. All his titanic activities and all his life were directed to realizing this dream. With enormous sadness and pain in our hearts we say farewell to you, dear Dzhabar Rasulovich.

[End of eulogies]

The funeral meeting was ended.

Relatives and close friends said farewell to Dzhabar Rasulovich. Accompanied by a funeral dirge, the coffin with the body of the deceased was lowered into the grave. The salvoes of a farewell salute resounded. The anthems of the USSR and Tajikistan were played. Over the grave an obelisk was placed on which was inscribed: "Dzhabar Rasulov, 10 August 1913--4 April 1982."

In paying a final salute to the outstanding party and state leader of Soviet Tajikistan, the troop subunits marched past.

The communists and workers of Tajikistan will always keep in their hearts the vivid image of Dzhabar Rasulov, a loyal son of the Leninist Communist Party.

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UKRAINE PREMIER SPEAKS AT ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Speech of comrade A.P. Lyashko]

[Text] In the realization of the social and economic tasks of the 11th Five-Year-Plan, an important role is assigned to science. Soviet scientists are expanding the front of basic and applied research, and they are trying to accelerate the introduction of scientific developments into practice.

The collective of many thousands of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences supports with deeds the resolution to increase the effective result of the scientific search, to enlarge its contribution to the development of the national economy of the country. The results of the activity of the Academy of Sciences of the republic during the first year of the five-year-plan and the tasks for 1982 were assessed at the General Assembly of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, which was held 1-2 April in Kiev.

Outstanding scientists, the directors of scientific research institutes and VUZ's, the representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations met in the assembly hall of the Kiev Gorispolkom.

The presidium of the meeting includes the comrades V. V. Sherbitskiy, A. F. Vatchenko, G. I. Vashchenko, A. P. Lyashko, V. A. Sologub, A. A. Titarenko, Yu. N. El'chenko, A. S. Kapto, Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, the deputies of the chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers, the members of the presidium of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, and the directors of a number of ministries and departments.

The president of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, Academician B. Ye. Paton, presented a report.

A. P. Lyashko, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

Speech of Comrade A. P. Lyashko

Dear Comrades! A little more than a year has passed since the time of the completion of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, which marked the entry of our country into a new important stage of communist construction. Having advanced large-scale socio-economic tasks, the congress of the party, and then the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, clearly determined concrete paths and means for the successful advancement of our society to the projected boundaries. In their arsenal a most important role has been assigned to science as an ingenuous productive force in the country of mature socialism. Its development constitutes the foundation of foundations of scientific-technical progress.

"The party of communists," L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said at the 26th CPSU Congress, proceeds from the fact that the building of the new society without science is simply unthinkable."

Life has convincingly confirmed that the ideas and goals advanced by the congress exert a profound and growing influence on all aspects of the life of our society, on all peaceful development. Having perceived the domestic and foreign policy elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress as their own vital cause, the Soviet people have through selfless labor secured the further advancement of our country in all the directions projected by the congress.

During the past year the Soviet Ukraine has taken a new step along the path of socio-economic progress. The national income of the republic, from which we draw resources both for the increase of the prosperity of the people and for the development of production, increased by 2.6 billion rubles and reached 80 billion rubles. The program of social development and the increase in the prosperity of the people is being realized consistently. Real incomes per capita of the population have increased. Payments and benefits from public consumption funds have increased by 1 billion rubles for the year. At total of 337,000 well-built apartments have been constructed. In a word, no matter what aspect of social life we take, be it the sphere of production or the sphere of consumption of material and spiritual goods, everywhere the characteristics of a dynamic forward movement are visible.

These results embody in a weighty manner the achievements of advanced scientific thought, labor and knowledge of the scientists of the republic, of the generally-acknowledged staff of science--the UkSSR Academy of Sciences. In the report of the president of the academy, B. Ye. Paton, a broad analysis is presented of the work that has been carried out in the most important scientific directions and the tasks of further scientific investigation have been designated.

Taking into account what has been said, I would like to note that in the recent past the role and responsibility of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences in the securing of scientific-technical progress and the reequipment of production have increased. In 1981 the economic effect from the use of scientific developments of academy institutes in the national economy was twice as high as during the first year of the 10th Five-Year-Plan.

It must be said, however, that during the past year some sectors of the national economy of the republic met with certain difficulties, as a result of which they did not fully fulfill the plan in terms of individual indicators.

During the remaining four years we are faced with the solution of complex tasks. They are reflected in the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and in the five-year-plan for the economic and social development of the UkSSR. V. V. Sherbitskiy, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, talked about this in detail at the

Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, which took place on 24 March of this year.

The main and the most profound essence of the national economic problems consist in securing the transfer of the economy onto the rails of intensive growth, to make it truly economical. They can and must be solved successfully with the active participation of all scientific forces.

Accentuating the attention to this, L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress: "The country has an extreme need for the concentration of the efforts of "big science", along with the elaboration of theoretical problems, to a greater extent on the solution of key national economic problems, on discoveries capable of introducing truly revolutionary changes in production."

Among such main questions of our economic operation, it was noted in the speech, one must above all single out the necessity of every conceivable economy in the expenditures for final products, the most important item of the efficiency of production.

An increasingly large part of accumulations is being directed towards the development of the fuel-energy and raw material bases. Characteristic peculiarities of obtaining fuel and raw material at the present time are the increasingly complex conditions of the exploitation of deposits in connection with the transition to greater depths and the impoverishment of the ore mass in regard to the content of the basic product. All of this gives rise to new problems and above all raises the question about the more exact foresight of the phenomena which the geologists and operating staff will encounter at these depths. The solution of the problems of securing the efficient exploitation of fuel and mining deposits at great depths must become the subject of the special attention of scientists--geologists, geophysicists, and geomechanics.

It is also important to propose new, more economical methods for the enrichment of the ores and coal being extracted. The scheme being used for the enrichment of iron ores and bituminous coal has not undergone any serious changes for many decades. Meanwhile, in processing increasingly great use is made of coal with a high ash content and ores with a lower iron content. Hence the sharp increase in expenditures for the enrichment and cost of the concentrate. The scientists of the Academy of Sciences, in collaboration with the scientists of the VUZ's and industrial scientific research institutes are called upon to conduct more actively the elaboration of new technologies of extraction and enrichment of useful minerals, and the efficient use of low-quality types of power carriers and raw material.

There must be an increase in scientific research dealing with nuclear energetics which in subsequent years will be the only source of growth in the production of electric power in the UkSSR. Already by the end of the current five-year-plan, the relative weight of electric power produced at nuclear power stations will increase to 28 percent in the republic, as compared to 6 percent in 1980.

Of primary significance is also the intensification of the search and practical utilization of new sources of energy for the full satisfaction of the rapidly growing requirements of the national economy of the country. It must be said that the solution of many of these questions is envisaged through the republic scientific -technical program "Energokompleks"

An important key problem, A. P. Lyashko emphasized, is the securing of the requirements of the national economy for construction materials of high quality. A great deal of work is being carried out in this direction, about which B. Ye. Paton spoke today. During the recent past alone, a number of material- and fuel-saving technologies, original methods for strengthening the components of machines and entire designs have been developed in the institutes of electric welding, materials science, physics of metals, superstrong materials, problems of casting and others. The successes here are unquestionable.

And nevertheless let us examine how the material balance and the total expenditures turn out for maintaining in working condition the already existing large producer goods and to what extent the materials being created and the methods of their processing meet contemporary requirements. The operation of a number of new installations and machines testifies to the fact that the intensification of production processes is accompanied by an increase in expenditures for the more frequent replacement of components and units, labor expenditures for repair, moreover sometimes in dimensions which exceed the growth of production due to intensification --which leads to a rise in its production cost. Precisely in this sphere, our economy is in acute need of science in order to become more economical.

All of this must attract the attention of scientists, designers, and technologists to the realization of a broad and purposeful program of research and experimentation work for the improvement of the quality of construction material, the increase of the ability to resist wear and tear, reliability and durability of machines and equipment, which will secure significant savings in material expenditures national labor.

Questions of the acceleration of the turnover of material resources also relate to the problem of the rational use of materials. This requires thorough study by scientists and economists and the development of corresponding recommendations in regard to the questions of perfecting inter-industry ratios, specialization and cooperatively-organized relations.

One of the central problems of the current five-year-plan, as is well known, is the food problem. High growth rates in agricultural production constitute the basis of its solution. For the successful fulfillment of the tasks that have been set here, it is necessary to unite the efforts of scientists in the creation of new, highly-productive varieties of crops and strains of livestock, in the development of efficient technologies of production, preservation and processing of produce.

The speech noted the fruitful work of the scientists of the academy in regard to the creation and organization of the use of pre-mixed feeds, the technologies of the production of fruit powders, and the preservation of the sugar beet through the application of aqueous solutions of carbon ammoniates as a preservative, and others.

Also important is the further active continuation of the investigation of the theoretical foundations of the selection and formation of crops, as well as the search for new methods of raising the quality and the reduction of losses of agricultural produce. The development of chemical and especially biological means of protecting plants from pests and diseases must be increased. They are extremely necessary in connection with the broad transition to industrial technologies of cultivating agricultural crops.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the government of the republic attach great significance to the realization of special purpose programs "Agrokompleks" and "Sakhar". The Academy of Sciences is called upon to increase its contribution to their realization.

Along with this, problems of preserving nature and the rational use and preservation of natural resources must occupy an important place in the plans of the academy institutes. You know, almost 2 billion rubles are projected to be used for measures to protect the environment, according to the 11th Five-Year-Plan.

The social scientists of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences are working in important scientific directions. The Marxist-Leninist doctrine, research on philosophy, political economy and scientific communism serve as the theoretical basis of the decisions being taken on questions of socio-economic development.

Significant work has been accomplished in regard to the creative study of the real processes in the developed socialist society, the past and present of our country and the republic. This work became particularly active during the period of preparation for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the 1500th anniversary of the foundation of Kiev. Scientists in archaeology note that twice as much knowledge about the history of the city has been accumulated in the past 15 years than during the preceding 150 years. A number of fundamental works have been created which investigate the common historical roots of the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian nations, the friendship and fraternity of all nations and nationalities of the USSR, the leading role of the CPSU, the advantages and possibilities of mature socialism, the Soviet way of life, and others.

The questions of the further perfection of the management of the national economy require the special attention of the economists, jurists, philosophers and psychologists and representatives of other humanistic sciences. This is a complex problem. And we expect well-grounded proposals from the social scientists.

During the past few years, A. P. Lyashko emphasized, the relations between science and production have become stronger, its effectiveness has increased, and the time required for the introduction of scientific developments in the national economy has been reduced.

During the years 1980-1981 alone, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the government of the republic, on the initiative of the Academy of Sciences, accepted more than a dozen decrees regarding scientific research development and the organization of its industrial use. A new impulse in this direction was provided by the republic review of the introduction of the achievements of science in production that is being held.

At the same time, not all research organizations are operating with high effective results. The technical and technological solutions proposed by them do not always correspond to the level of contemporary requirements. The unjustified dissipation of scientific forces and material resources is continuing. The Council for the Study of the Productive Forces of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences must work with greater efficiency in the matter of researching the problems of the distribution of industry, the complex and rational use of natural resources, and the perfection of the structure of the economy of regions.

The introduction of scientific discoveries and inventions in the national economy is the most difficult area even today. The most important place in this mechanism must be occupied by the testing and experimental base of the scientific research. It is known that the labor efficiency of scientists is 3-4 times higher in those institutes which have such a base. The administration of the academy is devoting a great deal of attention to this question, and positive experience has already been gathered here.

In October of last year, the government of the UkSSR adopted the decree "On the State and Developmental Measures of the Experimental Production Base of the Scientific Institutions of the Republic". And we hope that it will help to overcome the bottlenecks in this responsible link of the research process.

Our party highly values the work of scientists and manifests constant concern for the improvement of the conditions of creativity and the everyday life of scientists. In recent years the CPSU Central Committee has twice adopted decrees on the experience of the work of the Academy of Sciences of our republic, and this is testimony of the important achievements of the large detachment of workers of the academy in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

In conclusion, A. P. Lyashko, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the government of the republic, expressed the strong conviction that the scientists of the Academy of Sciences, the industrial institutes and the VUZ's, in the practical realization of the historic decisions of the 26th Congress of the Leninist party, will further improve the scientific process and increase their contribution to the solution of the tasks of communist construction.

8970
CSO: 1800/498

THEORETICAL CONFERENCE MARKS LENIN ANNIVERSARY

Conference Opens

PM301315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 82 morning edition p 3

[TASS reports: "Loyalty to Leninism"]

[Text] Philosophical interpretation of the processes of political and cultural development is of great significance for the fulfillment of tasks of communist building and for the successful ideological struggle against imperialism, which is not ceasing for a single day its bitter attacks on the socialist countries in an attempt to weaken their unity.

This was stated by the participants in the international theoretical conference "Philosophy, Politics, Culture," which opened in Moscow 21 April. It is devoted to the 112th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. Scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR are participating in the conference's work.

Questions of the further creative development of Marxism-Leninism and of stepping up the struggle against anticommunism. Bourgeois ideology and falsifiers of developed socialism are being discussed at plenary sessions and in sections. The conference participants are devoting great attention to enhancing the role of social scientists in the struggle for peace, to ease international tension and to prevent thermo-nuclear catastrophe.

The conference has been organized by "ideological struggle in the modern world"--the problem commission of multilateral cooperation among the socialist countries, academies of sciences--the philosophy and law department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Philosophy Institute, the Foreign Ideological Trends and the Soviet Association of Political (State) Sciences.

Conference Ends

PM301317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 3

[TASS report: "To Live and Struggle Lenin-Style"]

[Text] Expressing the working people's interests and the fundamental requirements of our time, Marxism-Leninism enables you to orient yourself correctly in the complex modern world. It is a guiding star for people of good will in all corners of the globe.

This was stated by the participants in the international theoretical conference "Philosophy, Politics, Culture" devoted to the 112th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. It concluded its work in Moscow 23 April.

The CPSU and the socialist states' communist parties, it was stated at the conference, creatively develop the great Leninist teaching. The 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the communists of other fraternal parties have made a significant contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism. The socialist community follows a Leninist course and consistently pursues a policy of peace and detente, security and cooperation among peoples.

The conference participants evaluated highly the new Soviet peace initiatives advanced by comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR trade unions and at the festivities in Tashkent.

An open letter was adopted from the socialist countries' philosophers to the world's social scientists. It voices concern at the state of modern international relations and contains an appeal for every effort to be made to save mankind from nuclear destruction.

CSO: 1800/550

'IZVESTIYA' EXAMINES CONSUMER SERVICE TASKS

PM101049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 82 morning edition p 2

[Unattributed article under the "Themes of the Day" rubric: "The Good Mood Service"]

[Text] A session of Belgorodskaya oblast's Menyaylovskiy rural Soviet has examined the question of consumer services in the villages and hamlets under its jurisdiction. The discussion was preceded by lengthy preparation. Deputies together with Soviet experts and the aktiv studied the work of three comprehensive reception centers which serve the rural Soviet's inhabitants and probed in depth the problems on which the expansion of services and the improvement of service quality depend. Not surprisingly the talk at the session was businesslike and interested. Here, for example, is what N. Dobroshenko, RSFSR Supreme Soviet and rural Soviet deputy and chairman of the Olminskiy kolkhoz, said in his speech:

On the eve of the session, our group of deputies made a thorough analysis of the plan for the construction in the economy of primary projects. It was decided to include the consumer service center [don byta] among those projects. The building of it could not be postponed--people's needs are growing and consumer sphere workers must create the appropriate conditions so as to satisfy them.

The profound attention of deputies and local Soviets to the services sphere, which is rightly called the good mood service, is legitimate. In a multitude of deeds and tasks Soviets pay paramount attention to matters connected with people's everyday needs and requirements, without which specific concern for specific people is inconceivable. Does it need to be said that developing and improving the services sphere are indeed a manifestation of such concern?

The sector's enterprises are broadening socialist competition for improving work quality and standard of service, fulfilling the target for the second year of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule and are giving worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words from the 26th party congress rostrum--"the store, the canteen, the laundry, the dry cleaners-- this is where people go everyday. What can they buy there? How are they greeted? How do people talk to them? How much time do they spend on the various types of household chores? To a great extent people judge our work according to how these questions are resolved. They judge it strictly, demandingly. And this must be borne in mind, comrades"--were an instruction to everyone directly or indirectly related to this service, for the entire multimillion army of service sphere workers.

Just three 5-year plans ago consumer services became an independent national economic sector. But much has been done in this comparatively short time. Its workers carry out 15 million orders for 900 types of service everyday. It now has at its disposal the latest equipment, automated flowlines, diagnostic instruments and program-controlled machinery. A broad program of measures has been implemented for the further concentration and specialization of production and the improvement of the quality control structure. The pace of the retooling of the sector is attested by the fact that up to 700,000 units of specialized equipment are introduced into production annually at RSFSR service sphere enterprises alone. Consumer services in the non-chernozem zone and the Siberia and Far East region are developing at preferential rates.

The services sphere is indeed vitally important. It is no mere chance that many voters' instructions, on which the current convocation of Soviet deputies have done a lot of work, were concerned with questions connected with developing consumer services. During the run-up to the local Soviet elections talk repeatedly turned to the need to build a bath-house in a settlement or to set up a rolled metal workshop on a city street, open a store in a new residential district or organize the selling of semi-manufactures at a large dining hall. And such questions should immediately be regarded as a priority and resolved without delay using available potential and putting reserves into operation.

Consumer services are most closely connected with the economy and have noticeable effect on people's labor productivity. The lack of the necessary repair workshops for metal goods or radio sets, or of dry cleaners and other consumer service enterprises and badly compiled work schedules which force people to stand in line for hours--all of which people still often encounter now and which is, in particular, a product of low quality service and a lack of respect for customers--has a noticeable effect on labor indicators and deprives people of the opportunity of making the greatest use of their free time.

The service sphere is multifaceted. It embraces the work of trade, public catering, consumer and municipal services. But its workers deal directly with people everywhere--whether they have come to the canteen for lunch or whether they are at the shoe repairer or a photographic studio. Direct contacts of this kind impose a special responsibility on every enterprise and every worker in this sphere. It is his direct duty to be equal to the demands of the time, responding to these high demands both in terms of the level of professional training and of overall standards.

It was the increasing level of people's requirements that at one time brought into being the comprehensive reception centers which have been set up in many villages. They made possible a considerable improvement in rural inhabitants' consumer services. In the RSFSR alone 98 percent of farms now have permanent consumer service facilities. But it must be said that even to this day many are not capable of working at full capacity or of organizing matters at the present day level, because the conditions under which they have to work often leave much to be desired. It is often the case that such centers are located in ramshackle, badly suited and cramped premises. In most oblasts and rayons specific targets have been laid down for reequipping or building new reception center premises. Local Soviets must monitor the fulfillment of such targets and achieve the unconditional implementation of outlined plans. Unremitting attention paid by local organs of power to the activity of the service sphere is an important condition of its success.

CSO: 1800/579

WEEKLY INTERVIEWS BELORUSSIA'S KISELEV

PM101247 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Apr 82 p 2

["Topical interview" with T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, by correspondent Anatoliy Kozlovich: "The Master Makes the House..."--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] From the platform of the 26th party congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "...The pivot of economic policy is something which appears simple and commonplace--a thrifty attitude to public property and the ability to make full, purposeful use of all we have." And the congress unanimously approved this conclusion. If the party sets such a task, it must believe that not all cadres have yet understood the tremendous significance of simple, commonplace work to run the economy economically, that they are not fully prepared for this. In your observation, Tikhon Yakovlevich, how, where and why is this lack of preparation manifested, and where is it leading?

[Answer] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's thesis on a thrifty attitude toward public property has been taken up by our party and the working people of the Soviet land. They have understood it, accepted it, applied it to life and begun to implement it in practical matters. Leonid Ilich's idea met with such a warm response because, like excellent, first-grade grain, it fell into good ground.

What features does the people's wisdom most value in a person? Simple, seemingly everyday features--industriousness, thrift, sympathy, a sense of duty, devotion to the communist ideal. If a person has this, the rest will follow. These features have helped Soviet people to withstand all their trials and are the best confirmation of an individual's ideological and moral maturity.

In the difficult years of the civil war the party called for the strictest economies in everything. This meant economizing in order to survive and gain strength. And the party and people coped successfully with this task, despite the incredible difficulties and the gloomy predictions and calculations of enemies of every hue.

And no sooner had the country gained strength, no sooner was there bread on the table, as the saying goes, when the fascists arrived. There were 4 years of bloody fighting. The historic victory was secured at a high price. Human losses were tremendous. Once again there was ruin, difficulties and forced economies wherever possible.

The Soviet person's unshakable conviction in the correctness of his cause, his labor heroism, sense of duty and conscious thrift, collaboration and cooperation between all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups--these things make up the firm foundations on which all that has today been achieved is based and on which our future social wealth will grow.

It was on these same foundations that Soviet Belorussia rose from the ashes and ruins, supported by the great Russian people and all the fraternal republics, to its present great heights in the development of the national economy, science and culture. I will cite some concrete figures. In an unprecedentedly short space of time, by 1950, the prewar level of industrial output was surpassed. Over the next three decades the republic's global social product increased nearly tenfold. In 1981 Belorussia's national income was more than twice what it was in 1970, which is not so very long ago. For the attainment of high results in the all-union socialist competition and successful fulfillment of the USSR state plan for economic and social development in 1981 in industry, the Belorussian SSR was pronounced the victor and awarded the challenge red banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

We need this excursion into the country's history and brief information about the republic today in order to understand more profoundly the essence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions on the need for economy and thrift at the present stage of our society's development. This principle, which crystallizes the people's experience, is decisive in the present-day concept of reasonable, zealous economic management.

[Question] And it is addressed to each of us....

[Answer] Precisely. Let us look around us and reflect.

It still happens that when a person has bread on his table he hardly notices it. Not infrequently he even throws it away. Bread on the garbage heap--unthinkable. A fact, nonetheless. On our stairway landings we have bins for collecting food waste. About 160,000 tons of this waste is collected in a year in Minsk alone. It is taken to pig raising units. The fact that we collect it is certainly a good thing, but it is a bad thing that bread is being thrown away. Can this really be in the spirit of the people's traditions?

In his book "Memoirs" Leonid Ilich wrote: "...It was no accident that in our family there was an extremely respectful attitude to bread. My mother's cheerful saying, which we heard at table every day, has remained with me all my life: 'Well, lads, you have eaten, and now scoop up every crumb.' It was not because of poverty or meanness that these sayings grew up among the people. They inculcated in children a thrifty attitude, even, I would say, a devout attitude toward bread.

"I believe that without this attitude to our daily bread, you cannot raise a worthy person who is moral in the fullest sense of the word. Canteens, cafes and baker's stores have now started hanging up beautifully designed signs calling on people to save bread. That is useful, of course, but it is a pity that such appeals have become necessary. Thrift must be inculcated from an early age, first and foremost by the parents, within the family."

These words contain a good, clear moral, but why does not everyone heed it? In other words, why are there people who throw away bread? One answer is that people have begun to live better. Concern for people is our party's main aim. But prosperity has increased, and some people reason: Now we can overindulge, now we can squander.

Formerly the crumbs were carefully collected from the table, but now whole hunks of bread may be thrown away. Old clothes, for instance, are also thrown in the trash can. Some people are embarrassed to take them to the second-hand shop or simply to recycling dumps, and in some places there is no opportunity to do this. There are other examples. If guests come to your home, you switch on the light, show off your furnishings. You sit in one room, but the lights are on everywhere. You are ashamed to switch them off; people might think you scrimp and save. And at work? All the available lighting is switched on, and it stays on even during the lunch break. Someone walks through a shop and sees a bolt on the floor, which his neighbor at the next lathe has just made. It probably fell off the trolley when it was being taken to the store. Does he pick it up? Not always. Some people will pick it up and throw it in the trash can. Just think--a bolt. You go out into the factory yard. There, in the backyard, packaging material may be scattered, things are rusting, scrap metal is strewn about, and sometimes stock metal too.... Some people look at all this calmly. They are used to a situation where new boxes are brought to replace damaged or rotten ones, while articles spoiled by erosion are replaced by new ones.

All these are, so to speak, superficial facts. But they indicate that some people are not particularly attentive toward "trivia," are indifferent, unconcerned, I would even say devil-may-care. As if they had forgotten the simple truth: The greater the wealth, the bigger the crumbs.

[Question] So some truths are worth repeating?

[Answer] Take our daily bread again. In 1940 Belorussia produced 2.7 million tons of grain, while in the last 5-year plan the annual average was 6.2 million tons. Naturally, the higher the gross yield, the more was invested in the fields, the more combines threshed the grain, the more trucks and freightcars transported it, the more elevators stored it, the greater was the probability of losses and the more substantial every grain that was saved. In other words, now that there is more bread, we must safeguard and save it still more carefully.

This principle applies fully to all sectors. The output of machines increases and the number of components produced for them increases correspondingly. Metal consumption increases--that means that every surplus shaving is instantly transformed into a huge pile of wasted public property. It has been calculated that 15 years ago a 1-percent saving in our republic was equivalent to 12,000 tons of standard fuel, while now it is equivalent to 26,000 tons; for rolled metal products the figures are 14,000 and 25,000 tons respectively, and for cement--18,000 and 44,000 tons.

The relationship is obvious: The bigger the scale of production, the more significant the benefits from savings and thrift and the greater the cost of instances of thriftlessness. And not only in economic terms, but in moral terms. Everyone must be clearly aware of this relationship, must really feel it. And it is gratifying that all the working people have responded with heart and soul to the 26th congress appeal: "The economy must be economical."

When the people's wisdom, the economy and politics merge, a positive result is assured. A concrete program of measures for achieving what the party plans is defined in the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "on stepping up work in saving and ensuring rational utilization of raw material, fuel, energy and other material resources" adopted last July, in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and in Comrade Brezhnev's mobilizing, inspiring speech at the plenum. The task is clear and a program exists. Now we must work.

[Question] The press keeps reporting how certain enterprises have saved such and such an amount of metal, cement, textiles....Substantial figures are mentioned--as if some rich sack has been opened. Of course, the public wealth is augmented as a result of savings. But sometimes people ask: How can savings be made if tough norms and strict techniques exist? On what basis must savings be assessed?

[Answer] On the basis, above all, of their tremendous economic importance. If you have saved something, you have augmented the country's wealth. For instance, in the last 5-year plan Belorrusia saved 2.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, more than 1 million tons of standard fuel, and also a considerable quantity of metal, sawn lumber and cement. The masses' creative initiative is yielding real results. But while rejoicing in this, we must always ask ourselves whether everything has been done. How has each result been achieved? The facts about savings must also be studied. Why? I will give a few examples.

At the Minsk bearings plant they systematically save rolled metal while at the same time increasing the volume of output. There is less metal, but more output. What miracle are they working there, what are they making the "surplus" bearings from? From the initiative of engineers, designers and lathe operators. They have introduced and smoothed out new techniques, cutting rolled metal expenditure norms to a minimum and saving 2,330 tons last year.

Another incidental fact. When I was at that plant, the workers asked: Why can you not always buy linen in the stores? Yet they themselves pack the bearings in it, for which they are allocated 313,000 meters a year. Is it not possible, I asked in my turn, to replace natural fabrics with some other, less limited material? They are now considering that question. I am confident that they will think of a way of saving linen for more appropriate uses.

Many facts indicate that it is possible to make savings successfully in big matters and small. Switching off the light by your machine when you go for your break is a good thing. It is the simplest economy. Simple not in quantitative terms (a large number of lights switched off results in a considerable saving), but in psychological and moral terms. But it is a pity that we have to remind people of the need for what may be called an elementary saving.

It is another matter to save the metal for an extra bearing, for instance. That cannot be done without creativity. You have to rack your brains. You need high qualifications, skill, the will and awareness of the aim. Such a saving as those made at the Minsk bearings plant can be considered profound and creative--different terms could be used, but I hope the meaning is clear.

Then there are empty savings. Here is an example. Last year the leadership of the Skhlov furniture factory submitted a report on considerable electricity savings. The source of this success was checked. It turned out that the enterprise had been set excessively high energy expenditure norms, and the factory had "saved" on them.

Unfortunately the Skhlov furniture factory is not the only one. Similar things happen at certain other enterprises. The task is to expose and prevent such "savings," as well as errors in setting norms for labor and in technologists' calculations. All kinds of miscalculations distort the nature and purpose of savings. They distort them in moral terms, not only economical terms; they distort the criteria for assessing a worker and run counter to our principles of zealous economic management.

[Question] Are these important moral and psychological nuances taken into account in organizing the movement for savings and thrift and in summing up the results of work in labor collectives?

[Answer] We are striving to do this as much as possible. The movement for savings is organized in three main salients in the republic.

First. The Belorussian CP Central Committee demands that party, trade union and komsomol organizations and economic leaders at all levels maintain unremitting control of the observance of production and technological discipline. Discipline exists where people value time and save it. Working time is one of the main indicators of savings. Alas, people often forget the material value of time. Figures are necessary to remind them. Here they are: In the republic's industry in the last 5-year plan losses of working time amounted to an annual average of 0.5 percent of time worked. At first glance, a tiny amount. But look how it is assessed--at almost half a billion rubles. Industry could have yielded that much more output over the 5-year plan period.

It is very important to analyze carefully who specifically wastes working time, and why. When we know the reasons, we will find a way of eliminating them.

Work is being done in the republic to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "on further strengthening labor discipline and reducing cadre turnover in the national economy." For instance, in the Volkovysktsementnoshifer Production Association they know how to value working time and have reduced losses to almost nothing--to 0.05 percent. Cadre turnover here amounts to 4.6 percent.

As a result of the movement for savings and thrift we are increasing our material resources and at the same time resolving a very important task--we are educating man, teaching him responsibility not only for himself, but for our common cause, and bringing his thinking up to the level of a statewide perspective.

Second. Considerable reserves for savings lie in work to improve cadres' skills. When the working people's skills, experience and professional competence are increased, then labor productivity increases, and at the same time the economy climbs to a higher level.

Professional skill works miracles, as we saw at the Minsk bearings plant and as we will see at the Minsk tractor plant, which produced nearly 90,000 tractors last year, 475 of them above plan.

Minsk's V.I. Lenin Tractor Plant Association has more than once been victorious in the all-union socialist competition. Its collective's contribution to the nationwide moneybox is the Belarus tractor, whose engine life has increased from 6,000 to 8,000 hours. The machine looks the same, but is much more economical. Where have the extra 2,000 hours come from? From the skillful application of the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and from the high skills of all who made the tractor. Practically every engineer, technicians and worker at the plant is studying. In connection with the transition to team forms of labor organization and payment a new form of training has been introduced there--team leaders' classes, at which 700 people have already added to their knowledge.

It is a most important task for us to strive to ensure that at all enterprises every worker, technicians, engineer and designer sits down to study. If we organize training everywhere and reorient cadres towards savings, then fewer heavy, metal-intensive machines will leave the factory gates, the electricity meters will spin more slowly and less coal and oil will be burned in the furnaces.... You have to know how to make savings. That means you must be taught how to make savings.

Here I would like to say this. Cadres' professional training will become more meaningful and worthwhile if it is skillfully combined with economic training, in which more than a million leaders, specialists, workers and kolkhoz members are involved in our republic. If a worker knows the party's economic policy thoroughly, that means he is more accurately aware of his own place in the economic production chain and better aware of his responsibility for the task entrusted to him.

And the third avenue in the movement for savings and thrift is thorough analysis of norms, plan targets and state all-union standards. I have already touched on this question. It is a matter of making accurate calculations which help to bring reserves into play and eventually to assess the worker correctly and objectively. This latter point is, you will agree, of some importance. Nothing so inspires a person as a fair assessment of his labor. But a fair assessment needs a criterion. Defining an accurate criterion helps ensure the scientifically substantiated setting of norms for labor.

Work to revise norms is constantly in progress in our republic. For instance, last year 13.5 percent of existing output norms were revised in industry, which is equivalent to a 1.5 percent increase in labor productivity. A substantial saving. We will continue this work in the future.

[Question] Does that mean making norms tougher?

[Answer] It would be more accurate to say bringing the standard of norms up to today's standard of worker skills, up to the increased potential of modern equipment. Incidentally, norms are increasingly frequently revised on the workers' own initiative. Early this year communist Viktor Uvarovich Makarov, an electric welder at the Minsk truck plant, proposed an 18 percent increase in the norm. Other workers supported him. This will produce substantial savings. And there are many such examples.

The worker himself improves the production program and seeks ways of increasing his own labor contribution to the common cause, safeguarding and augmenting the people's property. So why do we often talk only of production reserves, if there are personal reserves too? Probably because we do not always see the problems and prospects of the economy in terms of its links with the specific worker or leader.

But, I repeat, wanting to make savings is not enough, you have to know how. And to this end every worker must develop in himself a sense of being the master [chuvstvo khozyaina], must really care about the people's property.

[Question] A master cannot take a step without finding something to do. If a master walks through the yard, he finds a ruble; if he walks back again, he finds another. Do these folk proverbs express your idea, Tikhon Yakovlevich?

[Answer] "Man walks as the master of his vast motherland," says the popular song we all know so well. Let us look in the encyclopedic dictionary to see what the word "master" [khozyain] means.... Here we are.... Khozraschet [autonomous financing] is in, but not khozyain. The compilers of the dictionary obviously thought there was no need to give a definition of khozyain, that it was perfectly clear. But that concept--khozyain--is sometimes used inappositively. For instance, I once heard an enterprise director being described as the khozyain. Flattering, perhaps, but incorrect in principle. State property is the common wealth of the entire Soviet people, as is recorded in the USSR constitution. The director leads the plant and manages the production process on the instructions of the state, which is a state of the whole people.

We read in one of Lenin's works: "...appoint leaders of the people's labor to responsible posts...." That is the crux of the matter: The director must lead the people's labor, as a result of which the country's wealth is created. The people create the wealth with their own hands, they own it, they are the masters [khozyain]. And it is true that such a master cannot take a step without finding something to do, as the proverb says. Incidentally, in what publication is that recorded?

[Question] In Dal [reference to 19th century Russian lexicographer]. And he gives a definition of khozyain: The owner of something. Dal's dictionary also contains this saying: The master [khozyain] makes the house.

[Answer] That is a more accurate reflection of the sense of our conversation. The sense of being the master is an impetus generating constant creativity for the sake of the prosperity and improvement of your own socialist house. It is thanks to precisely this sense that millions of our people become rationalizers, inventors, production frontrunners and originators of labor initiative and innovations. We have become so used to this that we regard it as self-explanatory. For instance, the rationalizers' movement.

The rationalizers' searching thought processes advance production and save the state huge sums. We usually cite the sums saved by the introduction of their proposals to characterize the rationalizers' movement. In Belorussia alone last year that sum totaled R283 million. This figure clearly demonstrates the economic significance of rationalization. At the same time the movement is of tremendous social, moral and psychological significance. That must always be borne in mind. We should talk more about the benefit which rationalization brings to the worker himself. It stimulates his thought, develops initiative and makes life more interesting.

[Question] And if one thinks about it, Tikhon Yakovlevich, what kind of man is this rationalizer in the nationwide movement for increasing efficiency and work quality?

[Answer] Are you asking what it is that distinguishes a rationalizer? I believe that he is distinguished by a tireless creative searching, a desire to look to the future and prepare for it today. And the sense of a master consists of this.

The example set by a rationalizer is so strong psychologically that it creates around itself an active gravitational field. Otherwise the ranks of creators would not be replenished steadily, continuously. Some 10 years ago, the Belorussian Society of Rationalizers and Inventors numbered 197,000 people, now it is 489,000.

[Question] A rationalizer, it could be said, is always critical....

[Answer] And always creative. He fights to establish what is new and progressive. This is why the significance of the rationalizers' movement is so great in the struggle to accelerate scientific and technical progress and organize production and its administration at the level of present-day requirements.

Every rationalizer, inventor and initiator of a labor pledge at his work station is effectively implementing party policy, embodying it in concrete actions and concrete production and moral relations within the labor collective. The greater the number of national creators and skilled craftsmen, the more real and productive is the working people's participation in administering the country's affairs.

Rationalizers and inventors are the golden treasury of the socialist national economy, of our society. Is it not the noble task of our propaganda and of our literature, as well, to propagandize their experience and selflessness more actively and portray their character traits?

[Question] And how does the economization program fit into the program of the struggle for quality?

[Answer] Quality is the basis of economizing. Without caring for product quality or work quality talk of economizing can become words divorced from deeds. You cannot achieve top quality by ignoring the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. The scientific and technical revolution is the powerhouse of the economy.

There are quite a few examples which show the mutual influence and conditionality of scientific and technical progress and the movement for saving and work quality and its results. Experts of the Minsk Gorizont Production Association have developed a new color television. It is substantially better than its predecessors. It is half the weight and consumes less than half the electricity. Mass production of this television, which begins this year, will make it possible to ensure a considerable saving.

It is a rule that a high-quality item is always economical. The higher the quality, the more substantial the economy. Nearly 25 percent of all products produced in the republic have the seal of quality. We consider this to be not enough. It is planned to increase the proportion of top quality products to at least 30 percent by the end of the current 5-year plan and even higher later on. A responsible mission here has been entrusted to the designers--after all, it is they who put the best features into a product.

The Gomel combine builders were set the task of creating a highly productive silage combine harvester equal to the best foreign counterparts. Such a machine--the KSK.100--has been built. The machine operators praise it.

I had occasion to visit the testing of the Gomel combine and to see the interest with which the Gomselmash comrades and rural machine operators worked on designing it. Their work was well organized, they helped one another and subsequently became richer together by a skill directed toward economizing.

[Question] Tikhon Yakovlevich, you said that "the Gomel combine builders were set a task"....Subsequently testers, rural machine operators and other services and departments were included in the resolution of the task. Consequently, considerable credit for the overall success belongs to the organizers who managed to pool the efforts of many people and enterprises?

[Answer] I would continue like this: It is precisely skillful organization on which success is based. The national economic organism is now so complex and its components are so closely interconnected and interdependent that success is impossible without precise organization. There are still instances when one enterprise which has not fulfilled its contractual obligations causes losses not only to itself but to others too. This is sometimes caused by the pursuit of narrow departmental advantage to the detriment of overall state benefit. Once again the question of leaders arises in our conversation.

The people's labor is not departmental but always bears in mind the common good, the social objective. And if a leader answerable for a specific area of production and bearing personal responsibility for it feels that he is a leader of the people's labor he never pursues narrow departmental advantage and does not begin to view his specific area of production or department in isolation from overall interests.

The people are selfless. Individuals still suffer from individual self-interest. You meet them among leaders and rank and file workers. They occasionally economize at the expense of others, too. And their advantage often turns to the detriment of the state. The disease, unfortunately, has still not been completely eliminated. Its complete and final eradication is our society's goal. Let us recall Vladimir Ilich Lenin's words:

"Communism begins where /ordinary workers/, not minding hard work, show selfless concern for increasing labor productivity and for protecting /each pod of grain, coal, iron/ [passages between slantlines printed in italics] and other products which are not for the workers themselves or to those 'near' to them but for those 'far away,' that is, for all of society as a whole..."

These are lines from "The Great Initiative" (Velikiy Pochin).

In line with a fine tradition, during April millions of Soviet people take part in a Leninist communist subbotnik. On this occasion many collectives worked on 17 April on economized energy resources, setting examples of highly productive labor.

[Question] Could you say which measures implemented in the republic are making it possible to "merge" more efficiently the movement for saving "from below" and saving "from above"?

[Answer] The guarantee of success lies primarily in planning. The Belorussian SSR 5-year plan envisages increasing national income by 23.3 percent, considerably outstripping the growth in capital investments. In the 10th 5-year plan, this ratio was 28 percent to 30 percent. Thus, the new plan is geared toward making fuller use of the republic's production, scientific and technical potential and all resources and toward accelerating the commissioning and reducing the assimilation time of new capacities. The plan also envisages preferential growth in national income in comparison with the growth of GNP. In other words, it is a question of the speediest transition to an intensive path of economic development.

How can this plan requirement be ensured? There is one way--by reducing the material intensiveness of production, making comprehensive savings and use of raw materials, fuel and electricity, applying the achievements of scientific and technical progress more fully and introducing resource-saving techniques more actively. It goes without saying that it is impossible to do without accurate accounting here or a thrifty attitude to output when transporting and storing it.

Daily concern for thrift is everyone's affair, wherever he works, in the city or the country, and at whatever job. Thrift enriches people both materially and spiritually. However, an attitude of thrift toward the state housing stock, land or nature, for example, has still not become the universal norm. No, you must remember: No breakage, no damage. Children are always watching adults and taking their examples from them. Our children must acquire good habits in the future. And this depends on us all now. Implacability toward any instances of mismanagement and wastefulness must be the norm of work, family and everyday conduct.

[Question] We have often used the word "economy" today since this is the theme of our talk. But this term is used in the West, too, and calls for economy are heard there, too....

[Answer] They are heard there, too, that is true. The capitalist states also call on the working people to economize, but how and for what? To ensure monopoly superprofits and for the sake of the arms race. Their style of economizing means cutting spending on education and the population's medical service and sickness and old age pension provision, in other words, a planned general offensive against working people's basic rights.

Socialist-style economizing, as we have already noted, has quite opposite aims and means of attaining them. In Minsk in March there was a republic scientific and practical conference which discussed questions of further improving working people's patriotic and internationalist education in the light of the ideas and conclusions set out in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book "Reminiscences." Among the many speakers at the conference was hero of socialist labor Mikhail Trofimovich Klimov, a team leader at the Orsha Order of Lenin flax combine. "Someone abroad once asked me: Why do you complicate life for yourselves by adopting increased pledges?" He explained. "How can you answer that? Our wish to give the motherland more output of higher quality and our desire to improve the economic machanism are in full accord with the interests of the whole collective and each worker. Last year the enterprise's profits totaled over R22 million. And this means that we have considerable contributions for the collective's social and cultural needs."

The people's good is the aim of economizing. Comprehensive economizing helps us to constantly increase spending on satisfying Soviet people's social needs even more fully: Free education, the medical service, pension provision for all working people, the payment of various benefits and grants, state subsidies for housing, food and so forth. "The more mature our society becomes," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress, "the greater the attention we can and must pay to working people's everyday needs--housing, food, the services sphere, health care and education--to everything that determines people's prosperity and good spirits."

In our society everything begins and ends with people. Because the Soviet man builds his communist home for himself, his children and grandchildren. Our big and bright home is the Soviet Union. Soon there will be a joyous festival in that home--its 60th anniversary. Like all Soviet people, Belorussia's working people will greet the great jubilee with new successes in socialist competition for the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress' historic outlines.

CSO: 1800/579

U.S. CRUISE MISSILES 'FUNDAMENTALLY NEW, DESTABILIZING' WEAPONS SYSTEM

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 14

[Article by S. Daniyarov under rubric "American Military Threat": "From the Matador to the Tomahawk: The Power of One Cruise Missile Is Ten Times That of the Bomb That Was Dropped on Hiroshima"]

[Text] A decade that "bristled with weapons" -- that is how the American TIME magazine called the 1980's. The year 1981 will apparently take a special place in that decade. The Republican administration adopted a new program for the strengthening and expansion of the American nuclear "triad." During the summer the first Trident submarine was launched, and literally a few months later the U.S. Air Force began to deploy cruise missiles.

Called upon to reinforce all three components of the American strategic "triad," they will be produced in three versions: for launching from bombers; from submarines and surface vessels; and in a ground-based version. At the present time, an air-based missile is in the stage of production and deployment. Two other versions have entered the final phase of development. Practically speaking, they are indistinguishable from each other. They have one and the same engine, an identical guidance system, and the same type of warhead. The differences are purely of an external nature. The sea-based and ground-based missiles are known by the name Tomahawk. In essence, the weapon is a small (the largest version -- the sea-based missile -- is approximately 6 meters in length and 50 centimeters in diameter), unmanned, rocket-type flying projectile that carries a type W-80 nuclear warhead with a capacity of 200 kilotons. Installed on the missile is a small-sized highly economical turbofan engine of a new type, which was developed by the Williams Research Company.

Deterrent Weapon

In and of itself, the idea of this kind of weapon is not new. The unmanned Mace and Matador cruise missile have already been part of the arsenal. However, the cruise missile of the 1980's owes its birth to achievements simultaneously in several fields of science and technology -- such as microelectronics, materials science, and aviation engine-building. The radius of action of the new missile can be as much as 2000 nautical miles (approximately 3500 kilometers). It can fly at very low altitudes and has an accuracy that exceeds by a factor of 10 the accuracy of the existing generation of American ICBM's. The onboard electronic computer enables the missile, when flying at low altitudes, to avoid collisions with obstacles lying in its path to the target. In addition, special materials hinder its detection by radar. In the words of one of the "fathers" of the cruise missile, Admiral W. Locke, the signal from the missile on a radar screen will be practically indistinguishable from the interference created, for example, by a bird.

At first, people used to speak about their relatively low cost. The Pentagon put the price of a single cruise missile within the confines of $500,000 to $1 million. But more realistic estimates also exist. The military commentator for the NEW YORK TIMES, D. Middleton, feels that, with a consideration of all the expenditures, the cruise missiles will cost $40 million. That is the estimate for the maximum number of cruise missiles -- approximately 11,000. Although the current program of the Reagan administration envisages the production of approximately 4000 cruise missiles in all three versions, it still will be an undertaking that is anything but cheap.

The main point, however, is that the United States has created a fundamentally new weapons system that can exert a destabilizing influence upon the strategic balance in the world. The nuclear arms limitation and the prospects for further understandings in that area will prove to be questioned. While not yet physically realized in metal, the cruise missiles have given birth to one of the most complicated problems in the course of the SALT-II negotiations. The treaty that was signed in Vienna, and the protocol to it, contained reliable methods of accounting for and monitoring air-based missiles and created the prerequisites for banning in the future the two other modifications. The only regret is that the present administration has repeatedly expressed its negative attitude toward this important step in the area of limiting the arms race.

As long ago as 1977, former U. S. Secretary of the Air Force John McLucas said, "By becoming involved in the production of cruise missiles, we are unable to predict what this will lead to. The president's decision (to accelerate the development of cruise missiles) takes us from the world of the known weapons systems, where all its major units can be measured and computed, into a world of armaments that do not lend themselves to monitoring." Thus, the cruise missiles open up a new channel in the arms race, the closing of which channel will be increasingly complicated in the future. Despite that fact, American strategists are engaged today basically in a search for different versions for using cruise missiles. For them the cruise missile has become a "weapon in search of an application," as it was called by retired Admiral J. Laroque.

It has been propagandized as a means of continuing the service life of American strategic bombers and as an effective replacement for them; as an invulnerable strategic reserve for the navy and as a means of expanding the functions of the fleet. Cruise missiles have been highly touted as the response to the "Soviet threat," as an "ace in the hole" in negotiations with the USSR, and even as a means of creating a more "stable atmosphere" in the world. But the whole truth was stated outright by former U.S. Secretary of Defense M. Laird. As he saw it, "the development of the cruise missile is necessary if we are to guarantee the further buildup of American might in the future. . ."

"Contractor No 1"

At the present time much is being said in the United States about the "inertia" that is supposed to be inherent in the progress of development of nuclear arms, about the "natural nature" of the creation of new generations of weapons, and about the "pressure of military technology." These judgments, like the high-sounding words about "strategic stability" are not worth a plugged nickel. The greed for profit, the new ranks for generals, the increase of the prestige for the military caste in American society -- those are the motivations that activate those who hide behind concern for "national security."

In the late 1960's one of the basic contractors of the Pentagon, the McDonnell-Douglas Corporation, developed a fundamentally new system of guiding unmanned apparatuses, and called it the Turk. The possibility of substantially increasing the accuracy of firing found a warm reception in military circles. The first to seize on the idea of creating cruise missiles with an improved guidance system were the representatives of the navy. The admirals saw the capability of tripping up their chief competitor in the fight for a greater share in the military budget -- the air force. One of the chief propagandists of this system was Admiral H. Rickover. The fact of the matter is that in the late 1960's the navy bureau that he headed -- the bureau responsible for the development of nuclear power units -- had developed a new type of atomic engine for submarines. While pushing the cruise missiles ahead, Rickover did not forget to mention also the need to create also a new type of submarine. Several corporations immediately undertook the development of a cruise missile for the navy. Those corporations included General Dynamics, which subsequently became the chief contractor for that program, and, in general, in a list published by the influential FORBES magazine, it is called military "contractor No 1."

For the Air Force, one of the propagandized merits of the cruise missiles -- their low cost -- turned out to be a major shortcoming, inasmuch as the acceptance of the new missiles as standard equipment instead of the B-1 bomber would have meant a loss to the Air Force of a very substantial piece of their "budgetary pie." But, having made the decision to stop the B-1 program, Carter hurried to assuage the generals with the $24.8 billion, which were mentioned as a "gain" from the cancellation of the B-1 program, but which would remain in the Pentagon's budget. A large part of that "gain" went into the acceleration of the cruise missile program and, in the form of profits, was supposed to find its way into the pockets of the General Dynamics and Boeing companies -- the chief competitors in the fight for the right to produce the cruise missile for the Air Force.

The Boeing company is also one of the ten leading contractors for the U. S. Defense Department. Close ties between them have existed since World War II. It was a B-29 bomber that had been manufactured at Boeing plants that dropped the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. After the war the Boeing company began to produce intercontinental ballistic missiles. That company's interest in air-based cruise missiles was also heated up by the fact that, in accordance with the plan of the Carter administration, that missile was supposed to be carried on the B-52 bombers that were being produced also by the Boeing plants. Thus the company hoped to receive additional profits from programs for modernizing and improving the obsolete B-52 bombers and to bypass the Rockwell International firm, which was the new contractor for the new B-1 bomber.

"Thanks to Senator Jackson"

Thus, two giants in the military-industrial complex engaged in the struggle for the production orders for the air-based cruise missiles. The one that got the upper hand was Boeing, which received a separate Air Force contract that was the biggest one since the Vietnam War -- $4 billion. Boeing's success apparently is to the credit of Senator H. Jackson. In the Senate he represents the state of Washington, where the headquarters and the plants of the Boeing company are situated. It is to him that the company owes the large-scale military production orders that fell to its lot during the postwar years.

Boeing's victory is so considerable that TIME magazine printed on one of its covers a photograph of the smiling president of the company, T. Wilson. At the New York stock exchange, there was noted a bullish dealing in the victor's shares. Boeing's competitor, the General Dynamics company, was also not offended by the Pentagon: it received an order to produce two other versions of the cruise missile -- the sea-based and ground-based versions.

For a long time the ground-based version was viewed as a secondary sector in the cruise missile program. But in 1979, at a session of the NATO Council in Brussels, under pressure from Washington, a decision was made to deploy on the territory of Western Europe 464 Tomahawk ground-based cruise missiles and 108 Pershing-2 medium-range ballistic missiles.

The nuclear means of the theater of military actions (as the American strategists call Europe) occupy a special place in the plans of the American military. The high accuracy of the medium-range means, according to the "hawks" in the Pentagon, will make it possible to use them for nuclear strikes, which are called "surgical." However, what kind of "surgery" can we be discussing if the power of the nuclear warhead in an American cruise missile is 10 times that of the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima?

The shifting of the strategic emphasis in the direction of medium-range nuclear means is linked with an increase in the search for a way out of the "nuclear blind alley" that the United States found itself under conditions of the strategic parity that has formed between the USSR and the United States.

Cruise missiles, in addition to Pershing-2 missiles as a means of delivering nuclear weapons to the European theater of military actions can, according to the concepts of American strategists, substantially change the strategic balance that has developed both on the USSR-U.S. level, and on the NATO-Warsaw Pact level. The threat of a nuclear conflict, in the opinion of the "hawks," hangs over Europe.

What does that mean?

Here are figures that Academician L. A. Il'in presented to the participants in a congress of physicians in Cambridge. Let us assume that one thousand nuclear bombs, each with a power of one megaton, have been dropped on Europe. Five hundred have exploded on the ground, and 500 in the air over the major cities. What will happen to the 671 million men, women, and children living between the Atlantic and the Ural Mountains?

There would be 167.7 million killed and 146 million wounded. . .

On the path of the carrying out of these sinister plans in Western Europe, a powerful wave of an antiwar movement has been building up. Its participants are demanding that the U.S. government reject the deployment of cruise missiles and other medium-range missiles.

As for the Soviet Union, it, in conformity with the Peace Program for the 1980's which was adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, is in favor of a broader series of measures to limit the arms race and to achieve disarmament. In L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions, concrete proposals were suggested for reducing the arms in Europe. Erecting reliable roadblocks on the path of saturating the world with cruise missiles and other types of mass-destruction weapons is a goal that conforms to the interests of all nations.

5075
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GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

PM100701 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 2

[Apparent text of speech by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered at 13 April 25th conference of the Moscow City Komsomol Organization]

[Text] Comrades.

Allow me, on behalf of the Moscow Gorkom, to cordially greet the delegates to the 25th conference of the Moscow City Komsomol Organization and to wish you and, through you, the komsomol members and all young Muscovites new achievements in labor, studies and social work.

This conference is summing up the komsomol organization's activity over the past 2 years and is an important event in the capital's sociopolitical life. This was well said in the report of the Moscow Komsomol City Committee, whose work during the period under review merits positive appraisal. The conference is being held at a time of nationwide struggle to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the socioeconomic program of the 11th 5-year plan and a time of widespread preparations for a portentous event in the life of our motherland--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The time that has elapsed since the 26th party congress has convincingly demonstrated the lasting significance of its historic decisions and shown most definitely that the course elaborated by the congress is a true, Leninist course and that the congress propositions and conclusions are a reliable, scientifically substantiated guide to action.

All the economic, ideological, theoretical and political work of our party and its central committee is characterized by an innovatory approach, wisdom and farsightedness in pursuing domestic and foreign policy and in implementing the economic strategy for the 80's, whose ultimate goal is to enhance the Soviet people's well-being.

The party congress guidelines enjoyed creative development at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's program speech at the plenum defined specific ways to realize the national economic tasks for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole and to further improve work efficiency and quality in all links of social production.

The recommendations and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the USSR 17th Trade Union Congress, at the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR and at the meeting with that republic's leaders are of great significance for party, trade union and komsomol organizations in implementing the party's socioeconomic policy.

Responding to party decisions with practical deeds, Moscow's labor collectives under the leadership of party organizations are concentrating their efforts on the unconditional fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges adopted and on achieving high end results at every workplace.

The results of the first year of the 5-year plan attest that Muscovites have laid a good foundation for fruitful work in subsequent years. The city's industrial enterprises produced above-plan output worth hundreds of millions of rubles, including cultural, domestic and household goods worth $130 million. The entire increase in the production volume was secured through higher labor productivity. More than 40 percent of the products subject to certification were awarded the state seal of quality. Production of a considerable number of new highly productive machines, machine tools, instruments and consumer goods was started up. Moscow enterprises are being modernized and retooled on a wide scale.

Construction organizations commissioned new production capacities and many apartment blocks, schools and cultural and domestic projects, collectives of scientific establishments and transport, municipal services, trade, public catering and consumer services enterprises coped with the set tasks. Sectors of the city's economy are working stably this year, too. The plan for the first quarter was fulfilled in all the main indicators.

For their great successes achieved in the all-union socialist competition last year the city of Moscow, the Baumanskiy and Perovskiy rayons and more than 100 enterprises and organizations were awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners. Some 4 rayons and 25 labor collectives were declared winners of the socialist competition for the RSFSR.

These successes are the result of the Muscovites' selfless labor and of the great organizational and political work of party, Soviet, economic, trade union and komsomol organizations.

A weighty contribution to the common achievements was made by komsomol members and young people, who today make up more than 30 percent of the capital's working class, as well as a significant proportion of working people in all sectors of physical production, science and culture and the services sphere. Many of them set examples of a conscientious attitude work and are leading production workers and innovators and socialist competition winners.

Allow me to express to you and to all young Muscovites cordial gratitude for your shock work in fulfilling the 5-year plan targets and to wish you new labor successes.

Comrades. Complex and responsible tasks face the city party organization, the komsomol and all Moscow's working people this year. They are associated, above all, with ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the strenuous plan targets and high socialist pledges adopted by Muscovites.

In industry the entire increase in the output volume is to be secured through higher labor productivity, there is to be a considerable increase in the production of articles in the top quality category, and work is to be intensified on the specialization of Moscow enterprises in the production of output of the highest technical standard. It is necessary to enhance the efficiency of capital construction, improve the use of all forms of transport and implement measures to further strengthen the ties of science with production.

Measures are to be implemented to make rational use of existing labor, material and energy resources, to seek out and commission all internal economic reserves and to step up the struggle against mismanagement and waste.

The plans provide for the expansion of consumer goods production, an improvement in the qualtiy of housing construction and the further development of the trade, public catering and consumer and medical services networks. The achievement of these aims will make it possible to considerably improve Muscovites' working and living conditions and leisure and will serve the cause of realizing the party's social program.

The successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges requires intensified political and organizational work. It must help to ensure that every working person in the capital, in whatever sector he works--and this applies directly to young people--is aware that the success of the 5-year plan depends, in the final analysis, on his daily productive labor.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 17th Trade Union Congress, particularly great signfiicance now attaches to "creative initiatives and innovations aimed at improving labor productivity, making rational use of the latest achievements of science and technology, saving resources and improving quality." It is the chief task of komsomol members and young people to take an active part in resolving these problems and in building communism.

The competition with the motto "60 shock labor weeks to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation" is widespread in the city's collectives, and preparations for a Lenin communist subbotnik are being completed. Many enterprises and leading production workers have adopted pledges to complete the annual plan targets by the 65th anniversary of great October and the targets for the first 2.5 years of the 5-year plan by 30 December 1982.

We must try to ensure that young production workers are in the vanguard of this competition, that any useful youth initiative is supported in all the city's komsomol organizations and that every youth collective works without laggards.

It should be pointed out that a certain section of youth has a careless attitude to labor and allows spoilage in work and overconsumption of raw materials, fuel and supplies. There are still many violations of labor discipline among young people, and cadre turnover is high. Komsomol organizations must step up young people's struggle for high labor efficiency and economies at every workplace.

It is necessary to set up more komsomol and youth teams and give them all possible assistance in achieving high results in their work. It is necessary to promote the broad transfer of these teams to financially autonomous forms of labor organization and incentives which, by decision of the party, are to be the chief forms in the 11th 5-year plan. Out of more than 12,000 komsomol and youth collectives only approximately 3,500 are yet working according to the financial autonomy method. As you see, there are large reserves here. They must be brought more actively into the struggle to improve work efficiency and quality.

In conjunction with party and trade union organizations and economic leaders more care must be shown for the vocational and general educational growth of young people, for satisfying their needs and requirements and for creating conditions for highly productive labor, studies and sensible leisure, that is, it is necessary really to ensure that young cadres are tied to production.

The report of the city's Komsomol Committee and the delegates' speeches spoke in detail about the work of komsomol organizations in fulfilling Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions connected with more actively involving young people in resolving very important national economic tasks.

The party has always supported the noble desire of youth for what is new and unknown, the desire to be where things are harder and where the fate of our plans is decided. Patronate of the country's major new construction projects has become such a task for the komsomol.

The city's komsomol members now exercise patronage over 62 very important construction projects. On komsomol passes thousands of the capital's young men and women are participating in opening up and developing the West Siberian territorial production complex and oil and gas deposits, constructing the Baykal-Amur main railroad and erecting very important projects in the city. Student construction detachments alone have assimilated capital investments worth more than R450 million in 5 years. It is necessary to further develop and improve this important form of involving young people in affairs of state importance and to improve the labor and moral tempering of youth. Our glorious youth, our glorious komsomol must be everywhere in the difficult sectors of our great construction.

Comrades.

The komsomol organizations must increase the responsibility of every komsomol member for fulfilling his basic obligation to society and try to ensure that young people are deeply aware of the high patriotic meaning of their work and its connection with strengthening the motherland's might. It is necessary to develop socialist competition among young workers and employees and the movement for a communist attitude to work and to fulfill well the motto "shock labor, knowledge, initiative and creativity by young people for the 11th 5-year plan." The duty of every young worker and production worker is to make his own contribution to fulfilling the targets of 1982 and of the 5-year plan as a whole.

Moscow young people must take an active part in carrying out technical progress, in resolving the tasks of modernizing enterprises, mechanizing and automating production and introducing industrial robots and manipulators to replace people's manual labor, constantly increase labor efficiency, and set new production records.

It is necessary to ensure more concrete and energetic participation by komsomol organizations and all young people in improving the state of affairs in transportation, on which the efficient working of the city's economy as a whole depends to a large extent.

Young people working in construction require special care and attention from the city komsomol organization. Many of them are not Muscovites, and it is difficult for them to settle down in the capital's bustling rhythm. In the last 6 years alone over 280,000 new workers--mainly young people--have come into the Moscow gorispolkom construction organizations. Only 16 percent of the newcomers have undergone training in vocational and technical schools, the remainder having acquired professional skills at their workplaces. Some 31,000 young construction workers do not have secondary education, many of them do not study anywhere and they are not provided with the conditions for acquiring general educational and professional knowledge. The everyday life and leisure of young people in workers' hostels and sometimes at their places of work is inadequately organized.

We must not become reconciled to all this. The duty of the komsomol organizations is to persistently improve the training of young construction workers, to improve their education and training, to transmit to them the rich experience of older workers and the glorious traditions of the capital's working class and to show more concern for improving their working, living and leisure conditions.

Young people in scientific research and planning and design organizations take an active part in implementing the party's course toward accelerating scientific and technical progress and intensifying production. Every seventh city komsomol member works in this sphere. This is a great force.

The komsomol organizations must involve young people more actively in resolving major scientific problems and practical issues connected with modernizing and technically refitting enterprises, implementing creative cooperation contracts between production and scientific collectives and further developing rationalizers' and inventors' work. Young people must play a leading role in carrying out the technical revolution.

In Moscow's conditions komsomol patronage of the consumer services sphere is of special significance. Though in the past 4 years over 15,000 people have been sent to trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises on komsomol travel warrants, there are still many unexploited reserves here. Questions of creating komsomol-youth collectives are being resolved too slowly and cooperation between komsomol trade organizations and enterprises producing consumer goods are not developing strongly enough.

Much remains to be done to improve work with creative youth. It is necessary to seek more effective forms of fostering in young artistic workers an active life stance, political culture, a conscious approach to the topical problems of today and a high degree of responsibility for the ideological and artistic standard of works created. The komsomol must show more concern to ensure the participation of creative youth in the aesthetic education of Muscovites, propaganda of the Soviet way of life and the development of ties between creative organizations and labor collectives.

In all sectors of communist creation and education, innovativeness, initiative and a striving to be of great benefit to the country and the people must be displayed. Only thus can the high responsibility be cultivated which the party demands of the young generation. The party believes in the inexhaustible strength and the creative intellect of young people and pins great hopes on them in the task of successfully continuing the great cause of communist building.

Comrades. The communist education of Soviet youth has always been and remains the chief goal of all the komsomol's work.

At the Third Komsomol Congress, V.I. Lenin placed before young people the task of "studying communism." The propositions of this behest of Lenin as they relate to the conditions of building communism and of scientific-technical and social progress have been creatively developed in party congress decisions, CPSU Central Committee documents and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and speeches.

To study communism today means being an active participant in communist building, working selflessly for the common good and striving constantly to master general educational and professional knowledge and the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

This means studying Marxist-Leninist theory profoundly and creatively and fostering in oneself firm ideological conviction, class-consciousness, loyalty to the revolutionary traditions of the Communist Party and the working class and intransigence toward alien ideologies and the enemies of communism.

This also means taking an active part in public life, mastering the skills of managing production and public affairs and always defending the interests of society, the people and the state. It means maintaining the norms of communist morals and ethics by personal example and constantly enriching one's spiritual level.

To study communism today means educating oneself in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, promoting the strengthening of our motherland's might, cherishing the moral and political unity of our society above all else. Strengthening the people's friendship and being intransigent toward any manifestations of nationalism. It means always being ready to devote all one's strength and one's life if necessary, to the cause of defending the socialist motherland, to the happiness of its people and to the cause of communism.

The komsomol organizations must educate young people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, fraternal friendship among the USSR peoples, and friendship with the socialist countries' peoples and with all fighters for the cause of peace and freedom, in the spirit of the international class solidarity of working people.

The capital's communists are firmly convinced that the komsomol members and all young Muscovites, true to the behests of great Lenin, will worthily continue the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the older generations and continue the glorious Leninist cause.

Our youth are our replacement, our future. It is they who are the heirs to the achievements and gains of Soviet society, to the wealth of its spiritual culture. Young people have broad opportunities to receive education, acquire a profession and carry out their life vocation.

The school years are an important stage in the formation of a young person's personality. Concern for the schools and for improving the work of the pioneer organizations is the responsible task of the komsomol. However, not all komsomol organizations work in close contact with teaching collectives to train literate and well-educated people. Unity between training and education and a correct professional orientation of children and adolescents are not always ensured. Some school eavers have a disrespectful attitude to work.

Educational work to temper the young generation must be structured in such a way that each future citizen of the land of Soviets consciously forms in himself from childhood an internal need to work conscientiously in a communist way and learns to value and respect the working man.

The system of vocational and technical education occupies a special place in training cadres for the economy. Suffice it to say that over 40,000 young production workers pur out of the city's 198 schools every year into the ranks of the working class.

At the same time there are still considerable difficulties in staffing schools, results and professional training of students are poor, and there are still many violations of public order.

All questions of the life of the vocational and technical schools--admissions of young people, improvement of the teaching process, the organization of practice, the use of graduates in production--must be resolved with the participation of the school and base enterprise komsomol organizations. We must ensure that the construction of new and the modernization of existing establishments are shock komsomol construction sites, take care that only the best-trained komsomol members are sent to be masters of production training and, together with the teaching collectives, increase the standard of general educational and vocational training of students in the system of vocational and technical education.

It is necessary to improve the work of the komsomol in the city's vuzes and technical colleges, where hundreds of thousands of people are studying. Firm ideological conviction, professional skill, the ability to organize the work of the collective, high culture and broad erudition--these are the qualities which must distinguish the modern specialist.

The party attaches great significance to the conscious participation of young people in sociopolitical life and believes in their strength and potential. It considers it the very important job of the whole party and the whole people to carry out the task set by Lenin of the communist education of youth, "the education of a generation capable of finally realizing communism." It is the duty of komsomol members to justify the party's high trust and to foster themselves as true communists and fighters for mankind's bright future.

Comrades. For more than 10 years the city party organization and Moscow's working people, including komsomol members and youth, have been working to implement the task of tremendous political and practical significance set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, task of turning the capital into a model communist city.

A great deal has been done in the period that has elapsed. Approximately 140 of the city's enterprises and organizations have now been awarded the title of "model." In addition to great successes in production activity and in improving people's working and living conditions and leisure, these collectives are characterized by high efficiency in political education work.

An organic part of this work is the education of Muscovites, and young people above all, in the spirit of the moral principles of a resident of a model communist city. The komsomol raykoms and komsomol organizations which have confined themselves to a short-term campaign to propagandize moral principles and which poorly influence the processes of fostering high moral qualities in young Muscovites and underestimate the strength of public opinion and the personal example of komsomol activites were rightly criticized today.

As you know, cases of drunkenness, hooliganism, theft, foul language and a consumerist attitude to society have not yet been eradicated among young people and even komsomol members. Many criminally punishable offenses are still committed by young people.

It is necessary to struggle resolutely against these phenomena, strengthen the education of youth and adolescents on the basis of moral principles not only in labor collectives but also at places of residence, and more frequently analyze and discuss these questions at the komsomol gorkom and raykoms and at komsomol meetings.

In the work of komsomol organizations on the moral education of youth constant use must be made of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "Virgin Lands" and "reminiscences." On turning to these works young people grasp with their mind and heart the lessons of struggle and creation and learn to be real political fighters for the party's cause and patriots of the socialist homeland.

Special attention must be devoted to the patriotic and international education of youth. This was emphasized with new force in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation."

We are satisfied that young Muscovites are characterized by high labor and social activeness, ideological maturity and a firm life stance. Unfortunately, there is still a section of youth which, although insignificant, displays civic passiveness, indi,ference and political unconcern. Its being educated and well-informed sometimes goes hand in hand with political naivete.

Our class enemies are seeking to exert a corrupting influence on the Soviet people's awareness. Here they gamble, above all, on youth, and particularly on that section which has not received real political training.

Under the conditions of the intensifying ideological struggle in the international arena it is necessary to enhance political vigilance, increase attention to carrying out counterpropaganda and teach youth to evaluate facts and phenomena from the positions of the working class, the leading force in our society. The struggle against bourgeois ideology must be more offensive, concrete and uncompromising.

Imperialism, primarily American imperialism, is fanning the arms race and preparing for war. It is the lofty duty of komsomol organizations still more purposefully to carry out the military-patriotic education of youth and prepare it for service in the ranks of the armed forces and to foster courage, willpower and readiness for great achievements in young people. It is necessary to familiarize youth more widely with the Soviet Army's heroic traditions, the present-day military life of Soviet servicemen, combat hardware and weapons and to organize mass military-patriotic measures. In conjunction with the dosaaf and sports organizations it is necessary to create all the conditions for young people to master military knowledge, for sporting exercise, for passing "ready for labor and defense" norms and for the comprehensive preparation of every young person to defend the motherland. The motherland's defense is youth's sacred duty.

Comrades. The komsomol is our party's militant assistant and reliable reserve. Its strength lies in the party's leadership.

The city party organization entrusts the komsomol with responsible matters, supports young people's useful initiatives and shows concern for strengthening the party nucleus among komsomol cadres. More than 46,000 young communists are now working in the city's komsomol organizations. They head approximately 60 percent of primary komsomol organizations, and many have been elected onto komsomol committees and bureaus. It is pleasing to note that Muscovite komsomol members make up three-fourths of the new reinforcement for the city party organization.

The holding of this conference completes the report and election campaign in the city's komsomol organization. The meetings and conferences which have been held have shown the high standard of the komsomol organizations' work and helped to improve the qualitiative composition of the elected aktiv. During the reports and elections many businesslike proposals and critical remarks have been voiced aimed at eliminating existing shortcomings.

The komsomol gorkom and raykoms must analyze the results of the reports and elections in depth, organize the implementation of the proposals which have come in, and constantly inform the komsomol organizations of progress in their fulfillment. It is important to engage more specifically in the training and education of komsomol cadres, to help them in mastering the skills of organizational and political work, and to enhance their responsibility for their specific assignments.

The activity of the komsomol primary organizations must be persistently improved and their role enhanced in educating young people and resolving all the important tasks facing the collective. The main thing is to render them more specific aid, to seek to ensure that all projected measures and pledges are carried through and produce tangible results.

It is necessary persistently to enhance the importance of komsomol meetings in the life of the primary organizations, to submit the most topical problems of interest to young people for their discussion, and to ensure that every meeting is a real school for komsomol members' education. In their practical activity the komsomol committees and bureaus must reach every komsomol member and develop his initiative and activeness in production and social affairs.

Komsomol members, like communists, have just one privilege--always to be in the front line, where things are hard, where you are most needed for the common cause. And it is a great joy to be in the front ranks of the fighters for communism. But it is not given free. It is won by persistent labor, study and education. Allow me, comrades, to wish you great successes in this struggle.

Comrades. The party's constant concern for and attention to young people have resulted in great achievements in their education in a communist spirit. We have good young people, they are worthily continuing the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor traditions. Young Muscovites are making a great contribution to the fulfillment of the 11th 5-year plan and 1982 targets and socialist pledges and to the successful implementation of national economic plans in industry, transport, construction, municipal services, scientific institutions and the consumer services sphere.

All this attests that the Moscow komsomol is daily confirming its loyalty to Lenin's behests and the Communist Party cause.

Allow me to express confidence that the capital's komsomol members and young people will augment their contribution to the struggle to fulfill the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 5-year plan targets and to ensure the triumph of the great communist ideals.

CSO: 1800/579

ZAGLADIN: REAL SOCIALISM STILL THE TOUCHSTONE

PM201147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Book review by V. Markov: "In the Struggle for the Future"]

[Text] We are living in a tempestuous and fascinating time. Before our eyes a radical turnabout in human life--from its prehistory, as K. Marx put it, to its history proper--is taking place. In the 20th century mankind's past, represented by the capitalist system with its sophisticated exploitation of the working masses and imperialist coercion of scores of peoples, and its future--the socialism which was born in the flames of proletarian revolution--have come face to face. As V.V. Zagladin rightly points out in his book (note), (V.V. Zagladin: "Socialist Society's Historic Mission" [Istoricheskaya Missiya Sotsialisticheskogo Obshchestva]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1981, 158 pp.), questions bearing on the nature of socialism and its place in human history are therefore central to the current ideological and political struggle.

The author demonstrates that carrying out socialist transformations and further improving the new society are all modern ways of performing the working class epoch-making mission and are a specific element of that mission. The attitude of representatives of any political force or ideological trend to real socialism and to the difficult and innovatory work of consolidating and developing the new society is therefore the touchstone of their true class position.

The book compares the gains of real socialism with what the capitalist system has achieved in the context of a broad spectrum of fundamental problems relating to social development and poses that most devastating of questions for bourgeois ideologists and other "critics" of real socialism chiming in with the antisocialist propaganda chorus: What does socialism, in contrast to capitalism, actually do for the broadest working masses and the working man?

This is the root of the historical argument between socialism and capitalism. By abolishing private ownership's domination of the instruments and means of production, socialism frees labor from every and any form of exploitation, paves the way for the establishment of universal social justice and takes the crucial step from the nominal equality of bourgeois democracy to actual socialist equality.

Marhsalling a mass of different facts and polemizing with bourgeois and revisionist "critics" of socialism, the author presents solid arguments showing the tremendous promise held out by socialism for solving supremely important socioeconomic, political and cultural problems and for safeguarding the working masses' vital interests.

This is also demonstrated by the themes explored in the chapters explaining socialist society's historic mission. Taking the liberation of labor as his starting point, the author shows the humanity of socialism's aims and the nobility of the means of achieving those aims. The new order has given the working man confidence in the future and the opportunity to steadily improve the quality of his life through honest labor, and opened the way to education and culture and to all-round individual development. The truth about real socialism and its advantages and about this new human lifestyle is a supremely important weapon in the fight against bourgeois and revisionist lies and slander and a powerful means of educating and rallying all revolutionary and progressive forces in the capitalist countries.

We all know just how important the problems of democracy and the exercise of human rights have become in the ideological struggle of today. Socialism's gains in this sphere are summed up in Lenin's formula: "The same masses who, even in the most democratic bourgeois republics, are equal in law but by thousands of tricks and dodges are barred from taking part in political life and from exercising democratic rights and freedoms are now beginning to make a regular, essential and decisive contribution to the democratic running of the state." (Complete Works, Vol 37, p 500) The reality of advanced socialism and the practical experience of the Soviet state of the whole people shows that the CPSU has been steering the development of our society's political system along a reliable Leninist course, increasing the masses' social activieness and involving increasingly broad strata of the working people in management.

In this, the year which marks the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation it is also fitting to remember that it was socialism which for the first time in history resolved one of the most complex questions of global significance--the nationalities question. The CPSU Central Committee resolution devoted to the jubilee points out: "No other state in history could have done so much in such a short time for the comprehensive development of nations and nationalities as the USSR--the socialist fatherland of all our peoples."

The historic mission of socialism, which is opening up more and more opportunities for the progress of society and the individual and showing the peoples of the nonsocialist world the right road--a road made smoother by a wealth of practical experience--to a better future, is demonstrated no less clearly and forcefully by its direct influence on contemporary world development--as, for example, in the solution of the socioeconomic, scientific, technical and ecological problems currently facing mankind. These problems are also analyzed in another of the author's books--"Current Global Problems: Scientific and Social Aspects"--which he cowrote with I.T. Frolov (Moscow, International Relations Publishing House, 1981).

The book under review convincingly demonstrates that the consistent and unswerving campaign waged by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community countries for lasting peace and to prevent military catastrophe is inextricably linked with its support for all contemporary revolutionary and progressive movements. The greater the strength and the closer the unity of the anti-imperialist front, the stronger the cause of a just and democratic world peace and the firmer the peoples' security. The peace program for the 80's proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the constructive new Soviet initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and Intashkent provide a good basis for a switch in international affairs from confrontation to peaceful cooperation and for creating conditions more favorable to the campaign for the peoples' freedom.

At a time when imperialism's most aggressive circles are trying to reverse the course of history, threatening the very existence of human society, it is socialism which is the firmest guarantee that mankind's future will not be cut short and, moreover, that it will be a bright one. But this has to be fought for. The book "Socialist Society's Historic Mission" outlines the main areas of that fight and explains the enormous importance of the decisions of the 26th Congress of Lenin's party to its success. Victory is guaranteed by the cohesion of all present-day revolutionary forces in the task of fulfilling the working class' epoch-making mission and in the fight to consolidate world socialism's positions, further develop socialist transformations, and achieve peace and social progress.

CSO: 1800/579

SUPSOV PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ELECTIONS

PM111457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 82 p 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Excerpts] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin on 4 May under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Addressing the session, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that elections will be held in the year of our multinational state's portentous jubilee, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The Soviet republics reflect the population's multinational composition and it is thus important that all nations should be duly represented in state organs taking strict account of each person's professional and ideological-moral qualities. It is necessary to make maximum use of the labor enthusiasm generated by the election preparations to fulfill the 11th 5-year plan targets and to make skillful use of tried and tested forms and methods of organizational work to further increase working people's creative activity.

A USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution advises union republic Supreme Soviet presidiums to pay attention to establishing all the necessary conditions for the active work of electoral commissions taking account of the particular features of the present election campaign connected with the simultaneous holding of elections to local Soviets and people's courts. Local Soviets must ensure the strict accounting, generalization and implementation of electors' instructions approved by preelection meetings and the prompt examination of citizens' proposals and comments expressed at working people's meetings on the reports of ispolkoms, local Soviet and people's judges.

Local Soviet ispolkoms, organs of justice and other law enforcement organs are charged with adopting measures to further intensify work on the clarification among the population of measures aimed at implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of economic and social development, improving socialist democracy and comprehensively strengthening law and order.

Participating in the discussion of the questions on the agenda were V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; M.A. Yasnov, A.F. Vatchenko, I.Ye. Polyakov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, S.N. Imashev, P.G. Gilashvili, K.A. Khalilov, A.S. Barkauskas, I.P. Kalin and M. Kholov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.I. Konotop and M.Z. Shakirov, members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; S.I. Gostev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee planning and finance organs section; and leading workers of the USSR and RSFSR councils of ministers and a number of ministries and departments.

CSO: 1800/579

PONOMAREV BOOK ON CONSTITUTION REVIEWED

PM300935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Prof O. Kutafin, Dr of juridical sciences, under the rubric "Among Books": "Constitution of Developed Socialism"]

[Text] The new USSR constitution has now been alive, functioning and working for more than 4 years, demonstrating its great creative force. Study of the constitution, assimilation of its principles and knowledge of its provisions are an essential constituent part of fostering high political culture in every citizen and an important factor in the successful and consistent implementation of the USSR fundamental law.

Everyone--workers in party and state organs, economic leaders, members of public organizations and labor collectives, and every USSR citizen--must know the constitution. Therefore propaganda and explanation of the constitution's provisions are of great significance.

A book published at the Political Literature Publishing House--the first political and legal commentary on the country's fundamental law in Soviet juridical science--is a distinctive "guide" to the articles of the 1977 USSR constitution. It is entitled "The USSR Constitution: A Political and Legal Commentary" (Onstitusiya SSR: Politiko-Pravovoy Kommentariy), under the general editorship of, and with an introduction by, B.N. Ponomarev (Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1982, 398 pages). It not only illumines in detail the legal and juridical aspect of each of the constitution's provisions but also reveals their political and ideological significance.

Relying on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist teaching on the state and on comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, the book's authors give a multifaceted description of the essence and significance of the 1977 USSR constitution as a true manifesto of developed socialism.

The USSR fundamental law is the most important long-term state legal document ensuring the further development of socialist democracy and opening up wide scope for its improvement. The new Soviet constitution graphically confirms that the society of developed socialism has become a society of constantly developing democracy.

One of the most important features of the Soviet constitution as the constitution of a new type of state is the fact that it devotes great attention to the legal consolidation of the foundations of the socialist social and state system. The authors of the commentary convincingly show that the new fundamental law not only preserves this feature of all Soviet constitutions but also considerably expands the framework of the constitutional regulation of the life of the socialist society.

The concept of developed socialism elaborated through the efforts of the CPSU and the fraternal parties became a reliable theoretical and methodological basis for improving the constitutional norms of the socialist state of the whole people.

The book reveals the principled importance of the provisions on the political system of society, which were introduced into the USSR constitution for the first time. It shows the special role which our state of the whole people plays in this system and analyzes the dialectic of its ties with other links of the political system. It is precisely the close and constantly growing connection between society and the state, reflected in the fundamental law, that creates conditions for the gradual evolution of socialist statehood into social communist self-government.

The political and legal commentary on the constitution contains a detailed description of the CPSU's leading and directing role and clearly reflects the party's actual place in the Soviet society and state and the further enhancement of its role in the leadership of communist building.

The book thoroughly analyzes the articles in the second section of the USSR constitution, which governs relations between the state and the individual. Under the conditions of the developed socialist society their interests by and large coincide. And this is why relations between the state and the individual under socialism are harmonious in nature and reflect the spirit of comradeship and collectivism.

The commentary graphically shows that the building of developed socialism in our country determined the considerable improvement in the provisions of the country's fundamental law on the rights, freedoms and duties of Soviet citizens. The 1977 USSR constitution convincingly showed that the concepts of man's freedom, democracy and social justice are filled with real substance only under the conditions of socialism.

Mature socialism demonstrates the indissoluble connection between the development and deepening of socialist democracy and the flowering and rapprochement of all the country's nations and nationalities. The USSR constitution serves to further strengthen the alliance principles of the multinational state, organically combines socialist federalism with democratic centralism and contributes to the further strengthening of the friendship of the country's nations and nationalities and to their steady rapprochement. The 1977 USSR fundamental law, the book points out, confirmed the Leninist principles of the national state system enshrined in previous Soviet constitutions. At the same time the current USSR constitution also reflected the considerable strengthening of the union republics' unity and strengthened guarantees of their sovereign rights.

The fundamental idea in all the Soviet constitutions is Lenin's thesis on the Soviets as the political basis of our state. Revealing the substance of the provisions of the USSR fundamental law devoted to the representative Soviet organs, the book's authors show that it developed further the democratic principles of the Soviets' formation and activity and provided for the strengthening of their role in resolving the most important questions in the life of the country. The preparations for the upcoming local Soviet elections provide further confirmation of the effectiveness of our constitutional principles.

Supplementing and concretizing our knowledge of Soviet statehood and its historical development, the political and legal commentary is an important step in the further popularization of the new Soviet constitution, the ideas of socialist legality and the fundamental, principled advantages of socialism. This book will be greeted with interest by readers.

CSO: 1800/550

PARTY CC ON INITIATIVE OF KHARKOVSKAYA OBLAST COLLECTIVES

PM111405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "on the initiative of the collectives of construction, installation and design organizations and the enterprises of Kharkovskaya oblast tractor and agricultural machine-building industry in mounting socialist competition in 1982 in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of capital construction plans and targets for the commissioning and startup of capacities and for the handover of housing and cultural and consumer installation."

The resolution approves the initiatives of the collectives of the construction and installation organizations of the Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction's Kharkovpromostroy and Kharkovzhilstroy combines, and the S. Ordzhonikidze Kharkovskiy Tractor Plant Production Association, the Serp I Molot Kharkovskiy Motor-Building Production Association, the Kharkovskiy tractor engines plant, the Kupyanskiy foundry named for the 60th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution, the Chuguyevskiy fuel apparatus plant named for the 26th CPSU Congress, the Dergachevskiy turbocompressors plant and the State Institute for the Designing of Tractor Plants and Agricultural Machine-Building Plants under the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building--which collectives have adopted socialist pledges for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of capital construction plans and the targets for the commissioning and stratup of production capacities and the handover of housing and cultural and consumer installations.

This will enable the creation of design capacities for the production of the high-powered T-150K tractors at the Kharkovskiy tractor plant and the oblast enterprises cooperating with it to be completed in 1982.

It is recommended that union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms mount broad organizational and political work to disseminate the initiative of the collectives of Kharkovskaya oblast construction organizations and tractor and agricultural machine-building enterprises and to involve all participants in the construction and reconstruction of agricultural machine-building enterprises in the socialist competition.

The editorial boards of central and local papers are instructed to publicize regularly the progress of the fulfillment of pledges to accelerate the construction and reconstruction of agricultural machine-building enterprises adopted by the working people of Kharkovskaya oblast and other krays and oblast of the country, and the experience of the leading production collectives and innovators in developing the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

CSO: 1800/579

REPORT ON LENINGRADSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

PM131453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 82 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondents V. Gerasimov, G. Petrov, V. Senin: "Working Effectively, Creatively"]

[Text] Leningrad--Working intensively and purposefully to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Leningrad communists are striving to ensure the unity of organizational, economic and political education activity. Efforts are being focused on creating in collectives a favorable atmosphere in which each worker can work creatively and to maximum effect. It was from a stance of maintaining such an atmosphere everywhere and of guaranteeing the necessary conditions for productive work and the unconditional fulfillment of pledges that the participants in a Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom plenum discussed party organizations' tasks in improving collectives' labor and sociopolitical activeness in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Party Obkom, delivered a report at the plenum.

"Together with all Soviet people, Leningraders warmly approve the propositions and conclusions of the speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 17th trade union congress and the celebrations in Uzbekistan," the keynote speaker said. "The program aims of confidently boosting the people's prosperity and intensifying the Soviet state's economic potential have been adopted by Leningraders as their unswerving guide and make it incumbent on us to pursue even more actively the party's course toward production intensification and the improvement of work efficiency and quality in every way."

The report and speeches noted that the joint efforts of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in developing collectives' creative activeness and in working people's communist education have become more effective. A large arsenal of means and methods of asserting an active life stance in urban and rural workers is being skillfully employed. This is evidenced in particular by the fact that 2.7 million Leningraders are taking part in competition to fulfill the targets of the 11th 5-year plan ahead of schedule and to save resources in every way.

The desire to make a larger contribution to resolving the most important tasks in accelerating economic and social progress is the source of many valuable initiatives. The initiatives of the optical mechanics, "Svetlana" and "Pozitron" associations on raising technical standards and quality and reducing the time taken to develop and master equipment, and the initiative of the "elektrosila" workers, who decided that every new article they produced should bear the seal quality and that the entire increase in output in the current 5-year period should be secured without any increase in rolled metal consumption, are becoming increasingly widespread. The appeal of the collectives of the A.A. Zhdanov Shipbuilding Plant and the I.I. Polzunov Central Boiler and Turbine Institute Science and Production Association to ensure the planned increase in the volume of production and scientific research while at the same time reducing the number of workers has also been widely supported. Cooperation is developing between enterprises and organizations taking part in constructing the most important national economic installations, and the experience of cooperation among the sailors, railroad workers, motor transport workers and river workers of the Leningrad transportation terminal is being enriched. And recently the foremost workers--delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress--appealed to Leningraders to achieve higher indicators than previously envisaged in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to ensure the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of personal 5-year plans. The patriotic initiative was supported by 750,000 workers and over 15,000 collectives in industry, agriculture and transportation.

Recently the party Obkom bureau approved the initiative of a large group of enterprises and construction organizations. By concentrating forces and resources on the most important startup projects and more rapidly supplying design estimates, industrial equipment and materials, they pledged to ensure the ahead-of-schedule commissioning and startup of major capacities.

The speakers noted that the pledges in the jubilee year are high and crucial. There are about 500 models of new article to be developed and manufactured, the "60-Letiye SSSR," the first of a class of oceangoing roll-on, roll-off freighters, must be completed ahead of schedule, and 25 powerful rock excavators, large electric machines and other equipment must be supplied to miners. The Oblast's Sovkhozes will sell the state 190,000 quintals of potatoes and vegetables, 20,000 quintals of meat and about 30 million eggs over and above the target, and no less than 95 percent of arable and livestock products must be graded as first-class.

The active life stance and political maturity of collectives and of every worker are expressed in such actions and plans since conscientious and creative work is the main yardstick of merit and honor in our society.

The scientific standard of propaganda has improved. Integrated political days and "open letter days" have become standard practice. Sociological research has become an important instrument for studying public opinion. All this enables party organizations to gain better knowledge of people's moods and aspirations and to improve their work in communist education.

At the same time, the plenum said, by no means everything has been done yet. Not only must experience be generalized but shortcomings and omissions must be interpreted critically too. It is infeasible to resolve large-scale complex tasks without making use of progressive ideas in the sphere of equipment and technology and of production and labor organization, without breaking with customary conceptions and without displaying a creative attitude to work and that means without struggling against old ways which hinder progress. It is extremely necessary, in industry, to consolidate the trend toward the faster growth of labor productivity by comparison with the growth in the volume of production; in agriculture, to create a reliable fodder base; and in construction, to commission 130 important projects this year alone and to increase the contribution made to implementing all-union, sector and territorial comprehensive scientific and technical programs.

The practice of many collectives is evidence precisely of such an approach to the matter. The "Kiorovskiy Zavod", for instance, has created a specialized section with 20 machining centers, which has increased labor productivity fivefold and has released a large number of machine tool operators and toolmakers. The "Prodmash" Association, at the suggestion of communist A. Maslennikov, has begun to use powder metallurgy articles. As a result, the need for machine tool operators has diminished and over 20 tons of rolled metal are saved annually. Unfortunately, the plenum noted, such a genuinely thrifty attitude to urgent problems is still not dominant everywhere.

Great attention was paid at the plenum to further improving the quality of goods. And this is understandable. Probably nothing so reflects a Peron's attitude to work as the quality of the product he is involved in producing.

Communists have increased the attention paid to saving metal, fuel and electricity. Foremost experience must be used without delay, the keynote speaker and other speakers said, especially as the city and oblast collectives still include some that work uneconomically and allow great losses.

The prime obligation of party committees must be concern for reducing output prime cost and increasing production profitability. This task equally faces the agroindustrial complex. All elements of the food production process must continue to be improved and the material and technical base of agricultural, procurement and processing enterprises must continue to be strengthened.

In resolving economic and social tasks a great deal depends on the leaders. They must display initiative, fulfill their functions efficiently, not wait for special instructions, still less delegate to others what they themselves are supposed to do. The plenum participants sharply criticized the practice of amending plans and parasitical attitudes.

Progressive forms of collective work must be further disseminated and improved, more attention must be paid to the qualitative aspect when organizing teams, and the role of the foreman as direct organizer of production and educator must be increased. The speakers ordered an intensification of the struggle against negative phenomena.

A subject of special concern for communists is the education of the rising generation. In his youth a person must learn to work conscientiously, to acquire a taste for knowledge and to be able to distinguish truth from falsehood and genuine values from bogus values, the plenum said.

The plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee, its politburo and comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the Leningrad communists and workers of the city and oblast, purposefully increasing the labor and sociopolitical activeness of collectives and every worker, will increase their contribution to the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and will mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new achievements.

CSO: 1800/550

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE AIDES HOLD MOSCOW CONFERENCE

PM230845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] The participants in an all-union conference of best investigators of prosecutor's office organs, which ended in Moscow 15 April, generalized work experience.

O.V. Soroka, USSR deputy general prosecutor, delivered a report on the tasks of further improving the work of the investigative apparatus in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

The conference participants outlined measures to improve work organization and to ensure closer cooperation between prosecutor's office investigators and internal affairs organs and the public.

Special attention was devoted to questions of intensifying the struggle against embezzlement, bribery, mismanagement, overstating of performance data and other violations of state discipline. The eradication of antisocial phenomena such as drunkenness and hooliganism was also discussed.

Participating in the work of the conference were L.N. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor; G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice; and V.I. Gladyshev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section.

CSO: 1800/550

ENTERPRISES' NEED FOR MORE INVOLVED LEADERSHIP

PM061525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Forming Ideological Conviction"]

[Excerpts] The formation of the new man is not only a very important goal but also an essential condition of success in communist building.

In past years much has been done to fulfill the tasks which have been set. Party organizations are asserting the comprehensive approach increasingly actively in their ideological activity and seeking with increasing persistence to combine ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organization and economic work. Combined political days and sociological studies on topical problems of concern to people have become part of the practice of the party committees of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Georgia and other republics, krays and oblasts. The restructuring effected in accordance with the 26th party congress instructions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the further improvement of party study has had a beneficial effect on the atmosphere, quality and efficacy of studies in the political enlightenment system. There have been many good changes in mass political work at people's places of residence and in the activity of the information and propaganda media and many culture and art institutions and creative unions.

Success on this path attends above all those who do not rest on their laurels but boldly seek and try out new forms and methods most in accordance with people's interests and requirements, who set themselves specific tasks. For instance, by what ways and means has the Dnepropetrovsk Party Organization succeeded in recent years in reducing by over 25 percent working losses caused by absenteeism? First of all, with the aid of the sociological services, they made a careful study of the reasons for violations of labor discipline. Then they compiled a program of action which included a broad package of measures--from the improvement of transport, trade and consumer services and medical services for the population to the enhancement of the role of workers' meetings and comrades' courts and the intensification of ideological and moral education and the propaganda of legal and ethical knowledge. And, finally, the projected measures were implemented by the joint efforts of the party, trade union and komsomol organizations, economic leaders and ideological aktiv.

We have before us a convincing example of the fusion of ideological, educational and organizational work, of the unity of word and deed. Unfortunately, this unity is not always attained. There are still many party committees and primary party organizations which continue to prefer to emphasize not the quality but the number and "resonance" of the measures carried out. Here their actual goal, the attainment of specific end results, is frequently lost from sight. For instance, in the leadership of socialist competition the main point is its actual progress, the living process of labor rivalry, its moral sense, and the revelation of everything new generated by people's daily creativity, energy and acumen. However, it is precisely this which sometimes goes unheeded, while all efforts are spent on the compilation and "showcasing" of pledges.

In work with people it is necessary to eliminate more resolutely elements of formalism, arrogance, and a "paperwork" style of leadership. In the Tselinograd Antierosian Equipment Association many workers do not know the names of the party committee secretary, chief engineer or deputy director and do not remember when the director himself last met the collective. This fact was cited at a recent Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum. Formalism and indifference are intolerable in ideological education work. They lower the effectiveness of work among the masses, generate passiveness and in some cases can create the ground for the penetration of alien views and sentiments.

Constantly being in the midst of people and not in the midst of papers, living by the same concerns as working people--this call of the party's directly concerns every communist, komsomol member and fighter on the ideological front. Our paramount task should be the creation everywhere, in production and daily life, of an atmosphere and sociopsychological and moral climate in which the Soviet person's best qualities and character traits are revealed most fully.

CSO: 1800/579

BOOKS ON REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS REVIEWED

PM031533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 82 p 4

[Book review by V. Korionov: "Invincible Process"]

[Text] The assertion of socialism as a world system has caused profound changes in the life of mankind. "There is no country or group of countries, no ideological or political trends," comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "which has not experienced the influence of socialism to some degree. That is the reality of the late 20th century."

Revolutionary changes have become the main content of our time. The path of the development of the revolutionary process and socialist transformation is varied, complex and hard. How this process proceeds, its gist, its successes, difficulties and prospects, the present-day strategy and tactics of the communist parties of various countries--the revelation of these and other topical issues is one of the prime tasks for Soviet socialists. A new work on whose publication scientific workers of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences have embarked--"Problems of the World Revolutionary Process"--promises to make a definite contribution to this work.*

The first edition of this publication has been produced. It opens with an article by academician B.N. Ponomarev revealing the international significance of the 26th CPSU Congress which defined the prospect of Soviet society's development and the party's international activity at the present stage.

The profound correctness of the course of the CPSU, which is consistently guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching in its activity, is particularly evident in the atmosphere of the aggravation of the class struggle within the capitalist countries and in the international arena as a whole. The world today cannot be understood, explained or transformed without Leninism. It is no accident that the ideologists of anticommunism are trying by any means to wrest the communist movement from Leninism.

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*Problemy Mirovogo Revolyutsionnogo Protsessa. Moscow, Mysl Publishing House 1981.

The authors of the anthology show how the communist parties, guided by Marxism-Leninism, are resolving the most complex tasks set before the working class and working masses of our era. During this struggle the theory of scientific socialism, which absorbs the increasingly diverse experience of the peoples' struggle for social and national liberation, is developing with historical practice. The cause of socialism is becoming the cause not only of the communists but also of the broadest circles of patriots and revolutionaries.

Using the example of various regions and countries the authors draw a picture of the developing world revolutionary process. The anthology sheds light also on some questions of the struggle of ideas in the world today. A special section is devoted to the analysis of a number of books on questions of the class and ideological struggle written by Soviet authors.

Yu. A. Krasin's new work is devoted to the same topic.* It examines the experience of the development of the world revolutionary process in a period when it is scaling qualitatively new heights. The author traces the features of the manifestation of the natural laws and trends of the revolutionary process in the seventies and analyzes questions which are animatedly discussed in the communist movement, the questions of democracy, the state and revolution, class and political alliances, the international and national elements in the revolutionary process and other questions. The book also investigates recent anticommunist theories and shows their total unsoundness.

The above-mentioned books confirm that Marxist-Leninist theory arms us with a genuine understanding of the natural laws of the world's revolutionary transformation.

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*Yu. A. Krasin. The Present-Day Revolutionary Process (Revolyutsionnyy Protsess Sovremennosti) Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1981.

CSO: 1800/550

'PRAVDA' WARNS AGAINST 'ANTI-MARXIST' VIEWS ON CULTURE

PM200959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Culture of the Land of the Soviets"]

[Excerpts] Mankind has witnessed how more than 100 nations and ethnic groups in the USSR, rallied under the banner of Great October, have enriched the treasurehouse of socialist and world culture with their artistic and scientific discoveries. Yet before the revolution more than one-third of them had no written language and vegetated in obscurity. The new social system not only opened up the road to knowledge for the working people and gave them broad access to cultural assets, it also made them the direct creators of culture. The Russian language, voluntarily adopted by Soviet citizens as the language of international intercourse, has become an important factor in the fraternal unification of the USSR's peoples and their cultural exchanges and access to the spiritual wealth of world civilization.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress and other party documents define strategic directions in the sphere of cultural building. The party steadily follows a course of achieving correspondence between the country's socioeconomic development and the level of its spiritual culture, strengthening ties between literature and art and the people's life and increasing the social and ideological effectiveness and the social role of culture in general.

Soviet culture, which develops along the lines of communist party mindedness and a popular approach [narodnost], is a powerful factor for forming internationalist convictions in our country's citizens and educating them in the spirit of deep respect for all nations and ethnic groups and implacability toward vestiges of bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism. The very acute ideological struggle of the modern world demands political vigilance and a reliable Marxist-Leninist armor from the masters of culture.

Continuity with progressive artistic traditions and reliance on the spiritual experience of past generations of the working people are the law of cultural building in our socialist society. Soviet people follow with interest not only the course of development original [samobytnyy] cultures in the fraternal republics, but also the new, valuable elements contributed to mankind's spiritual treasurehouse by other countries and peoples of the world. This responsiveness to all that is positive in the sphere of the achievements of the human spirit in no way removes the need to be guided by social class criteria in assessing the legacy of past eras and modern cultural phenomena. As ever Lenin's teaching on the two cultures, on the confrontation in the class society between the elements of leading democratic culture and bourgeois, reactionary culture retains all its force and significance for us. Intentional or unintentional deviation from the principles of this teaching is the road to serious ideological errors and the loss of correct orientation in the struggle of ideas in the international arena. Among the scientific and artistic intelligentsia any attempts to establish anti-Marxist ideas about a "single cultural stream" and to gloss over the opposition and struggle between progressive and reactionary trends in the history of the establishment and development of a particular people's culture or in contemporary world culture must be resolutely rebuffed.

Collectivism, which is the basis of the Soviet way of life, is manifested in many forms on the cultural front too. Creative unions, engendered by the need for workers in literature and art to pool their efforts both in resolving professional problems and in ensuring more effective participation in communist creation, are a school of civic spirit for the artistic intelligentsia. They make a great contribution to the organization of cultural exchange with the socialist community countries, the establishment of creative contacts with progressive artists throughout the world and the struggle for peace and social progress on our planet and against imperialism's ideological sabotage.

The increased scale and complexity of the tasks of cultural building make it incumbent on party committees to improve the standard of leadership of this most important sphere, display constant concern for the ideological tempering of creative cadres and make fuller use of the spiritual wealth accumulated by society to mold the personality to the new person and mobilize the masses' energy to successfully fulfill plans for the 11th 5-year plan.

Soviet culture is the culture of the people, for the people. That is its strength and the guarantee that it will go on flourishing.

CSO: 1800/550

BETTER SANCTIONS AGAINST ABSENTEEISM URGED

PM270921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 3

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Sapov articles "Who Will Stop the Absentee"]

[Text] Barnaul--"Dear Editorial Board: Let me tell you of a case which I find impossible to understand. We took V. Labunin into our team from a neighboring sector. A rolling stone if ever there was one. The shop administration, tired of bothering with him, suggested that our collective exert an influence on Labunin. We have experience of this sort of thing. We agreed and, to put it bluntly, regretted it.

"The newcomer gave us trouble. He went absent not for 1 day, nor 2, but for a whole 3 months. In accordance with the law, V. Labunin ought to have been dismissed under Article 33 of the code of laws on labor. But we were given to understand that it was not possible to do this: Apparently you can't back out once you've begun. For instance, we wanted to assign the offender to carry shavings. But when it learned of this the administration said, You have no right, he's a skilled fitter. Must we mollycoddle absentees like this?"

This was the letter which the PRAVDA editorial board received from hero of socialist labor V. Lantsov, fitter team leader at the Altay Motor Building Association. At first we could not believe it: surely things were not really like this? Alas, they were. What is more, this was not an isolated case in the association where the letter writer works. Yu. Kapustin, A. Medvedev, V. Karkavin and several other workers did not appear at their machines for 2-3 months. Last year 1,840 man-days were lost at the enterprise because of absenteeism. The material loss from this is the same as if a sector of 40 men did not work for 2 months. I am not even mentioning the hidden losses of work time which are simply not recorded here.

So how does the administration assess such facts? I put this question to plant director V. Miloserdov, and he said:

"We have to put up with absentees. There are not enough workers, especially in summer. But nonetheless we fulfill the plan."

The plan can be fulfilled in various ways, including at any price. This is precisely what happened in the instrument production unit, for example, where uneven output and panic working are a normal phenomenon. And the reasons are the same: absenteeism and low labor discipline.

It cannot be said that there has been no struggle at all against this evil. Attempts are made to win the negligent workers round at all levels of management and at meetings, they are criticized in "flash" notices on notice-boards, by "Komsomol searchlight" members and in various people's control bulletins and pamphlets. Volunteers detain alcohol lovers at their workplaces and at the gate. But there is a great deal of superficiality in all this.

Even when it comes to the point of punishing the guilty, there is a defensive reflex at work in the administration: It does not want to appear worse than others in this repsect. And so, you see, someone goes absent and he is rebuked for form's sake and let off.

This is what happened with worker S. Bogatov from the No 1 shop. The men had a meeting to pass judgement on the guilty party but the upshot was that they virtually pinned a medal on the offender's chest: "Considering S. Bogatov's conscientious attitude to work, we ask the administration to leave him in the collective pending a first warning."

But this was not his first misdemeanor. And there are people in the shop who have up to a dozen warnings and yet feel free.

The measures used against the guilty are more than lax. For some reason the comrades' court is avoided. Only 3 out of 133 absentees were discussed at its sessions during the year. And the foreman themselves give the absentees an easy time and even protect them: I'll keep quiet, but on Saturday be so kind as to come to work, they say. Thus, in January and February 15 people went absent in the shop. And on the timeboard there was a full entry until the shop trade union committee interfered.

But the shop leader I. Levin remained displeased with its actions. He even refused to give the correspondent the names of the foremen who connive with the absentee: "I examined them myself."

The communist V. Lantsov, who sounded the alarm, must be given his due. He is a principled man with initiative. His team is well known throughout the area. It works under the motto: "The collective is responsible for the state of labor discipline." V. Lantsov's team is one of the oldest in the association. Its members, of course, have changed but the approach to people remains the same: The best worker is a disciplined worker.

Lantsov has been landed with rolling stones before, but the atmosphere in the team has always helped to reeducate them. Apparently progress has even been noted with V. Labunin. When he got into trouble, he admitted his guilt and realized that that was the end of "freebooting" for him. For in this collective the principle is: If you offend you are responsible. The slightest lateness or premature departure from work is regarded as an extraordinary happening. And if this were the case everywhere there would be far fewer violators of discipline.

Is there a chance of achieving this at the enterprise? Undoubtedly. The team form of labor organization, which actively influences rather lazy people and individualists, convinces one of this.

Now as never before, the role of labor collectives and of all public administrative institutions is increasing. But they need support. For what happened originally with this same V. Labunin? The team did not know how to punish him. Postpone his leave until the winter? But Labunin had had quite a good "holiday" already. And you will not disconcert him by depriving him of his "13th wage" [yearly bonus equivalent to extra month's pay] since while he was absent he was making his own private deals. You cannot assign him to unskilled labor either. It would be possible to put him lower down the waiting line for an apartment, but Labunin does not need a new home. And this is where his comrades were staggered: You cannot find measures to influence the offender.

It would seem that the state committee for labor and social problems and trade union organs must think out measures to tighten up the struggle against discipline offenders. It is difficult, for instance, to understand why absenteeism is counted toward length of service. The question of the expediency of issuing character references for discharges must also be studied. If a negligent person is given the appropriate written assessment when he is dismissed or transferred to other work, he will possibly rethink his behavior in this new job. Character references would doubtless help to create a more demanding atmosphere in labor collectives. And this means that work results will be better.

CSO: 1800/550

SIXTH EDITION OF CPSU HISTORY REVIEWED

PM261023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Unattributed review: "Following the Path of Struggle and Victories; On the Publication of the Sixth Edition of the 'History of the CPSU'"]

[Text] Fate assigned Soviet communists an enviable role--to be at the sources of the socialist transformation of life. The path to the pinnacles of social progress blazed by Lenin's party is a path of heroic struggle, hard trials and worldwide-historic victories for the working class, socialism and communism. That is why interest in our party's historical experience is so great. That is why we leaf through the glorious pages of its annals with such excitement.

A knowledge of the history of the CPSU not only elucidates the past, thus helping us to understand the present better, and enabling us to look into the future at the same time, it also serves as an active means of mobilizing Soviet people to the fulfillment of the tasks of communist building. It is also hard to overestimate the role of our party's history in the Soviet people's communist education.

The link between different eras, the continuity of the CPSU's Leninist course are particularly apparent just now. The 26th CPSU Congress which opened the annals of the very important historical events of the nineteen-eighties was an important epoch-making milestone in the life of the party, the entire Soviet people and the world communist and workers' movement. The congress documents and materials and above all the CPSU Central Committee report delivered by comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are a model of the creative, innovatory approach to key problems of the development of Soviet society and to the processes taking place in the world and of the consideration given to our party's very rich historical experience.

The party's life and activity, including its diverse, fruitful political, ideological and organizational work on the basis of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) plenum and the 23d-26th party congresses for the benefit of the Soviet people and for the sake of building a communist society have been comprehensively elucidated in the textbook "The History of the CPSU" published in its sixth, supplemented edition.*

The textbook uses new party documents and takes into account observations made during its discussion. The book is supplemented by a chapter on the 26th CPSU Congress and an account of the main provisions of the new USSR constitution.

The book's pivotal, leading theme is the all-around exposition and revelation of the ideas and activity of V.I. Lenin, and an account of how the party is fulfilling his immortal behests. The CPSU's historical path is the embodiment of the organic unity of revolutionary theory and practice. And by its entire content and specific historical facts the book confirms this proposition.

The textbook reveals the specific nature and distinguishing features of each of the major stages on the path of Lenin's party in accordance with which its tasks, strategy and tactics and organizational forms of activity have altered. But at all stages of its development--in the struggle for the victory of the bourgeois-democratic and then socialist revolution and during the building of a new society--the party has elaborated and steered a political course based on Marxist-Leninist teaching and according with the interests of the working class and working peasantry, of all the country's nations and ethnic groups, and the interests of the motherland and the cause of international socialism.

Generalizing the lessons of the history of Bolshevism, V.I. Lenin noted that in terms of the wealth of revolutionary experience and forms, nuances and methods of struggle it has no equal in the world (see complete collected works Vol 41, p 8). The communist party had already accumulated a large amount of varied experience of struggle in the pre-October period. Under the unbelievably hard conditions of the underground and in ideological battles against opportunists of all stripes, the Bolsheviks theoretically elaborated very complex ideological, political and organizational questions and resolved in practice the tasks connected with them. This was the most important condition for ensuring the leading role of the Russian proletariat and its leading detachment in three revolutions. The experience of creating a party of a new type and its struggle for the hegemony of the proletariat and for the establishment of the alliance of the working class and peasantry and for the enlistment of the oppressed nations to the side of the revolution--all this became a most valuable asset of the world revolutionary movement.

The textbook analyzes the aggregation of problems connected with the struggle of Lenin's party for the establishment of the power of the working class in the country and traces the main avenues of the party's multifaceted activity.

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*Istoriya Kommunisticheskoy Partii Sovetskogo Soyuza. Sixth supplemented edition. Authors' collective comprising: B.N. Ponomarev (leader), M.S. Volin, V.S. Zaytsev, I.I. Mints, A.D. Pedosov, V.I. Popov, A.I. Sobolev, K.I. Suvorov, B.S. Telpukhovskiy. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House 1982, 784 pages.

The party's experience in the post-October period was even richer and more diverse. The party blazed a trail through virgin territory. It had to elaborate and did elaborate in theory the most complex questions of the transition from capitalism to socialism and the development and improvement of socialist society. The result of the party's titanic work was real socialism and at the same time the practically tested science of building a new society.

The formation of the USSR was a very great service rendered by Lenin's party, multinational in composition and profoundly internationalist in its ideology and politics, organizational structure and the principles of its activity. By its tireless defense of the fundamental interests of the working class and the broadest masses, its devotion to the ideals of communism, by its very great attention to the interests and feelings of all peoples, and by its implacability toward any manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, chauvinism and national nihilism, the party won the lofty right to be the leader of the working people of all the country's nations and ethnic groups.

By its consistent theoretical, political and organizational work the party nurtured in them the firm determination for union and mobilized their will and forces to attain the common goal--building socialism and communism. The CPSU invested its tireless labor, the communists' talent and spiritual ardor, and the party cadres' knowledge and organizational art in the social and national liberation of the country's peoples and the boosting of their economy and culture.

Describing the first steps in socialist building, the years of industrialization, the socialist transformation of agriculture and the cultural revolution, and the feat of the party and people in the great patriotic war and the years of postwar renewal and in speaking of the grandeur of the working people's deeds, the book reveals the sources of the Soviet people's heroic accomplishments and recreates the spirit of the era. Of course, not everything has been ideal on this path. Socialism in the USSR was built under incredibly complex conditions. And the party treated and still treats with Leninist principledness and constructiveness the difficulties and shortcomings which were, naturally, inevitable on the trailblazers' path. Life has confirmed the correctness of the party's political course and shown its ability to generalize the masses' experience and reveal the errors committed and rectify them.

The textbook's new edition has covered extensively the concept of developed socialism which has supplemented our party's political arsenal in recent years. On the basis of the documents of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the material connected with the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the provisions of the new USSR constitution, the book gives a detailed description of the most important features and traits of the mature socialist society.

Developed socialism is a step, a stage, in the maturity of the new society when the restructuring of the sum total of social relations is completed on the basis of collectivist principles inherent in socialism. Its most important distinguishing features are full scope for the operation of the laws of socialism and for the emergence of its advantages in all spheres of public life, the organic integrity and dynamism of the social system, its political stability and indestructible internal unity.

On the basis fo the concept of developed socialism the CPSU has specified and given specific form to the paths and deadlines for implementing our program goals and has defined its strategy and tactics for a long historical period.

The textbook breaks down the establishment of mature socialism into periods and reveals the most important stages of the formation of the concept of a developed socialist society.

The textbook's sixth, supplemented, edition, while retaining the book's former overall size, includes two new chapters. The first describes the CPSU's activity under the conditions of developed socialist society in 1971-1980 and the successes of the socialist community countries. The same chapter reveals the party's struggle to enhance production efficiency and improve the economic mechanism and covers in detail the problems of the party's further consolidation and the improvement of the standard of its organizational and ideological political work.

The book's material convincingly attests to the growth of the CPSU's leading and guiding role in Soviet society, the intensification of its influence on all aspects of the country's life, and the consolidation of the unity of the party and people. A large place in the textbook is taken up by questions of the CPSU's international activity and the elucidation of its struggle for the pursuit of a policy of peace and progress and for the cohesion of the international communist movement.

The concluding, 20th, chapter of the textbook is devoted to an important new frontier on the path toward communism--the 26th CPSU Congress. It was a congress of communist creation and peace, the book stresses. It was a graphic demonstration of the party's monolithic cohesiveness and its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the great ideals of communism. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress, a thorough, all-encompassing report imbued with new ideas and conclusions, contains a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the topical problems of the present day and makes an important contribution to revolutionary theory.

The textbook covers in detail the CPSU's socioeconomic strategy and reveals the content of the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the period through 1990, which were approved by the congress. The task of further improving the people's well-being is put first in the party's policy, the book notes.

Under the conditions of mature socialism the interconnection between economic progress and society's sociopolitical and spiritual development can be felt increasingly closely. The book analyzes and generalizes the processes taking place in the social-class structure of Soviet society and examines the congress's propositions and conclusions connected with the party's activity at the stage of developed socialism, its building, and organizational, ideological and political educational work.

The Soviet communists' forum, the book shows, has armed the party and people with a clear and mobilizing program of creation and peace. The congress has countered imperialism's inflammatory, provocative course with a positive, constructive stand for the consolidation of peace, the intensification of detente, and the curbing of the arms race and has pointed the real way toward the solution of the entire complex of the most acute, "explosive" problems of world politics. The new peace initiatives advanced by the CPSU confirm that socialism and peace are indivisible.

The historical path of our party, the path of struggle and victories, is a graphic confirmation of the general natural laws of revolution and socialist and communist creation. Only on the basis of the experience of Lenin's party and the fraternal Marxist-Leninst parties of the socialist community countries is it possible to judge today what real socialism is.

The profound study and theoretical consideration of the CPSU's great historical experience are an essential condition and firm basis for forming communist conviction. That is its tremendous social and educational significance. The textbook "The History of the CPSU" now in its sixth edition is, as practice shows, a good basis for the propaganda of the historical experience of Lenin's party and an important aid in Soviet people's ideological education.

CSO: 1800/550

'NATIONLESS' SOCIETY SEEN AS LONG-TERM AIM

PM201045 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by R. Salikov, candidate of philosophical sciences, under the rubric "Talk on a Topical Theme": "Developed Socialism and Nations"]

[Excerpt] Moscow--The indissoluble alliance of all the country's classes, social groups and peoples is strengthened in the joint solution of common economic and sociopolitical problems. The unity of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and of fundamental interests and aims and the overall equalization of living conditions unite them in a new social and international community--the Soviet people. This is one of the most important features of a mature socialist society.

And what is the fate of the nation then? Are nations and ethnic groups not changed by the formation of a new international community? Do national characteristics, national culture and language not disappear? No, nothing is changed and nothing disappears. The international community simply emphasizes those unified stable features which are inherent in all nations and in every nation.

It must be borne in mind that the development of national relations is an extraordinarily complex process. And in a society of mature socialism, national differences are preserved and will be upheld very much longer. On the other hand, the optimum conditions are created for the comprehensive flowering of nations--conditions under which national differences are enriched by the international element and are interwoven. The rapprochement of socialist nations is thereby accelerated.

This process is objective. But our party opposes both attempts to accelerate it artificially and any striving to hold it back. The party's nationalities policy is directed toward the comprehensive development of all nations and of each nation individually.

The consolidation of ethnic groups into a nation is one example. Russia before the Great October Revolution numbered a little over 10 nations. During socialist building, over 40 more nations emerged as a result of the national consolidation of the ethnic groups of the North Caucasus and Transcaucasia, Central Asia, the Far East and the north. In our country now there are over 100 nations and ethnic groups. Some 53 of them have their own state system--from autonomous okrugs right up to union republics.

And it cannot be said that this process has finished; national consolidation continues. Not in the flames of wars between nations but under conditions of peace, mutual assistance and fraternal consent. The united peoples do not shut themselves away in "national compartments" and do not pride themselves on their "exclusiveness" but unite on principles of socialist internationalism in a unified monolith. "Life demonstrates that the USSR is a dynamic and effective form of the state unification of Soviet nations and ethnic groups designed to cover the whole historical period of the gradual development of the socialist state system into communist social self-administration," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the USSR's 60th anniversary says.

The complete merging of the nations will only occur under communism's conditions. But this will not be the result of the dissolution of some nations within others. The nationless society of the future will absorb everything valuable and progressive that has been developed by socialist nations during their historical development, flowering and gradual rapprochement.

The contemporary stage of the rapprochement of the nations and ethnic groups is not simply an exchange of material and spiritual values. Qualitatively new features emerge and are consolidated in their economic life, social structure and in contact between nations. New socialist models of national culture, everyday life and traditions are born by which the peoples enrich one another.

One cannot forget V.I. Lenin's prophetic words on this: "The socialist movement cannot triumph within the fatherland's old framework. It creates new, higher forms of human community life where the legitimate demands and progressive aspirations of the working people's masses of /all/ [word printed in boldface] ethnic groups will be satisfied for the first time in international unity when the present national divisions are destroyed."

Our union, a society of mature socialism, creates these "new higher forms of human community life" in practice every day. This is the higher meaning of the Leninist nationalities policy consistently and purposefully implemented by our party during communist building.

CSO: 1800/550

KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY SPEECH TO CONGRESS

Tallinn MOLODEZH' ESTONII in Russian 19 Mar 82 pp 2, 3

[Report by D. P. Visnapuu, candidate member of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia, first secretary of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia: "Report on the Work of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Estonia and the Tasks of the Komsomol Organization in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress". For a related report see translations from SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA of 19 and 20 April published in JPRS report 080751]

[Excerpts] We listened with enormous attention and enthusiasm to the speech of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia Comrade K. Vayno and to the greetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia to our congress. We express our most heartfelt gratitude to the communist party and to the communists of our republic for their high trust, constant solicitude, and support and we swear to continue to be worthy of this trust, and to give all of our strength, ability, and youthful energy to the fulfillment of the tasks which have been set for us.

The four years which separate us from the previous congress of the republic's Komsomol organization are marked by events of outstanding importance. This was a time of great affairs and vivid victories in the life of our state, party, and Komsomol. The 26th CPSU Congress which armed the party and the Soviet people with a clear fighting program of action for the forthcoming period was one of the greatest events of our day which had an enormous influence on the entire course of world development.

The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia and the award to the republic of the Order of the October Revolution were important events in the life of our republic. Our Komsomol members, young men and young women, marked in a worthy manner the 60th anniversary of the CP of Estonia, the 60th anniversary of the All-Union Komsomol, and the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol of Estonia. The award to the republic's Komsomol of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor gave a special brilliance to our holiday. This is a high evaluation of the activities of all of the generations of our Komsomol members.

Today we are summarizing the results of the work of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia and of the entire Komsomol organization of the republic during the past four years, and we are discussing the key issues in the life of the Komsomol. Our

Komsomol forum is a responsible stage in the course of the preparations for the 19th Congress of the All-Union Komsomol which will begin in two months.

A profound knowledge of the party's policies and of the theory of Marxism-Leninism is the basis of the social activeness of the youth and of its high political consciousness.

Guiding itself by the demands of the party, and studying the rich experience of party organizations, during the period between its congresses the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia made a careful analysis at its plenums and bureau meetings of the work of our primary Komsomol organizations, mapped out concrete measures to improve ideological work, and directed the efforts of the Komsomol toward a more effective solution of the problems of the formation of a Marxist-Leninist worldview in young men and women, a communist attitude toward labor, and an improvement of moral education.

The formation of a Marxist-Leninist worldview begins at an early age. The school plays an exceptionally important role here. This was emphasized at the Fifth Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia which heard a discussion of "On the Work of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia in the Communist Education of the Republic's Youth in the Light of the Demands of the 26th CPSU Congress." Definite forms of the consolidation in practice of the theoretical principles of a scientific worldview have developed in our Komsomol organizations and have already become traditional. Quite a bit has been done here. However, sharp attention was given at the plenum to shortcomings in our work in the education of the student youth. The principle of overallness is not always ensured. Sometimes petty bourgeois and consumerist feelings among the individual representatives of the student youth do not receive a proper rebuff. Not all of the possibilities are used for educating the younger generation in the spirit of internationalism and patriotism.

We are disturbed by the passivity and impotence of a number of Komsomol committees and Komsomol workers in the solution of these problems. The Fifth Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia demanded from Komsomol organizations a careful analysis of the state of patronage over schools, and a more active and aggressive participation in the formation among the student youth of a Marxist-Leninist worldview and of a firm class position. The plenum's decree shows us the concrete direction of work for the future.

The basic struggle on the ideological front is being waged for the youth. Our enemy is wagering on its lack of experience in life. He does not scorn any means and is unstinting of his time in order to undermine the faith of our youth in the value of the socialist way of life, and to sow in its consciousness the seeds of a petty bourgeois and nationalistic manner of thought.

In our daily work with the youth, we must always take this circumstance into account, and make use of all of the forms of Komsomol work and the means of ideological and moral influence. After the 18th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia, the number of young men and women who were adding to their knowledge in the system of Komsomol political studies doubled. Through this academic year more than 60,000 working young people are studying here. In addition, 24,000 people are adding to their knowledge in the system of party studies and in the schools of communist labor. During the reporting period, the vast majority of our young men and women mastered the syllabus "The Constitution of Developed Socialism." The materials of the 26th CPSU Congress were studied with great interest at classes.

The review "For Every Young Worker--A Secondary Education" has continued. Study conditions have improved, the success rate of students in the evening and correspondence schools has stabilized, and the number who are weeded out has decreased. However, we do not have the right to regard this work as satisfactory, since for a number of recent years the staffing plans for the evening and correspondence schools has not been fulfilled.

In connection with the exacerbation of the ideological struggle, the CC of the All-Union Komsomol has recommended that the system of Komsomol political studies give more attention to a deeper study of Marxism-Leninism. In organizing the political studies the chief attention has to be concentrated on the content, quality, and effectiveness of the lessons. This means, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, " . . . to achieve in fact a unity of the ideological theoretical, political educational, and organizational and economic work of the party."

Propagandists have the task of saying the decisive word here. There are quite a few people in the Komsomol political studies system who work creatively and with passion. Purposeful work with Komsomol propagandist cadres is being performed in Pylvaskiy, Vil'yandiskiy, and Yygevaskiy Rayons. However, the proportion of propagandists with a higher education is small in the Komsomol organizations of the city of Pyarnu and Tartu and in Paydeskiy Rayon.

Lecturers are irreplacable helpers of the youth. Every year around 12,000 lectures for a half million listeners are held in youth auditoriums. During the reporting period, two streams were graduated from the republic school of the young lecturer.

However, the level of lecture work does not satisfy us. Our lecturers do not always deliver quality talks to the youth on the topics of the ideological struggle, the economy, and national relations.

The struggle against bourgeois ideology has to have an aggressive character. It is the duty of Komsomol organizations to unmask the inventions and slander of bourgeois propaganda and to increase the political vigilance of the youth. This is making large demands upon our cadres and aktiv and presupposes that they are constantly informed and work on themselves.

We have to devote more attention to atheistic education. Last year was the 25th anniversary of the tradition of holding Summer Youth Days. However, the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms sometimes limit all atheistic work solely to the summer days.

A system of the patriotic and international education of the youth has taken shape in our Komsomol organization. Such large actions as the "My Homeland is the USSR" expedition and the All-Union field trip by Komsomol members and young people to the sites of the revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Soviet people make an invaluable contribution to the education of true patriots and internationalists. Every year more than 140,000 young men and women from our republic, including more than 90,000 Komsomol members, participate in the field trips. We place a high value upon the enormous contribution which is made to the patriotic education of the youth by our party, war, and labor veterans. Today also they are on the front line of educational work.

A valuable impulse to patriotic education in our republic was given by the opening in Tallinn last year of the All-Union Memory Watch and the organization in connection with this of the Komsomol-Pioneer Post No 1 at the memorial to the Soldier Liberators of Tallinn at Tynismyagi. The honorific right of standing at this post has as of today been granted to almost 2,000 students of the city of Tallinn.

The Leninist Communist League of Youth of Estonia unites in its ranks the representatives of 70 different nationalities. In mastering knowledge, and working in multinational Komsomol organizations, our republic's youth constantly feels what invaluable wealth the friendship of peoples is. The clubs of the friendship of peoples at the republic's schools and houses and palaces of pioneers can be called the most widespread form of international education. There are now 276 of them in our republic. It has become traditional to have festivals of the friendship of peoples, circles of pioneer friendship of detachment and druzhiny of the same name, meetings and Saturdays of solidarity, correspondence with people of your own age, and trips to friends from other fraternal republics in the country. During the reporting period, the basis was laid for annual meetings of internationalists.

At the same time, the Komsomol committees have to, for the sake of international education, make better and more purposeful use of sports, tourism, amateur artistic activities, student construction detachments, and pupils' druzhiny, and participate more actively in developing relations between the cities and rayons of our great homeland which have been made kindred cities and rayons.

During the reporting period, through the mediation of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the ESSR and the "Sputnik" Bureau of International Youth Tourism dozens of foreign youth delegations and thousands of tourists became acquainted with the life of the Komsomol of Soviet Estonia, and the economic and cultural achievements of the republic. Every year young men and women from our republic travel to other states as members of Soviet youth delegations and tourist groups.

Fraternal cooperation is developing successfully with the organizations of the youth leagues of the countries of the socialist commonwealth--above all, with the Shverinskiy district organization of the Union of Free German Youth and with the youth of the Sol'nokskiy committee of the Communist Youth League of Hungary. It has become traditional to have exchanges of official delegations, tourist groups, friendship trains, and druzhiny detachments, and a mutual participation in seminars and professional mastery competitions.

During the period between the congresses challenge banners of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia and of the Shverinskiy district committee of the Union of Free German Youth "For Successes in the Development of Friendly Relations Between the Youth of the GDR and the Estonian SSR" were established.

The youth press and television and radio youth broadcasts play an important role in the formation of a Marxist-Leninist worldview in young men and women. Today we can note with satisfaction that they have been able to find the possibility for direct association with youth collectives and for carrying out joint measures with them. This kind of practice has to be continued.

We expect a more profound treatment of youth problems and of their labor activities from the republic's Komsomol press. The floor has to be given more frequently to young workers and kolkhoz workers. Young journalists have to be more consistent in opposing bottlenecks and manifestations of formalism in Komsomol work and have to be more persistent in intervening in the solution of the most diverse problems.

The party demand regarding the necessity for an overall approach to educational work manifests itself above all in the Lenin test which at the present time is being conducted under the motto of "The Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress Into Reality." This form of work has been in use with us for 12 years now. The CC of the Komsomol of Estonia constantly keeps the issues of the Leninist test in the orbit of its attention. For successes in the labor watch devoted to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, 24 Komsomol organizations of our republic were awarded memorial pennants of the CC of the All-Union Komsomol.

The Estonian Republic Council of Trade Unions has supported our proposal on eliminating parallelism in the individual overall plans of the participants in the Lenin test and their socialist commitments. It is now necessary to work out a single individual overall plan--a socialist commitment.

Throughout all time the people has always honored the worker. Only in conscientious labor, and in the steady, stubborn, and effective fulfillment of daily obligations is it possible to genuinely find life's goals, only this helps the youth to find its place in society. Our youth is meeting the Komsomol congress above all with successes in labor.

The republic's youth met the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in an atmosphere of great labor enthusiasm. On the threshhold of the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol of Estonia 26,000 young men and women and 300 Komsomol youth collectives reported the advance fulfillment of their five-year plan assignments. During the reporting period, the republic's Komsomol committees performed a substantial amount of work to develop socialist competition. In 1980, a republic practical scientific conference which had been organized by the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia was held and at it there was a detailed consideration of the questions of the effectiveness of labor rivalry, and the corresponding recommendations were developed.

Good experience in organizing competition among the rural youth has been built up, for example, in Rakvereskiy, Vil'yandiskiy, Tartuskiy, and Kingiseppskiy Rayons. Socialist competition is successfully taking place in many Komsomol organizations of large industrial enterprises. Among them are the Tallinn Plants imeni M. I. Kalinin and Kh. Pegel'man, the "Dvigatel'," the Tartu Control Apparatus Plant, and others.

At the same time, we cannot ignore the shortcomings in this important matter. In certain Komsomol organizations labor competition among the youth is carried out in a formal manner. More attention should be devoted to pulling up laggards.

The Komsomol is proud of its traditions of shock work. The facilities of the Olympic Sailing Regatta in Tallinn which were declared to be an All-Union Komsomol shock construction project were the chief construction site of Estonia's Komsomol during the reporting period. The rayon and city Komsomol committees should make use in the future of the experience in organizational work which was gained here.

However, many Komsomol committees and Komsomol leaders have not known how to direct the creative energy and strength of the youth into the necessary channel. For example, the work of the 17,000-member Tartu City Komsomol Organization at its shock project gave rise to criticism at the reports and elections conference. One could wish for a better situation in the reconstruction of the "Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura"--a republic Komsomol shock project. Last year the republic's Komsomol sent only 86 people there, and those were basically from Narva.

During the reporting period more than 1,000 volunteers received Komsomol travel authorization to the country's most important construction projects. Since the end of 1980 a patronage agreement has tied us to the Komsomol organization of Tyumenskaya Oblast. It is necessary for the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms to join in its fulfillment more actively.

The decisions of the 18th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia emphasized the necessity for a substantial increase in the number of Komsomol youth teams. During the reporting period their number increased by one-fourth. They include around 14 percent of all of the working youth. The creation of youth collectives is given an especially large amount of attention in the systems of the Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Domestic Services, and the Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies. The number of teams in the sphere of trade and domestic services increased during the reporting period by 2.5 times.

At the same time, many Komsomol committees and economic leaders have not yet become aware of the importance of this form of production activity and educational work. The Komsomol committees of Tartuskiy Rayon--one of the republic's leading agricultural rayons--have still not been able to create a single youth brigade in such a highly important sector as animal husbandry.

Speaking at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized the importance of the wide introduction of new forms of team organization and labor stimulation. The method of team contracting has become very widespread in the republic's Komsomol youth collectives. The CC of the Komsomoi of Estonia has approved the work experience of the Narva "Baltiyets" Plant. Today almost one-third of our Komsomol youth collectives work in accordance with this method.

The traditional professional mastery competitions which are carried out jointly with the trade union organizations and the ministries are of substantial help in improving professional skills. In 1981 they had the participation of 25,000 young men and women competing in 82 specialties.

Our youth mentors are performing a large amount of work in the education of the youth. During the reporting period their number increased by almost one-third. Among them are such remarkable workers as the Heroes of Socialist Labor, the spinner at the "Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura" Combine Svetlana Petrova, the milkmaid at the "Vil'yandi" Support Point Demonstration Sovkhoz Leyda Peyps, and the construction worker Vladimir Mynzu.

The CC of the Komsomol of Estonia, together with the Estonian republic Council of Trade Unions, has to give thought to how to increase the role of the republic Council of Mentors in the leadership of this patriotic movement.

The struggle for economizing and making efficient use of material resources is closely connected with the cultivation of love and of a proprietary feeling.

The party has mapped out a vast program for improving the well-being of the people for the 11th Five-Year Plan and for all of the 1980's. The CC CPSU regards the basis task here to be an improvement of food supplies for the population.

The food program, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said last year at the November Plenum of the CC CPSU, both economically and politically is the central problem of the entire five-year plan. During the planning of the work of the republic Komsomol organization during the reporting period especial attention was given to the development of agriculture. Our duties are not limited to sending the youth to the farms. Both the raykoms and the farm Komsomol committees have to devote more attention to the daily life of the young worker.

The All-Union review of the technical creativity of the rural youth gave a new impetus to the training of mechanization specialist cadres. The Komsomol organizations of Khar'yuskiy and Paydeskiy Rayons did good work here. At the same time, certain Komsomol committees of Khaapsaluskiy and Valgaskiy Rayons conducted their review for the most part on paper. The Komsomol committees have to take a more active part in developing the movement "You Live in the Village--Know the Equipment!"

At the report and election meetings in the Komsomol organizations and at the city and rayon Komsomol conferences a great deal of criticism was made of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia with regard to the organization of labor competition among the rural youth. Sometimes more than 20 different kinds of permanent and temporary competitions, reviews, raids, operations, and movements are conducted among the rural youth. In our view, it is necessary to create a single overall system of socialist competition which embraces all of the spheres of agricultural work, and which would be easily controllable, flexible, well-grounded, with a flexible mechanism for summing up results, and understandable to all young rural workers. The path leading to the steering wheel of a combine or to a machine tool, to a scientific research institute, or to an artist's studio begins on the school bench. Pupils make up around one-half of the republic Komsomol organization. During the period between congresses, much attention was given to patronage over the schools and to the questions of the communist education of pupils. An important place here was occupied by preparing pupils for labor and for life. However, it was noted at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia that almost one-half of the secondary school graduates who come into the economy do not have a specialty.

In accordance with the decision of the 18th Congress of the All-Union Komsomol on strengthening patronage relations between the school and production, pedagogical detachments have been created in our republic. There are now 339 such detachments in operation which contain more than 3,000 workers from the most diverse vocations. As is shown by the practice of Kalininskiy Rayon in the city of Tallinn, the city of Pyarna, and Vil'yandiskiy and certain other rayons, with skillful direction the detachments become reliable helpers of the pedagogical collectives of the schools, and an important factor determining the effectiveness of labor education and vocational orientation.

We do not have the right to forget for an instant that the most important thing for the pupil is studies. Associations, circles and clubs based on interests, and specialty schools are an important form of awakening an interest in knowledge among pupils. In carrying out the decisions of the 18th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia, during the reporting period a Scientific Pupils' Society was created. Its founders were the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia, the Ministry of Education ESSR, the "Znaniye" Society ESSR, and the Estonian Republic Council of Scientific and Technical Societies. There are now 23 sections of this scientific society in operation.

However, there has to be an improvement of the interdepartmental coordination of the work of the society, financial questions are being solved with difficulty, and the number of schools participating in the society's activities has to be increased.

The teacher's personality and his teaching expertise play an especial role in the process of education. The Komsomol teacher organizations have to help in the formation of the young teacher. Every fifth or sixth teacher in the republic is our league comrade. The young Komsomol member teacher is an example and the soul of the Komsomol life of his class and his school.

The training of young worker cadres in the system of vocational and technical education is regarded as one of the chief directions for accelerating scientific and technological progress and increasing the efficiency of social production. Unfortunately, in many families and general educational schools there has arisen a widespread tendency which is worthy of censure of recommending to the vocational and technical schools those young people who are experiencing difficulties with their studies, or have behavior problems. We have to substantially increase the responsibility of Komsomol workers and activists for their recommendations of young people to vocational and technical schools.

One of the most important tasks of the Leninist Komsomol, D. Visnapuu noted, is the leadership of the pioneer organization, of our young Leninists. The senior pioneer leaders have the task of playing an important role here. Many of them give all of their energy to this matter. However, every year in our republic one-third of the senior pioneer leaders are still replaced, and many schools still begin the school year without them. This is our incompleted work with respect to hundreds of energetic young brothers and sisters. It has to be eliminated and demanded that the city and the rayon Komsomol committees, together with the public education agencies, seriously engage in the training of a reserve of cadres of senior pioneer leaders.

Today's student or pupil in a secondary specialized educational institution is tomorrow's specialist, labor collective organizer and educator, and reserve for Komsomol worker cadres. During the reporting period, the success rate in the republic vuzes and tekhnikums increased. But, at the same time, the proportion of students whose knowledge in all subjects can be recognized as good is still unable to satisfy us.

We are rightly proud of the scientific achievements of our students. The medals and diplomas from All-Union competitions convincingly testify to the value of the work done, and most of our students are engaged in scientific work. During the reporting period, there was an appreciable activization of the creative work of the pupils of the secondary specialized educational institutions. Thus, the instructional studios which were created by the design bureaus of the pupils of the Tallinn construction engineering tekhnikum have received All-Union recognition. The economic significance of the research work which has been performed by pupils has increased.

Public political practice occupies an important place in the acquisition of the skills of organizational and educational work which will be needed by the future specialists in the future. However, stagnation can be felt in this important form of work. Together with the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education ESSR, the student youth section of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia has to breathe new life into this necessary work.

It is difficult to overestimate the contribution of the student youth to the development of the economy. A special place here is assigned to the Estonian pupils' druzhina and to the student construction druzhina which have quite a few labor victories to their credit. At the same time, the reporter noted, ideological political work requires further improvement here.

The councils of young scientists and specialists became more active during the reporting period. Thus, an overall youth creative collective--the "Khiyumaa-82"--has been created at the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences ESSR. It is being led by the institute's Komsomol organization secretary, a winner of a Komsomol of Estonia prize, the Candidate in Economic Sciences Pear Tang. Nine members of this collective have set themselves the goal of studying the prospects for the economic and social development of Khiyumaaskiy Rayon. This work is going successfully.

An analysis and elimination of the reasons which hinder an increase in the scientific qualifications of young scientists, and a more efficient use of their creative energy has to remain at the center of the attention of the Komsomol committees of scientific institutions.

One of the basic goals of our educational work, the reporter emphasized, is to ensure the observance by every young person of the principles of communist morality. Unfortunately, sometimes the questions of the moral education of young men and women remain in the background. Sociological studies show that for the vast majority of young men and women family and friends enjoy the greatest moral authority. The task of the Komsomol organizations is to actively assist in the establishment of a healthy atmosphere in young families, and demand from Komsomol members a more serious attitude toward the upbringing of children.

The organization of the free time of the younger generation also occupies an important place in the work of the Komsomol. It has to be seen to it that young people learn to use their leisure purposefully and rationally, so that it does not become an empty passing of time. This demands enterprisingness, great efforts, and the overcoming of mental inertia.

A decrease in law violations among the youth is directly dependent upon the solution of this problem. In recent years we have achieved definite success in the legal education of the youth. The cooperation between Komsomol organizations and the agencies of internal affairs has improved. At the same time, it has to be established that the work of the CC of the Komsomol of Estonia and of the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms to prevent legal violations by youth and to create an atmosphere of censure for any misdeed has still been insufficiently consistent.

Life demands from literature and art, D. Visnapuu said, an ever more active participation in the solution of social and public political problems.

During the period between the congresses, a number of young creative figures have come forward among us--movie directors, theater directors, and artists who have their own creative signature, a sharp social sense, and whose work has given rise to a broad interest. Nevertheless, there are shortcomings in the work of the creative youth. The CC of the Komsomol of Estonia and the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms have to be more active in giving it a clear social command.

The Komsomol regards the development of physical culture and sports as a task of state importance. In the last four years alone, around 160,000 young men and women passed the "Ready for Labor and for the Defense of the USSR" (GTO) norms. This is a large number. But can we say that every one of us regularly engages in physical culture and sports? The fulfillment of the GTO norms is not an end in itself. Our task is the formation in young men and women of a daily need for sports activities.

At the present time there are 164,000 young men and women in the ranks of the Leninist Communist League of Youth of Estonia, which is 10,000 more than on the eve of the 18th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia.

The educational level of the members of the All-Union Komsomol has risen. More than 60 percent of the Komsomol members have a higher or an incomplete higher or secondary education. The number of working young men and women who do not have a secondary education has decreased by almost 15 percent.

The chief forces of the Komsomol of Estonia are concentrated in the economy--more than half of its members work here.

During the reporting period, the Komsomol strata grew among the youth in industry, trade, the public catering system, municipal services, the service sphere, and agriculture.

Unfortunately, some Komsomol committees give insufficient attention to Komsomol influence on the decisive sectors of the economy. The number of Komsomol members working in construction and transportation has been growing slowly.

The task of our Komsomol organizations is to ensure with concrete deeds the vanguard role of the Komsomol in the most important branches of the economy, to create Komsomol youth collectives there, to increase the Komsomol stratum, and to strengthen its influence on the youth.

The numerical growth of our organization is vivid testimony to the growth of the Komsomol's authority, and to the growth of the consciousness of the youth and of its ideological maturity. The Komsomol committees have to devote more attention to this matter. It is necessary to carefully analyze the situation in every slowly growing organization and to provide it with the necessary help.

The practice of creating at the gorkoms and raykoms commissions for the preliminary examination of the questions connected with the admission to the Komsomol of the student youth has justified itself.

Statistics show that quite a few Komsomol members change their residences or place of work within the republic during the course of a year. In doing so, some of the young people lose their connection with the Komsomol organization. Therefore, on account of moving from one organization to another last year some of the Komsomol members did not get on the Komsomol register in time. There were especially substantial losses in Tallinnskiy, Kokhtla-Yarveskiy, and Pyarnuskiy city and Valgaskiy, Yygevaskiy, and Rakvereskiy Rayon organizations.

The review of the work of our Komsomol organizations on carrying out the decisions of the 25th and 26th Party Congresses helped to activate Komsomol work.

At the same time, stricter demands should be made upon laggards, and more concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings should be mapped out and introduced.

The 26th CPSU Congress set a task for us: to create a vital creative atmosphere in every Komsomol organization. This task can only be carried out if all of the elements of the Komsomol--the groups and the shop primary organizations--will in fact seek to increase the vanguard role of Komsomol members in labor, studies, and publicly useful work.

An active life position, civic maturity, and vocational expertise are formed in young people in the primary Komsomol organizations which are an essential component part of the labor collective.

An important place here is assigned to the practice of the distribution of Komsomol commissions. It should be added that they are distributed equally, in a well-thought-out manner, and with regard to the abilities and interests of the young people.

The Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms play a large role in increasing the efficiency of the primary organizations, and in improving organizational political work. They have the direct responsibility for the fate of every primary Komsomol organization, and for increasing its efficiency. However, not all of the gorkoms and raykoms have been able to organize their work in accordance with the demands of the present day. Frequently the direct work of the primary Komsomol organizations remains outside of their field of vision.

At the 18th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia the Valgaskiy Raykom was criticized for a large number of reasons. Four years have passed. A large number of plans have been approved in the raykom, and quite a few decisions have been made. Despite this, in a number of primary organizations especial changes for the better cannot be seen. Thus, in the rayon there has been a decrease in the Komsomol stratum among young animal husbandry and mechanization specialists, and the number of Komsomol youth collectives has decreased. Listless work is being done by the rayon headquarters of the "Komsomol Searchlight" and by the operational Komsomol detachment. The basic reason for these omissions is an inability to work with the primary Komsomol organizations.

In recent years much attention has been devoted to the holding of Komsomol meetings. However, here also there still are shortcomings. Sometimes the schedules for holding meetings were not observed in the organizations. Rarely were there discussions at them of work with the non-league youth, of the activities of the Komsomol groups, of the legal education of the youth and of the work of the "Komsomol Searchlight." The Komsomol meetings were rarely visited by gorkom and raykom secretaries, apparatus workers, and gorkom and raykom members.

At the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia there was criticism of those Komsomol committees which sometimes copy far from the best in the work style in certain institutions, and spend time on all kinds of conferences and meetings and on the drawing up of certificates and reports. There has to be a decisive struggle against this. The CC of the Komsomol of Estonia has reduced the amount of information it requests, at the same time increasing the demands upon its quality. Komsomol workers have begun to visit the organizations more frequently and to give them effective help.

In recent years many Komsomol committees have begun to introduce long-term overall planning for their work. It has to be noted, however, that certain Komsomol committees do not take sufficient account here of the interests of the different youth groups, do not study positive experience, and do not give practical aid to primary organizations. Performance verification continues to be a bottleneck in the work of many Komsomol organizations, and frequently it has an episodic character. Sometimes the kinds of decisions are made which are difficult to carry out and verify.

An improvement of the entire work of the Komsomol depends, in the first place, upon the political maturity of the Komsomol cadres and aktiv, upon their practical sense, organizational abilities, and creative initiative.

Thanks to the constant concern and attention of the Communist Party of Estonia, the republic's Komsomol organization possesses experienced cadres and an aktiv of good organizers and youth leaders. Members and candidate members of the CPSU now head every third Komsomol group and organization and 60 percent of the primary Komsomol organizations. To follow Lenin's principles of work with cadres means to be concerned not only about the political growth of cadres, but also to make new demands, dictated by life, upon every Komsomol worker. All of the gorkom and raykom secretaries have a higher or an incomplete higher education.

However, we are not pleased by the fact that among the secretaries of certain rural Komsomol raykoms there are no agricultural specialists. Nor are the demands of the time being met by the qualifications and educational level of the Komsomol committee secretaries of the vocational and technical schools and secondary specialized educational institutions.

Practice shows that cadre problems are solved in those places where the Komsomol committees show constant concern for a cadre reserve and teach the future youth leaders. In the republic as a whole, all of the necessary conditions have been created for this. Seminars, Komsomol aktiv schools, and studies in the Vilnius zonal Komsomol school give Komsomol workers the opportunity for substantially raising the level of their training.

Permit me on behalf of the congress, D. Visnapuu said in conclusion, to assure the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia and the CC of the All-Union Komsomol that the Komsomol members and the entire youth of our republic will give all of their energy and enthusiasm to carrying out the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to the construction of a communist society, and will provide a worthy reception for the 19th Congress of the All-Union Komsomol.

2959
CSO: 1800/437

VAYNO SPEECH TO KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Tallinn MOLODEZH' ESTONII in Russian 19 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Speech by K. G. Vayno, member of the CC CPSU and first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia at the 19th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia: "For the Five-Year Plan--The Shock Labor, Knowledge, and Creativity of the Young". For a related report see translations from SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA of 19 and 20 April published in JPRS report 080751]

[Text] Dear comrades!

It gives me great pleasure to fulfill a commission from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and to express on behalf of all of the communists of the republic ardent and sincere congratulations to you and in your person all Komsomol members, young men and young women, on a great event--the opening of the 19th Congress of the Komsomol of Estonia--and to wish you success in your work.

The congress of the republic's Komsomol is an exciting holiday for everybody: both for the youth, and for the older generation. For since the first days of its revolutionary struggle the party has based itself on the youth, and attention to the youth has always been one of the cornerstone principles of its work. "We are the party of the future," V. I. Lenin said, "and the future belongs to the youth. We are a party of innovators, and the young are always willing to follow innovators."

The Leninist Komsomol has always been and continues to be a faithful helper of the party, and its reliable reserve. To always be where it is difficult, where the success of our common cause is being decided, at the most complex and important work sectors--this is the fighting tradition of the Komsomol of Estonia. The award of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to the republic's Komsomol is a recognition of its services and its contribution to the construction of communism.

We are convinced that the Komsomol will continue to give all of its enthusiasm and all of its strength for the good of the people and of the party. We know that in any matter the Komsomol can be boldly relied upon!

The congress of our republic's Komsomol is not only a holiday, and not only a report about labor accomplishments and frontiers which have been taken. It is above all a highly practical and demanding conversation about the affairs of the youth and about the problems which exist among young people. This is all the more important since in front of us there is a responsible period: The 19th Congress of the Union Komsomol is approaching--an important landmark in the life of the country's Komsomol.

This year is the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. "It is a great holiday for our dear homeland," Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said in his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, "a holiday of the friendship of peoples. It is a triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy. And, at the same time, it is a good occasion for summing up the results, and defining and refining the tasks for the future." It is precisely from this point of view that the delegates to the congress will have to work out a concrete program of activity for the Komsomol organizations of the republic during the year of the glorious anniversary of the Country of Soviets.

The republic's party and Komsomol organizations are now accomplishing the very important tasks which were set by the 26th Party Congress. The basic demand of the day is an intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technological progress, and an increase in efficiency and improvement of the quality of work. We have to wage a persistent struggle to increase the production of industrial output and of consumer goods, to make more efficient use of fixed capital, and labor and material resources, to increase labor productivity, and to be careful and proprietary in the way we save and use raw materials, materials, electric energy and fuel.

Last year created a rather good foundation for the fulfillment of our plans. But in order to successfully fulfill the five-year plan, even higher indicators have been put in the plan for this year. Its fulfillment will require a substantial strain on our strength.

Much here depends upon the Komsomol. Upon how skillfully and energetically the Komsomol will help young people to master economics and put advanced experience, team contracting, and multi-machine tool operation into practice. We know splendid models of the shock work of many of our young comrades. Thousands of the republic's young men and women fulfilled and overfulfilled the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan and of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

We are talking today about shock work not as a temporary success. Every achievement and record is good if on the next day it becomes a norm for the many. The advanced worker today is the one who does not have a single lagging worker next to him. To lead people is without question a difficult task, but the creative searches of the shock workers of the five-year plan produce an enormous economic effect. And it would be difficult here to overestimate the power of the personal example. Let us recall how the youth of the country was stirred by Igor' Skrinik and his appeal to work for oneself and for those who did not return from the battles of the Great Patriotic War. Today in the republic there has been a wide development of the patriotic movement of the youth--"For the 11th Five-Year Plan--the Shock Labor, Knowledge, Initiative, and Creativity of the Young!"

Komsomol initiative is a barometer which accurately characterizes the atmosphere of the organization, the atmosphere of its creative search and efficiency. It is not enough to proclaim a slogan, to cast an appeal from the rostrum of a Komsomol meeting or conference--it has to be reinforced by concrete deeds and by the demonstration of a personal example. If a person proclaims lofty goals, but himself does very little to achieve them, we say that that person is a phrase-monger. If at the beginning of a year a Komsomol member has voted for increased collective commitments, but at the end of the year he throws up his hands--it did not turn out, he says, circumstances got in the way--that person is also a phrase-monger. Real initiative declares itself with weighty results and high achievements.

Patronage over objects of capital construction and over All-Union shock construction projects is a very important work sector for the Komsomol. This is why the initiative of the republic's Komsomol to adopt patronage over the reconstruction of the "Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura" Combine deserves every approval and support.

You know that last year was a difficult one in our republic in agriculture because of weather conditions. It brought quite a bit of disappointment. But that makes it all the more important to strengthen all of our organizational work in order to more rapidly deal with the consequences of that bad year.

The new harvest is already maturing during these spring days. It will depend upon how we have prepared ourselves for the spring sowing, and upon whether we have known how to perform punctual high quality repairs on equipment and train cadres of mechanization specialists in the village. And here we are also counting upon the Komsomol, upon your young energy and initiative. We are disturbed that there are not enough mechanization specialists on the farms.

For this reason, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia has supported the initiative of the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute to train some students as mechanization specialists for work in the village during the busy time. It would be very good if this experience is taken up on a wide scale by the Komsomol organizations of the other Vuzes and tekhnikums of the republic. The training of young mechanization specialists and the successful organization of help from the city to the village--this is also a kind of examination for the Komsomol committees, a test of their practicality, of their ability to define their participation in the accomplishment of a national task.

The 26th Party Congress declared animal husbandry to be a shock front in the village. There is good reason why there can be heard in these words an echo of the war years when the entire country rose up to fight shoulder to shoulder for a common cause and for a common struggle. Today, it is precisely here, in animal husbandry that the front line runs, it is here that problems which are important for the entire country are being resolved.

We are confident that the republic's Komsomol will make its contribution to the solution of these problems also. The livestock sections and the animal husbandry teams are in need of young reinforcements. Every year more and more modern animal husbandry complexes are built in the village, and highly qualified cadres are needed for work on them. The feed shop, breeding--all of this requires its experts. Here also Komsomol organizations could say their word.

Comrades! The questions of the ideological political and educational work of the Komsomol organizations will undoubtedly occupy a large place at the congress. Our Komsomol is actively engaged in production and in labor education. And this is good. But we cannot be indifferent to what books are read by the youth, what films it prefers, and what music it is enthusiastic about. A worker's honor, and attachment to one's native plant or kolkhoz can be spoken about at Komsomol meetings and also at recreational evenings and in discotheques; that is, things should not be torn into separate spheres: Here, people say, is production, but here is leisure, and there is nothing in common between them. The process of education is unbroken. And if a young worker is permeated by the idea that he is the heir of the labor traditions of his plant or factory, then, of course, nothing will pull him over to another place.

There are problems and there are shortcomings in our life--no one hides them, and we speak about them frankly and openly. But any problem, including a profoundly economic one, in the final analysis, is connected with people. For this reason, the deeper, the more vital, and the more human the educational work of Komsomol organizations is, the more effectively will they be able to influence the formation in young people of an active life position and of lofty moral qualities.

Soviet youth must, as V. I. Lenin taught, persistently master the knowledge of all of the riches which have been developed by mankind. And, first of all, the Marxist-Leninist teachings. These teachings are an inexhaustible ideological source which give us confidence in our strength, courage and optimism, and faith in our victory.

To learn communism, and to learn how to build communism--this behest of Lenin's has today become the meaning of the life of thousands of Komsomol members. But our entire life, and the scope and complexity of the tasks which have been put forward by the party are urgently dictating the necessity for raising the organizational and ideological educational work of Komsomol organizations to a new and higher level. This, let us say it frankly, is not an easy and not a simple matter. It includes many components. It is absolutely obvious that the line taken by the 26th Party Congress regarding the necessity for the reorganization of many sectors and spheres of ideological work has a direct relationship to the education of the youth.

Another thing is also obvious. This reorganization is still going slowly. It is very important that our youth not only master political knowledge, but also know how to apply it in practice. It is just this quality, as experience shows, that sometimes is lacking in certain young men and women. It is just here that their philosophical maturity shows up. For it sometimes happens that the theoretical knowledge which is obtained in educational institutions and at seminars in the system of Komsomol political studies remain as something unto themselves, while life flows on in its own way.

Today, as never before, it is important to see to it that every young man or young woman has a deep understanding of the full extent of the sharpness of the ideological conflict in the contemporary world. As you know, our ideological opponents place their bets, above all, on the youth, striving to get into their nets those still inexperienced young people who have a weakness for the easy, so-called, "beautiful" life. This is why it is so important to teach our youth a class approach to social phenomena and to cultivate ideological maturity in it.

There is in our day the kind of concept known as the ideological front. To wage a merciless war against manifestations of views and mores which are alien to us also means to be on the front lines. On this front we cannot forego a single one of our ideas, and not a single one of our people. The work of our Komsomol organizations has to be directed toward this, toward having the chief object of all Komsomol work being the young person, his interests, views, convictions, and deeds. And it also must be considered here that in this uncompromising ideological struggle our enemies do not scorn anything, including the incitement of nationalistic and petty bourgeois, philistine feelings.

Our young people are distinguished by a profound ideological conviction, patriotism, and loyalty to the party's cause. But we also have negative facts. There are very few such people, and they do not define the appearance of our youth. But they exist. And their education has to be engaged in seriously and thoroughly.

This means that educational work is not always conducted persistently and purposefully among the youth. Why hide the fact that the level of the measures which are conducted and the yield from them is not yet always high. We, for example, are alarmed by the level of the performance of certain youth discotheques. They, like all other measures, have to serve the goals of the ideological and moral education of the youth and of the organization of beneficial rest. And, of course, the Komsomol has to have the first word here.

We speak a great deal and well of our construction druzhiny, student and school ones, and we ennumerate their successes and achievements. Of course, these successes are real. The young people from the senior grades do a considerable amount of useful work during the summer on the farms. Student construction workers take an active part in the construction of important and necessary economic objects. All of this is good and useful. But we would like to see educational and ideological political work in the druzhiny and among the pupils and students also well organized. Meanwhile, however, there are shortcomings here.

We know how great the role is today of young specialists in accelerating scientific and technological progress in the life of our entire society. It is they, the graduates of our vuzes and tekhnikums, who will have to say their word in the organization of production and management, establish profoundly moral relations, and bring people high culture. It is precisely for this reason that the Komsomol should give its most careful attention to the education of students, to their ideological and political training. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia properly appreciates the great affairs with which the life of the vuz Komsomol organizations are full. But, at the same time, it would be incorrect not to mention that in the work with students we have omissions. Many students do not participate in the circles of the scientific student society, and in certain vuzes their public political practice is not sufficiently well organized. Is this not a field of activity for the Komsomol organization of vuzes from the point of view of cultivating public activeness in students, of their political maturity?

The vuz and school Komsomol organizations are, in essence, the first stages of a person's political biography. It is here that young people, young men and young women, go through a school of social and civic maturity. This was especially emphasized at the last Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia which discussed the work of the CC of the republic's Komsomol in the communist education of the student youth in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.

We have to strengthen the close interconnection between labor, ideological, and moral education in the work with every category of the youth. This is the key to success, and the basis of the authority of every Komsomol organization. The more difficult the tasks with which the party charges the Komsomol, the more skillful and perfect must the work of the Komsomol aktiv be. Here a great deal depends upon how our Komsomol cadres and activists have been trained, and the extent to which they are capable of giving an example to their comrades and drawing them after themselves.

Even greater attention has to be devoted to the selection of cadres, and to expanding the Komsomol aktiv. It is very important to notice capable and talented young people in time, to promote them, support them, teach them to work with the youth, and help them to uncover their abilities.

We sometimes forget the truth that ready-made organizers do not come to Komsomol work. People who wish to work, who thirst for knowledge, but who do not have organizational experience. And the Komsomol committee, if it is really a good committee, gives them what they want.

Young people are characterized by a desire to respond to every useful initiative, and to every new matter. However, it frequently happens that taking up something with ardor, adopting new commitments, Komsomol members, without bringing one job to a conclusion, take up another, and then a third. And there are no final results. This sometimes happens on account of poor organizational work, an inability to correctly place one's forces. We have to increase both the efficiency and the practicality of Komsomol organizations, their organizational and educational role. Less general phrases and declarations, and more concrete work; the ability to bring a job which has been begun to a conclusion--this has to be the guide in one's daily work.

In all of its useful initiatives the Komsomol can count upon the most active support and help of the republic's party organization. The strength of our Komsomol, and a guarantee of the high efficiency of its organizations is in our party leadership.

The communist party is constantly replenishing its ranks with Komsomol members. Today every second communist in the republic was a Komsomol member in the past. During the last five years alone, more than 12 thousand people entered the party through the Komsomol.

Thousands of communists today could repeat the words of our well-known poet and writer Yukhan Smuul who said this about the Komsomol membership card: "It has become a particle of me forever."

The glorious history of our Komsomol is a part of the biography of our republic, and today's Komsomol members, young men and young women, will continue it, and write bright new pages into the chronicle of the remarkable affairs of our republic Komsomol.

We are firmly convinced that the republic's Komsomol will continue to be an active helper and reserve of the party and, under the leadership of party organizations, will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle for the realization of the historic decisions of the 26th Party Congress. I wish you great success on this path, comrades!

Then Comrade K. G. Vayno made public the greetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia to the 19th Congress of the Leninist Communist Youth League of Estonia.

(Comrade K. G. Vayno's speech was attentively listened to by the assemblage and repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic applause).

2959
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CONFERENCE ON AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES CONVENES IN TBILISI

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 2

[Information Item: "The Rayon Management Echelon: Ways to Improve It"]

[Text] Until recently, in the sphere of farming alone, the rayon management echelon contained the representatives of a minimum of four ministries and departments. This led to parallelism, the disuniting of efforts and resources, and to other negative phenomena which hindered an increase in the intensification of agricultural production. How is today's agriculture to be managed in the rayon, and which organizational structure best corresponds to the demands which are being made today upon this branch of the economy? These and other problems of improving the system of the management of agriculture and the other branches of the agroindustrial complex are at the center of the attention of a coordination conference which is taking place in Tbilisi.

Its participants--leading scientists from the country's large scientific research institutes who are working on the problems of the economics and organization of agriculture and agricultural specialists--are developing a draft of a general plan for the management of agriculture in the system of the agroindustrial complex. In the reports and addresses which have already been heard, it has been noted that contemporary agricultural production is a highly complex mechanism, and it cannot be looked upon in isolation from any other processes of an economic and social character in the village. Meanwhile, in the overall managerial chain the rayon link of management in which the basic production task is in fact accomplished has proven to be weakened and uncoupled.

To overcome this uncoupling is a very important task which has been put forward by the party and government.

A careful examination was made of an experiment which was conducted in Abashskiy Rayon of our republic where for the first time in the country a rayon agricultural production association was created. At first, it consisted only of three subdivisions: the rayon agricultural administration of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, the rayon "Gruzgoskomsel'khoztekhnika" association, and the rayon administration of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. And in the very first year the association succeeded in directing the work of the three basic partners toward the accomplishment of the chief task--a maximum increase in the production of agricultural output.

Whereas during the first years of the experiment the association's results were evaluated only by the level of agricultural output production, during the subsequent years there was an evaluation also on the basis of the solution of problems of a social order, construction, and the introduction of scientific achievements into production.

The experience of Abashskiy Rayon has become widespread. At the present time production associations have been created in all of the rayons of the republic. They contain not only kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the rayon subdivisions of sel'khoztekhnika and of land reclamation and water resources, but also processing industry enterprises, construction and trade organizations, and so forth.

The experience which has been gained in Georgia and in the other union republics in improving the management of the agroindustrial complex, the conference participants emphasized, should be absorbed by the general plan of agricultural management in the system of the agroindustrial complex.

A further improvement of the management of agriculture and of the other branches of the agroindustrial complex, it was emphasized at the conference, will promote the accomplishment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, and, above all, the accomplishment of the food program.

During the first day of the conference's work, addresses were delivered at it by the Director of the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of the Economics and Organization of Agriculture Professor P. Zhgenti, the Deputy Director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Economics of Agriculture Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Mashenkov, the Chief of the Main Administration for Inter-farm Cooperation and Agroindustrial Integration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Candidate in Economic Sciences V. Prosin, the Chairman of the Interdepartmental Coordination Council of the Agroindustrial Complex of the GSSR and Deputy Chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers O. Vardzelashvili, the Department Director at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Economics of Agriculture Professor I. Ushachev, and others.

The work of the conference was participated in by the Secretary of the CC CP of Georgia D. Patiashvili, the First Deputy Chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers N. Chitanava, and the responsible worker of the CC CPSU N. Grishakov.

The conference is continuing its work.

2959
CSO: 1800/472

MOSCOW TELEVISION STUDIES VOCATIONAL ORIENTATION

[Editorial report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0658 GMT on 13 May carries the scheduled 30-minute "Lenin's University of Millions" program which is devoted to problems of vocational orientation.

Establishing, through a number of interviews, the fact that many workers are dissatisfied with their jobs or are already working in a job other than the one for which they were trained, the program looks at factors which determine vocational orientation. An example of how attitudes to a given job differ is shown in interviews with a little girl and a woman working in that job.

Addressing the TV audience, V.A. Polyakov, deputy director of the Scientific Research Institute of Labor Education and Vocational Orientation of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, notes that the problem of vocational orientation is "primarily linked with the formation of labor requirements and habits in a person and the inculcation of industriousness." He notes that the wrong choice of a vocation may be the result of a lack of understanding of what various jobs entail. He suggests that application of the Marxist-Leninist principle of combining studies with productive labor offers a solution and says that "the creation of material values" by schoolchildren "is of great educative significance, has a certain economic significance and, most of all, gives the pupils an opportunity to try their ability at one vocation or another."

The film goes on to show the work of the Chervonoarmeyskiy rayon interschool training and production combine for labor education and vocational orientation of pupils in Lvov, which gives pupils a hands-on look at various vocations.

The negative role of parents in career selection of pupils is noted and a special laboratory of professional consultation in Leningrad is shown where pupils and parents receive career guidance. V.V. Pavlov, chief of a sector of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, discusses material incentive in various jobs and notes that measures are being undertaken to correct various distortions which have appeared in the wages structure and to make wages more responsive to educational levels and efficiency of work. He says the measures will make the system more flexible and these factors must be taken into consideration in work aimed at vocational orientation.

The film takes a look at the Rostov Vocational Orientation Center, where aptitude as well as choice of vocation are discussed.

The needs of society and the country in general are viewed and pupils of a class which became a housing construction brigade are introduced.

Joining the program, Prof I.V. Bestuzhev-Lada, doctor of historic science, notes that there is one essential shortcoming in all the work being done on this problem, namely that the research is uncoordinated, not united around a specific problem and is being carried out by dozens of diverse institutions and organizations. He suggests that the next 5-year plan envisage a complex approach to this problem and that people be made aware of "what the situation is like now, where people are engaged and in what positions and how many people will be needed in the coming years and in the more distant future." He says that a system of practical production work is needed and adds that good experience in the vocational orientation sphere has been accumulated in Leningrad, Lvov and Rostov [but] they need to be united into a system and their results popularized.

Bestuzhev-Lada criticizes the practice of practical familiarization with jobs through excursions to enterprises and goes on to note poor labor organization. Two people often do the job of one because only the manager is responsible to higher authority, so workers labor in accordance with their ability and interests.

He notes that the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, state planning discipline and one-man management must be adhered to; "however, as soon as the plan is ready, the collective must decide how to fulfill it, since it has the capacity to understand how to do it. The manager of the collective has his own function. He must organize the fulfillment of the plan and be accountable for it, for his work, before higher authority and, of course, before his collective." He notes that experience has shown that this leads to sharp changes in labor conditions. "After all," he asks, "how many workers do we have, the so-called time-workers, who are being paid wages for serving time?" He concludes by calling for improvements in labor organization and incentives.

CSO: 1800/579

BRIEFS

'TRUD' CONFORMS TO NEWSPRINT CONSTRAINTS--Occasionally we see a notice in TRUD saying that the next issue of the paper will appear not tomorrow, but the day after. Why is that? (A. Kankrov, Zheleznodorozhnyy, Moskovskaya Oblast). The question why TRUD occasionally fails to appear on other days of the week apart from Monday intrigues many readers. There are 300 issues of TRUD per annum. The publishing house is allotted the paper for that number of issues. In cases where it is necessary to cover very important events at home or abroad and the paper exceeds its schedule or appears in an enlarged form (6-8 pages instead of 4) we have to miss days to avoid exceeding the planned paper consumption volume. [Text] [Unattributed reply to reader's letter: "The Missing Issue"; first graf is reader's letter] [PM111319 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 4]

CPSU SOCIAL SCIENCE COURSE--The second batch of students has graduated from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Correspondence Department. Among the graduates are party kraykom and obkom secretaries, executives of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus and central ideological institutions, ministers, oblispolkom chairmen and deputy chairmen and other responsible party, Soviet and komsomol workers. For 3 years the students have been studying part-time topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of communist building and the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and ideological activity. Particular attention was devoted to studying the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, CPSU Central Committee plenum materials and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and speeches and other documents of the CPSU and the Soviet state. V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a concluding address to the graduates. [Text] [PM051445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 82 p 2]

CHELYABINSKIY OBKOM PERFORMANCE, TASKS--Chelyabinsk, 3 May--The discussion at a Chelyabinskiy obkom plenum of the question of the obkom bureau's organizational and political work was substantive and in many ways instructive. The report by obkom First Secretary M. Voropayev and the speeches by the plenum participants analyzed in depth the bureau's activity since the 26th CPSU Congress and the oblast party conference. A range of problems associated with implementing the targeted comprehensive programs for the national economic development of the south urals was examined. In addition, to noting the successes achieved, the plenum drew attention to serious shortcomings in the use of fixed production capital and the existing potential for technical progress and social development. The plenum directed the oblast's party organizations to further improve the leadership of all production sectors, to achieve the highest efficiency in economic work and to improve the working people's ideological and political education. [Text] [PM070851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 82 p 2]

NATIONALITIES POLICY DISCUSSED--A Lenin jubilee scientific session was held at the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy 20 April. Scientists discussed theoretical questions of the party's nationalities policy in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation." The reports and speeches emphasized the great vital strength of Lenin's teaching on the nationalities question and its creative development and consistent implementation in the CPSU's activity. [Text] [PM300841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 82 morning edition p 3]

LAST RESPECTS TO ZARODOV--Moscow has paid its last respects to Konstantin Ivanovich Zarodov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA. The hall where the casket containing the body of the deceased was installed was decked in mourning. The awards conferred on K.I. Zarodov for his services to the motherland were displayed on scarlet velvet. The honor guard included M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; P.F. Alekseyev, K.M. Bogolyubov, V.V. Zagladin, L.M. Zamyatin and N.A. Petrovichev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee executives; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of the public. A funeral meeting was held at Novodivichye Cemetery, where K.I. Zarodov was buried. [Text] [PM281211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 82 p 6]

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9 June 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1262

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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USUBALIYEV ADDRESSES 21ST KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 27 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Report on Speech of Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya, at the 21st Congress of the republic Komsomol]

[Excerpts] On behalf of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev warmly greeted the delegates to the 21st Congress of the republic Komsomol and, through them, all youth of Soviet Kirghiziya and expressed best wishes for the successful work of the Congress and the remarkable achievements in labor and training for the good of our great socialist homeland, so that Kirghiz youth will increase even more their contribution to communist construction and the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Allow me on your behalf, said Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev, and on behalf of all the boys and girls in the republic to express profound gratitude to that wise and concerned mentor of youth, Leonid Il'ich who is loved by us all, for his paternal attention and wish him good health and further productive work in the name of happiness of the Soviet people, for the good of the world and for social progress of all mankind.

Comrades! It is profoundly symbolic that the 21st Congress of the Komsomol of Kirghiziya is taking place during the days of nationwide preparation for the glorious anniversary of our multinational homeland. "One of the most important results of the 60-year path of the USSR and one of the main sources of our power," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the festive meeting in Tashkent, "is the solid, inviolable friendship of all peoples of our country."

For the workers of Soviet Kirghiziya as for those of the entire country, the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is a five-year plan of immense deeds and accomplishments. Among the multitude of large-scale tasks carried out by the republic is further assimilation of the Naryn River with its rich hydro-energy resources which are estimated to amount to a total of 30 billion kilowatt hours. After the Kurpsayskaya GES--it is to reach its full production capacity this year--it will be necessary to equip the Tash-Kumyrskaya, Shamaldy-Sayskaya and the Kambaratinskaya hydroelectric stations with an overall capacity of 2,650,000 kilowatts.

The work for comprehensive assimilation of the invaluable natural wealth of Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast and the regions of the Chuyskaya Valley will also continue for many years.

The creation of a territorial production complex will make it possible to bring into national economic circulation hundreds of thousands of hectares of empty, less productive land, to accelerate the assimilation of the rich mineral-raw material and hydroelectric power resources in the interests of all the Soviet people, and also to stabilize the level of Lake Issyk-Kul'. This is an extremely large and costly program that is being carried out in the interests of the entire country. Many union and republic scientific institutions, ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations are beginning to carry it out. The implementation of this large multifaceted program will transform our republic even more and considerably increase its contribution to the further consolidation of the economic and defense might of the USSR.

Extremely important work will also have to be done to accelerate the development of the branches of industry that produce consumer goods. It is a matter of honor for each worker of the republic to carry out the large tasks that have been earmarked by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the Work of Party Organizations of Kirghiziya for Expanding the Production and Improving the Quality of Consumer Goods and Developing the Sphere of Services."

Comrades! The Komsomol has always been an active assistant of the party in implementing the agrarian policy. And now when the party is engaged most seriously in questions of improving the supply of food products to the population, the activity of rural Komsomol organizations should be even more appreciable. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in Tashkent that the country is now "working out and refining a comprehensive food program which will join together into one the production, storage and processing of agricultural products. Of course the program itself, even if it is a very good one, will not solve the problem. It is necessary to considerably increase the volumes of agricultural production in all regions of the country."

One must create in the labor collectives the kind of moral and psychological atmosphere whereby everyone is obliged to consider it his duty to work as productively as possible and with the greatest return; the kind of atmosphere wherein the position of idlers, absentees, slipshod workers and thieves of public property will become absolutely intolerable.

Comrades! In all of these matters Komsomol is obliged to utilize more actively all forms, means and methods of organizational and ideological-educational work. The youth press should play a leading role here. Unfortunately, young collectives of journalists do not devote enough attention to the republic's many construction projects which have been declared Komsomol or such important branches as animal husbandry and the sphere of trade and consumer services. Rural correspondent posts have not been created in all of these sections and ties have not been created with activists of the press, television and radio.

It becomes especially important to step up the education of youth what with the tasks of communist construction becoming more complicated and the international situation becoming more critical. The dangerous aggressive course of American imperialism and the U. S. NATO allies as well as the Chinese hegemonists are accompanied by the inflaming of anti-Soviet and anti-communist hysteria and deliberate distortion of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Imperialist propaganda is attempting to discredit the real socialism, to defame its achievements, in order to erode the class awareness of all workers, especially youth.

Our glorious Soviet youth are selflessly devoted to the ideals of communism and we are proud of the high level of their political awareness and labor activity. But we cannot ignore the negative aspects which still exist among a certain part of the young people.

There are quite a few cases where many boys and girls, after unsuccessfully attempting to enter VUZ's or upon completion of school, do not get a job for a long time, remain outside the collective and lead an idle life. And among them, unfortunately, are many Komsomol members. Some of the youth, especially in large cities, do not desire to work in the sphere of material production. And this at a time when many branches of industry, agriculture and construction are experiencing a critical need for personnel in mass occupations.

Those who love the easy life still do not encounter attitudes towards themselves whereby any of their attempts to give the state less and take more or, more precisely, steal from it, is immediately rebuffed by society. Do these cases always become the object of strict condemnation among Komsomol members? Sometimes the guilty ones are not even discussed anywhere.

We have no social base for the manifestation of nationalism, but remnants and residuals of it can manifest themselves if we weaken international education at all. And we must counteract any attempts of imperialist and Maoist propaganda with the increasing role of the ideology of proletarian internationalism and friendship of peoples.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR says: "We have a right to be proud of the fact that in general the workers of all nations of the country, the peoples of former national regions who were previously doomed to eternal backwardness have confidently stepped into the socialist future, bypassing capitalism, and reached the heights of social progress. In the joint struggle for a new and just world, there has arisen a great brotherhood of people of labor, the sense of a single family, and an inviolable Leninist friendship of people has arisen--an inexhaustible source of the creativity of the masses." In the Leninist friendship of peoples of the USSR lies our confidence in our powers, the optimism of our people proceeding along the path earmarked by Lenin's party.

The fact that the ideological struggle is becoming more acute makes it necessary to step up the atheistic propaganda. Our class opponents are now utilizing the Islamic factor especially actively in order to set the Soviet people against one another and plant seeds of mistrust. The Muslim clergy, churchgoers and sect members have in all ways accomodated themselves to the spirit of our time; they are trying to influence the world view and change it in their own favor.

Unfortunately, not all Komsomol committees properly evaluate manifestations of religious remnants. It seems that the proper conclusion should be drawn from this criticism.

Additionally, we have many unutilized reserves for further improving the organization of publicly useful labor of school youth. During the time of the summer labor quarter the Komsomol committees should be concerned not only about the volumes of work, but primarily about its educational effect. It is important that the labor of the senior classmen be collective labor and that they become familiar with the fundamentals of modern production.

Special attention should be devoted to orienting youth toward such honorable occupations that are needed by the republic's national economy as construction worker, agricultural machine operator and animal husbandry worker. The schoolchildren should be well aware of which enterprises and businesses exist in the vicinity and rayon and which of them need labor force, what their working conditions are, which occupations are needed and where one can learn them. Here is a broad field of activity for Komsomol organizations of base enterprises, and the leaders of this work should be Komsomol youth collectives.

The problem of assigning graduates of vocational and technical schools is being handled poorly in other branches of the national economy as well. This takes place because no attention is paid to them in the labor collectives and the proper production and housing-living conditions are lacking.

I should like to draw the attention of rural Komsomol organizations to the need for expanding the training of shepherds and workers in other animal husbandry occupations through the system of vocational and technical education.

Komsomol organizations should exercise special control over questions of labor placement of working youth and eliminate negative phenomena in this matter.

The VUZ Komsomol has found such a successful form of working with student youth as student detachments. During five years about 120,000 people have gone through the school of ideological-political, labor and moral tempering in student detachments. People from VUZ's and tekhnikums have performed more than 350 million rubles' worth of work in construction and other branches of the national economy. The sphere of the detachments' activities has expanded.

These are pluses for the moral education of students. But, unfortunately, there are also minuses. Pointing out the serious shortcomings in the training and utilization of specialists, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his speech in Tashkent emphasized that the higher school is still "producing many more specialists in a number of profiles than the national economy needs and is failing to produce enough of others." Leonid Il'ich also pointed out "omissions in the personnel policy and the incorrect utilization of young specialists." These shortcomings are typical of our republic as well.

There are still frequent cases where the personal interests of graduates of VUZ's and tekhnikums prevail over their feeling of duty, the vocational and civil responsibility of the Soviet specialist. Having received a higher or secondary special education, some of them look for any opportunity to avoid going to work in their specialty, leave industry or school classes within the first months, or leave ill people without skilled medical assistance. Such actions deserve the strongest censure and the punishment for them should be severe.

Working in the Komsomol the communist is called upon to transfer to those who are just entering life the best traditions of the party and the people. Party organizations should assist the youth leaders in this matter. The majority of party committees have deeply studied and take into account the moods, demands and specific features of various categories of youth and strive to help their leaders to make their work flexible and varied in terms of forms and methods as well as effective in terms of results.

But there are also cases where, having recommended a communist for work in the Komsomol the party organizations forget about him, and are not interested in how things are going or how they can assist him. Of course such "forgetfulness" does not help the cause.

The Komsomol is an important source, from which the party has gleaned and is gleaning fresh forces. The absolute majority of those accepted into the party are members of the VLKSM. During the past six years alone more than 23,000 Komsomol members have augmented the party ranks in the republic.

Here we see a clear manifestation of the succession of generations and party traditions. Young people enter the party in order to continue the cause of the communists of the older generation.

Comrades! In the very near future there will be the 19th Congress of the Komsomol which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev called a large political event of the year. The preparation for this forum should be a mighty stimulus for increasing the creative activity of youth, and we are confident that the republic Komsomol can meet the high requirements of the party.

11772
CSO: 1830/316

UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS WITH OBKOM, OBLISPOLKOM OFFICIALS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Mar 82 p 1

[Information Item: "Strengthen the Organizational and Political Work to Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] A conference has been held in the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine with the first secretaries of the party obkoms and the chairmen of the ispolkoms of the oblast Soviets of People's Deputies. An examination was made of the tasks of further strengthening organizational and ideological educational work to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and realize the aims set forth in the speech by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions.

The member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy delivered an address at the conference on these matters.

It was emphasized that the most important thing today is to activate the reserves and possibilities which exist at every enterprise and on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and to take every measure to fulfill the economic plans and socialist commitments adopted by the republic's workers for 1982--the second year of the five-year plan, the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. All of our forces have to be used in order to create a real foundation for the accomplishment of the social and economic program of the 11th Five-Year Plan and, above all, for the accomplishment of our key and central task--to make the economy genuinely economical and to bring about a serious improvement in production efficiency and in the quality of all work.

The discussion concerned above all a thrifty and zealous use of productive capital, especially newly commissioned capacities, and also of material and raw material, fuel and energy, and labor resources, an absolute fulfillment of the established assignments for economizing them, a rise in the technical level and quality of output, an improvement of the structure and work of the managerial apparatus and a decrease in its size, a strengthening of state, production, and labor discipline at all sectors and in all elements, and an increase in the responsibility of workers for their work.

With regard to leading workers who, as was emphasized at the conference, have not drawn the necessary conclusions from the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, do not show initiative and persistence in fulfilling state assignments, produce obsolete equipment and low quality consumer goods, make unsatisfactory use of production and financial allocations, and engage in deceptions--the appropriate measures must be taken, right up to releasing them from their positions. A more resolute struggle has to be waged against cases of mismanagement, irresponsibility, reporting distortions, and unsubstantiated corrections of plans. Rigid control has to be established over the expenditure of resources for various kinds of mass measures--conferences, symposiums, reviews, and so forth,--the innumberable checks which frequently divert many people have to be more clearly coordinated, and their effectiveness increased. All of the cracks through which the people's property is squandered or badly spent have to be closed up everywhere.

We have to see to it that the approach of all party committees to the leadership of the economy is more qualified and deeper. The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are obliged to make a detailed and knowledgable analysis of the economic side of the work of enterprises, construction projects, and farms, giving especial attention to such very important indicators as a rise in labor productivity, a decrease in the cost of output, an increase in profits, and also the organization of norm setting for and the payment of labor. Control has to be strengthened over the work of the balance commissions, and their role has to be increased as an effective lever of influence on the economies of enterprises, farms, and branches. It is also important to improve the work of the economic services at enterprises and construction projects, and to give greater attention to the training and use of cadres of economists, planners, norm setters, bookkeepers, and accountants.

In organizing the practical realization of the aims stated by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, it is necessary to concentrate the efforts of party, government, economic, trade union, and Komsomol agencies on the accomplishment of the urgent tasks which are connected with increasing food resources, improving the storage of output, and strengthening the struggle against losses. It is necessary to introduce the new forms of the team organization and stimulation of labor more persistently and extensively, to curtail manual labor, improve the organization of socialist competition, more actively disseminate advanced experience, and develop in every way the movement of rationalizers and inventors. It is important to make skillful use of the possibilities which exist in the localities for a consistent solution of all of the problems concerning an improvement of the working and living conditions and of the rest of people, to give great effectiveness to all of the forms of people's and workers' control, especially in the spheres directly connected with the daily needs of people, and to increase the role of the workers' meetings and permanent production conferences and of collective agreements.

It is necessary to proceed from the fact, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said, that a profound economic analysis, the concentration of the efforts of party organizations on the fundamental, long-term questions of the development of the economy, demanding control over the work of cadres, and the punctual strengthening of weak sectors with specialists and capable organizers--that these are the most important party levers for influencing the economy which has been and continues to be the chief policy for us.

Recently much has been done in the republic to improve work with the secretaries of the primary party organizations and with the workers of trade union and Komsomol agencies. The accomplishment of the tasks before us demands a further improvement of the style and methods of their work, and of the selection, placement, and education of cadres, a comprehensive consideration of the practical and ideological-moral qualities of workers who are being promoted, and a strengthening of performance control and verification. Work has to be organized in such a way that the workers of party, government, trade union, and Komsomol agencies are in the midst of the masses every day.

It was emphasized at the conference that party organizations have to make more active use of the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR for the purpose of strengthening the ideological and political and patriotic and international education of the workers and their class tempering. It is necessary to organize an extensive explanation of the principled propositions put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and at the gala meeting in Tashkent devoted to the presentation to the Uzbek USSR of the Order of Lenin regarding the economic, social, national, and cadre policies of the CPSU, and also its new and exceptionally important foreign policy initiatives and proposals aimed at restraining the arms race, allieviating international tensions, and establishing the principles of good neighborliness, mutually advantageous cooperation, and mutual trust in the relations between states.

A speech at the conference by the member of the Politburo and Second Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine I. Z. Sokolov was devoted to the strentghening of organizational work to carry out the decisions of the CC CPSU and CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine on strengthening the struggle against drunkenness, violations of public order, and thefts.

The candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and First Deputy Chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers Yu. A. Kolomiyets considered the urgent tasks connected with the organized completion of the wintering of livestock, the fulfillment of the established assignments for the production and procurement of animal husbandry output, and the preparations for the spring field work.

In order to accomplish this year's responsible and difficult tasks it is important, it was noted at the conference, to correctly place our forces and not scatter them, to concentrate attention on the root and key issues, to act with maximum concreteness and practicality at every sector, and to seek persistently to reach the goals which have been set and a high final result.

The conference was participated in by the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Comrades A. F. Vatchenko, G. I. Vashchenko, I. A. Gerasimov, B. V. Kachura, A. P. Lyashko, I. A. Mozgovoy, V. A. Sologub, A. A. Titarenko, V. V. Fedorchuk, Yu. N. Yel'chenko, A. S. Kapto, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, by the deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet and the UkSSR Council of Ministers, and by section chiefs of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

2959
CSO: 1800/476

UKRAINIAN TRADE UNION COUNCIL CRITICIZED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Apr 82 p 3

[Article: "To Be the Party's Support Among the Masses"]

[Text] In order to reorganize more successfully the work as applicable to the present-day requirements, the trade-union agencies must consistently and persistently confirm at all levels the Leninist work style, must unceasingly learn from the party the art of organizing the job at hand and the art of working with people. That idea was emphasized by the participants on a meeting that was held in the evening of 10 April in Kiev -- a republic-level meeting of the trade-union activists at which there was a discussion of the results of the work of the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions, the tasks evolving from its decisions, and the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The speaker -- member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Chairman of the Ukrainian Trade-Union Council, V. A. Sologub -- and those who made statements unanimously noted that the brilliant, deeply meaningful speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the message of greeting by the CPSU Central Committee to the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions, were a new manifestation of the tremendous attention being devoted by our party to the activities of the trade unions, and the concern for increasing their role and importance in the life of the country and in the political system of Soviet society. The Communist Party invariably views the trade unions as an influential social force, as its reliable support among the masses, as a powerful means for the development of democracy. The decisions of the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions, the participants stated, are imbued with concern for the further expansion of the participation of the trade unions in the country's economic and social-political life, in increasing the effectiveness of their organizing and educational work.

The participants in the meeting of the republic's trade-union activists emphasized that today it is important to reinforce the congress's decisions by concrete measures that are aimed at the successful fulfillment of the planned assignments for 1982 and for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan as a whole. That is promoted by the socialist competition for the worthy meeting of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Approximately 40,000 collectives and 500,000 workers in the republic have pledged to fulfill the assignments for the first two years of the five-year plan by the sixty-fifth anniversary of the Great October; and more than 4500 collectives and approximately 100,000 advanced workers and innovators of production have pledged to complete the assignments for the first 2½ years, and many for the first 3 years of the five-year plan, by the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The appeal by the delegates of the 17th Congress of Trade Unions to the workers of the entire country found broad support in the Ukraine. That appeal called for the extention, during the jubilee year, of the socialist competition for the attainment of higher labor productivity at every work site. Those who spoke called upon the workers and kolkhoz members, engineer-technical workers and employees, and students and schoolchildren in the republic to take active part on 17 April in a Communist *subbotnik* [volunteer work day] devoted to the 112th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin.

At the present time, speakers at the meeting said, it is important to concentrate our efforts in extending to all the labor collectives the valuable initiatives and experience of the advanced enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The chief attention should be devoted to the search for unused reserves, the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. There was a well-principled discussion of the participation by the trade unions in the resolution of social questions, in improving the organization, norm-setting, and payment of labor, and the improvement of the medical, trade, and everyday services provided to the workers.

The participants in the activist meeting, from positions of high demandingness in the light of the tasks posed in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions and in the statement made by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy at the 13th Congress of the Trade Unions of the Ukraine, directed critical comments to the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, and a number of councils and committees of the trade unions, ministries and departments, and trade-union organizations. Special attention was devoted to increasing the effectiveness of the efforts of the trade-union committee which are aimed at eliminating the existing shortcomings. It was emphasized that the trade-union workers must be located more deeply in the thick of people and must rely more solidly upon the activists, upon the initiatory, energetic, ordinary members of the trade union. The concern for the development of the economy must be inseparably linked with concern for improving the working and everyday conditions of every working man, the protection of his rights, and with the raising of the standard of living and cultural level.

The speakers at the meeting of the activists included Candidate Member of the Politburo, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Ya. P. Pogrebnyak. He commented that the republic's trade unions have been making a definite contribution to the development of the economy, and have been doing a lot of work to mobilize the workers for the fulfillment of the tasks of economic and cultural construction and to achieve the communist education of people. At the same time the role of the trade unions in carrying out the party's economic policy, and the tasks of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, can and must be considerably higher. Then Ya. P. Pogrebnyak analyzed the results of the work performed by industry, agriculture, and the construction and transportation organizations of the republic in 1981 and the first quarter of the current year.

In this regard the trade-union agencies must concentrate their efforts in the key areas of increasing the effectiveness of industrial and agricultural production. It was pointed out that it is necessary to engage more efficiently in reducing the expenditure of manual and heavy physical labor, to fight to reduce the equipment outages and losses of work time, and to take all steps to reinforce labor discipline. In every labor collective it is necessary to intensify the economy measures, to make the maximum use of reserves, and to wage a persistent struggle against production losses.

A considerable amount of attention was devoted to the tasks of the trade-union agencies in improving the medical, trade, and everyday services provided to the public.

An important place in the statement was occupied by questions of improving the style and methods of work of the trade-union agencies and organizations. The work style of the councils and committees, and of every trade-union organizations, must become genuinely creative, and must conform more fully to the increased demands, and every trade-union worker and activist must double or triple his efforts with regard to the fulfillment of the party's intentions.

The participants of the meeting of activists set down specific steps for fulfilling the decisions of the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions, and the tasks posed in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

In the resolution that was adopted, the participants of the meetings expressed their unanimous approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and assured the CPSU Central Commitee, and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, that the trade-union organizations in our republic, under the party's leadership, will extend even more broadly the socialist competition in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR and for the successful fulfillment of the assignments of 1982 and the Eleventh Five-Year Plan as a whole.

Those taking part in the work of the activists meeting included Deputy Chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers, N. F. Nikolayev; and responsible workers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, the UkSSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU.

5075
CSO: 1800/541

BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA IN Russian 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "Informational Report on the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Sixth Plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee was held in Minsk on 20 Apr.

The plenum ratified the decree of the Belorussian Communist Party aktiv meeting of 20 Apr 1982 entitled "Progress in Carrying Out the Belorussian Workers' Socialist Obligations for 1982 and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations Which Flow From the Instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the CPSU Central Committee Decree Concerning the Work of the Minsk Party Obkom in Expanding Socialist Competition".

An organizational question was discussed. The plenum freed Comrade V. A. Gvozdev, a member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, from his duties in connection with his transfer to other work and move outside the limits of the republic.

8802
CSO: 1800/501

BELORUSSIAN CP AKTIV MEETING HELD

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "The Meeting of the Party Aktiv"]

[Text] A meeting of the Belorussian Communist Party aktiv was held in Minsk on 20 Apr.

The progress in the carrying out of the Belorussian workers' socialist obligations during 1982 and the tasks of the republic's party organizations, which flow from the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the CPSU Central Committee decree on the work of the Minsk party obkom in expanding socialist competition, were discussed.

T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, presented the report.

The following people participated in the discussions of the report: V. A. Mikulich, first secretary of the Minsk party obkom; V. V. Prishchepchik, first secretary of the Mogilevskiy party obkom; A. A. Malofeyev, chairman of the Gomel'skiy Oblast Council of Peoples Deputies ispolkom; A. I. Dubko, chairman of the "Progress" Kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon and Hero of Socialist Labor; A. G. Andreyev, head of the Belorussian railroad; K. A. Shcheglova, a seamstress in the Vitebskaya "Banner of Industrialization" Clothing Factory; V. K. Levchik, first secretary of the Svetlogorskiy party gorkom; V. N. Gotal'skiy, chairman of the Belorussian republic committee of the motor vehicle, tractor and agricultural machine-building workers trade union; M. F. Lavrinovich, general director of the Belorussian association for the production of heavy trucks; and P. S. Palto, field-team leader of a mechanized unit on the "40 Years of October" Kolkhoz in Ivanovskiy Rayon and Hero of Socialist Labor.

A suitable decree was adopted.

Members and candidate members of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, members of the Inspection Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, the secretaries of party obkoms and the deputy chairmen of oblispolkoms handling industrial, construction and agricultural questions, the first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, the chairmen of trade union oblast councils and republic committees, the chairmen of peoples' control oblast committees, the directors of ministries and departments, and the foremost production workers and innovators participated in the work of the meeting.

8802
CSO: 1800/501

KISELEV ADDRESS TO PARTY AKTIV

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 21 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Speech by Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee at the meeting of the Belorussian Communist Party Aktiv meeting in Minsk on 20 Apr]

[Text] Comrades! The work days of the five-year plan and the entire public and political life of our country are today under the ever growing influence of the ideas and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people are working with firm confidence in their strength and with an understanding of the greatness and complexity of the tasks which they are faced with carrying out.

The preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are exerting an enormous influence on the rise in the workers' political and creative activity. The coming jubilee is a great holiday of the friendship of the Soviet peoples and of the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out in his speech to the 17th Trade Union Congress: "At the same time, it is a good occasion for summing up results and for determining and firming up tasks for the future".

Just as throughout the country, the socialist competition in honor of this outstanding date is being expanded ever more widely in the republic. The communist day of work freely given to the state, which was dedicated to the 112th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, was marked by inspired and highly productive work. More than 5.5 million people participated in it. The industrial workers produced items worth almost 38 million rubles. The collectives of many enterprises, shops and sections worked using saved resources. The rural workers toiled in an urgent way on the fields and farms. Quite a bit was done for the organization of public services and amenities and the planting of greenery in population centers. More than six million rubles were transferred to the five-year plan's fund.

The workers of our cities and villages have greeted the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On the Work of the Minsk Party Obkom in Expanding Socialist Competition and Improving Its Effectiveness in Carrying Out the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev" as a new demonstration of the party's concern for implementing the five-year plan's social and economic program. Having given a positive rating to the work of the oblast party organization in this direction, the CPSU Central Committee also pointed out substantial shortcomings.

The CPSU Central Committee decree obliges party committees and organizations to steadily improve the organization of competition and to direct its powerful mobilizing force towards the unconditional carrying out of state plans and socialist obligations.

During the festivities in Tashkent, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that the fate of the five-year plan depends on how successfully we cope with the initial, and at the same time the most difficult part of the journey. What are the results of our work during this stage?

The majority of the republic's work collectives have managed the tasks of the first year of the five-year plan. The present year did not begin badly also. The industrial workers completed the plan for the first quarter ahead of time. Production volume grew by 4.6 percent and labor productivity -- by 3.1. Products valued at 121 million rubles were received above the plan -- this included consumer goods worth 38.6 million rubles. The production quotas for tractors, trucks, metal-cutting machine tools, automation instruments and systems, animal husbandry and fodder production machinery, mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers and threads, synthetic resins, plastics, silk fabrics, all-milk products, sugar, refrigerators, furniture and other items were exceeded.

All oblasts and all ministries, with the exception of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, fulfilled the product sales plans.

Many collectives are working persistently and rhythmically and are building up production tempos from quarter to quarter. Among them are the "Minskiy Tractor Plant imeni V. I. Lenin", "Gomsel'mash" and "Azot" production associations; the Mogilevskiy "Strommashina" Plant; the Vitebskaya Factory imeni KIM [Communist Youth International]; and the Brestskiy Hosiery Combine.

At the same time, not everything is being done in industry to carry out what has been planned.

In his speeches to the 17th Trade Union Congress and during his stay in Uzbekistan, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out the necessity to approach the evaluation of work results more critically, see shortcomings and ommissions, eliminate them more rapidly, and learn how to find and use all reserves.

The fact that the republic's industry is carrying out the plans, and even exceeding them somewhat, is good. However, the indicators, which have been achieved, are still lower than the obligations. I will remind you of only two figures. During the current year, production volume should grow by 5.1 percent and labor productivity -- by 3.5. In order to reach the levelprovided for by the obligations, we should have produced items worth 6,323,000,000 rubles during the first quarter.

A total of 6,293,000,000 rubles were produced. As you see, we were short by 30,000,000 rubles.

What were the reasons? They are varied. A number of associations and enterprises are not even coping with the state plan. Thus, the quarterly production volume quota was not fulfilled by 88 associations and enterprises or 7.3 percent of their overall number. They came up short items worth 11.6 million rubles. The total is not so great, but it lowered the overall indicator. According to the plan, the Luninetskiy plant for the production of electrical motors for agriculture came up short items worth 54,000 rubles. Only 4.5 hours of work are needed to produce them. The Mozyrskiy Reinforced Concrete Item Plant of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction was short two hours of work in order to complete the January-March plan. Just think, only two hours! How was it possible not to find this time during the quarter? It is quite evident that the enterprises,which have been mentioned, and many others were able to fulfill the plan. If this did not happen, it is only because some directors are still not working concretely and are controlling production poorly -- and the party committees are not checking on their work sufficiently.

Or let us take the labor productivity plans. A total of 130 associations and enterprises did not cope with them. Many of these collectives are in Rechitsa, Soligorsk, Borisov, and Orsha. Based on this very important indicator, industry in the city of Lida has been lagging behind for a long time.

We have already repeatedly talked about enterprises which are lagging behind. Why do we again have to talk about this. One must admit that some party committees and leaders of ministries and departments are still not taking the trouble to seriously investigate the reasons why individual enterprises are not fulfilling the plan -- even those whose lagging behind has a chronic nature.

On the other hand, flaws are also evident here in the organization of socialist competition. The problem, you see, is not only in the adoption of obligations and the determination of the winners but also in organizing the dissemination of the first-rate workers experiences, the ascertaining of the reasons for the failure of this or that collective, and the finding of ways to overcome them. The CPSU Central Committee decree on the Minsk party obkom directly orients us on this.

It often happens that the greatest activity is displayed only during the stages of adopting obligations and summing up results. The organizational work and the material and ideological suport of the competition are insufficient. At times, obligations are adopted without the necessary economic basis and are sometimes deliberately understated. Naturally, they are easily over-fulfilled in these cases. An appearance of well-being is thereby created.

Thus, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry pledged to produce three million rubles of items above the plan during 1982. In actuality, it has produced 3.6 million rubles above the plan during the first quarter. At the same time, the production quotas for fiber board, plywood, lumber from its own raw materials, parquet flooring, and combined products for items intended for cultural, everyday and household uses were not fulfilled. The majority of the ministry's enterprises remained debtors according to their contract obligations. I ask the minister, Comrade A. Ya. Kiykov, how long have you had such a practice?

The direction of competition is a continuous process which includes a serious substantiation of obligations, the mobilization of people to carry them out, an effective economical analysis, and the same effective adoption of measures to correct conditions in those sectors where the threat of falling behind is detected -- that is, the threat and not the falling behind itself. It is necessary to learn how to work without laggards.

The main thing in socialist competition should be the aiming at an ever more complete use of the intensive factors in the growth of production. They are well known. They are, first of all, the speed-up of scientific and technical progress, the rapid incorporation of scientific and technical achievements into production, the use of new and more modern technology, modernization and the replacement of obsolete equipment, and the improvement of the management mechanism.

Of course, these are questions of a -- so to speak -- strategic nature and it is impossible to judge their solution based on the results of one quarter. It is necessary to be concerned with them continuously, literally daily. There is no point in having the periods for designing and assimilating machinery stretch out at times for years and having new models become obsolete even before the beginning of their serial production. Many of the projects of scientific research institutes and design bureaus generally do not get a start in life. How should one assess the fact that ten ministries and departments did not fulfill during the first quarter the plan for such an important indicator as the incorporation of new equipment? For the republic as a whole, only 91 percent of the planned measures, including 64 percent of those planned by the Ministry of the Forestry Industry and 80 percent of those planned by the Ministry of Procurement, were realized. You would in no way call this a concern for the intensification of production.

The rationalizer and inventor movement is not being fully used to raise the technical level of production. For example, almost 23,000 rationalizer proposals, or 14.8 percent of those adopted for incorporation, were not implemented in the republic last year. Half of the suggestions were not used in the Minskiy Refrigerator Plant, and two-thirds of the suggestions were not used in the Mogilevskiy Motor Vehicle Plant. Essentially, work to involve the workers in technical creativity is not being performed on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in a number of Belorussian Cooperative Union and Belorussian SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources enterprises. On the average, each rationalizer suggestion provides an economic effect of 1,100 rubles for the republic. It is not difficult to calculate how much the national economy is losing because of the careless attitude toward this work.

It is necessary to remember that an increase in labor productivity will not be assured without an acceleration in scientific and technical progress. Owing to this factor, we are still receiving only a 67 percent increase in the volume of industrial production as opposed to the 75 percent provided for by the socialist obligations and the 83 percent of our Lithuanian neighbors.

Why is this happening? Evidently, because there are still quite a few directors who are trying to rely in the struggle for increasing production not on technical progress but on increasing the number of workers. Thus, the number exceeds the planned one in many of the republic's enterprises, and on the whole for the cities of Lida and Soligorsk. In a number of cases, the plans themselves have been compiled freely, without considering the condition of labor resources whose growth is declining. Out of every ten new workers who will enter the labor market during the current five-year plan, eight will replace those who are retiring. The number of work openings in industry continues to grow.

Where will the manpower come from?

First, it is necessary to sharply increase the rates of mechanizing manual labor. In industry, almost 32 percent of the workers are now engaged in it; in construction -- one-half; and in agriculture -- even more.

Second, it is necessary to insure a decrease in the losses of work time which are still significant and which are even growing here and there. It appears that some party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and management personnel have not taken the necessary steps to carry out the well known decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU entitled "On Further Strengthening Work Discipline and Decreasing the Turnover of Personnel in the National Economy".

If one talks about personnel turnover, it is being decreased. True, this process could take place more rapidly. Based on estimated data, the cost of personnel turnover last year in industry alone was equal to the absence from work of about 15,000 people over the course of the year. This is a lot. It is necessary to engage more actively in the appointing of people in production.

The new forms for the brigade organization and stimulation of work, which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave a high rating to in his speech during the 17th Trade Union Congress, have been called upon to play a large role in improving the use of labor resources and in raising labor productivity. We are performing work in this direction. However, they are approaching it formally here and there and are not supporting the creation of brigades with a corresponding restructuring in the organization of production. Annual and quarterly quotas are not being passed to many of them. Last year, only 52 percent of the brigades, operating in industry, worked in accordance with a common job authorization.

It is necessary to ensure everywhere the conditions necessary for a shift to the brigade forms of work organization and payment. It is also necessary to see to it that there is a party group or party organizer in each brigade. Party committees must study the progress in incorporating the new work organization forms and see to it that they indeed assure an increase in production effectiveness and contribute to the work and moral training of the workers, especially the young ones.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in Tashkent: "The policy, which was proclaimed by the party for intensifying production, requires that all economic reserves be involved in the turnover and that all the capabilities, which we already have, be dealt with in a businesslike manner."

In our republic, production assets are more than 51 billion rubles. These are enormous riches. How are they being used? We have experience on which it is possible and necessary to rely. Thus, petroleum products worth dozens of millions of rubles were additionally delivered to the national economy in the Mozyrskiy Oil Refinery owing to the intensification of production last year. The work of this collective received a high rating in the greetings of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently approved the experience of the "Azot" Association collective in the effective use of production capacities. The return on investments is constantly increasing in the Grodnenskoye Spinning and the Pinskoye Spinning and Knitted Fabric Associations, the Mogilevskiy "Strommashina" Plant, and in many other enterprises.

At the same time, all the capacities in the republic are still not being opened up within the norm. Operating equipment, machines and mechanisms are not being kept running at full capacity. Based on Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration information, 56 (almost 36 percent) of the 157 installations, which have been rebuilt or reconstructed during the past six years, have not reached their designed indicators although the prescribed periods have already expired. The level of using capacities is low, in particular in the Borisovskiy Plastic Products Plant, the Brestskiy "Tekstil'mash" Plant and in the "Bobruyskshina" Association.

More than 18 percent of the mechanized production lines and 26 percent of the automated lines are being used at less than three-quarters of their design productivity. every sixth line is operating only during one shift.

The insuring of a timely and complete mastery of capacities and a maximum return on capital investments and of each ruble spent on resources is an important task. We must work more topically on its solution.

This also pertains to an equal degree to questions concerning the rational and economic use of material resources. The progressive collectives of Minsk, Vitebsk, Gomel', Novopolotsk, and our other cities have accumulated a great deal of useful experience in saving raw material and material.

However, material expenditures per ruble of commodity production are practically not declining in industry in general. The imperfections in the technical and economic norms and standards are having a negative effect here. For example, the goals for saving metal were so low in the Brestskiy Gas Appliance Plant, the "Mozyr'ptitsemash" Plant and several other enterprises that they were able to exceed them by almost double without any special efforts.

Many collectives are performing purposeful work to increase the quality of the goods being produced. The proportion of products in the highest quality category has reached 22.8 percent of the overall volume of production, and 44 percent in the volume of production subject to certification,with a requirement for the year of 46 percent.

The growth in this production is taking place slowly in a number of branches. Thus, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry plans on raising the proportion of items with the Seal of Quality by only 4.3 points during the five-year plan, bringing it to 20.5 percent; the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry -- by even less, by only 3.8 points; and the Ministry of Local Industry -- by only 2.4 points. Incidentally, these indicators are significantly higher in the corresponding Lithuanian Ministries. In the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, items in the highest quality category reached 22.7 percent last year. Why do Comrades L. N. Nagibovich, V. L. Bil'dyukevich and L. V. Rusakov not learn from their neighbors?

It is necessary to look closely at the quality control systems. We have quite a few of them. However, they are ineffective in many collectives. This especially pertains to the Minskiy Machine-Tool-Building Association, the Grodnenskiy Cardan Shaft Plant, the Baranovichskiy Automatic Line Plant, and others where the output of goods in the highest quality category decreased during the first quarter of this year.

This causes one to prick up his ears. Is there not a weakening of attention and the depreciation of exactingness on the part of party committees here?

There are other deficiencies also in the work of industry. It is necessary to work more energetically and more concretely to eliminate them. We are talking about insuring a 5.3 percent growth in production volume and a 3.6 percent growth in labor productivity during the time remaining until the end of the year. Under these conditions, we will arrive at the level which has been provided for by the obligations. This task is a real one and completely feasible. The March results, when the rates -- necessary for us -- were even somewhat exceeded, testify to this.

Now, let us talk about matters in construction. The first quarter plan for commissioning fixed capital was overfulfilled. All the construction ministries and departments managed their assigned tasks. A number of new capacities were put into operation. An overall housing area, which was seven percent more than the corresponding period of last year, was handed over.

Moreover, almost half of the projects will be commissioned during the fourth quarter this year, just as before. Both the builders and the customers must not forget this. It is necessary to build up the construction rates so as to insure the timely commissioning of projects intended for production, social and cultural uses.

As before many of the shortcomings in construction are connected with the dissipation of capital investments. Thus, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Trade, which had not earmarked one million rubles to complete the construction of an ice cream factory in Minsk, included five newly begun projects in the plan. The Minskiy gorispolkom, which had not provided capital investments for 13 carry-over projects, began the erection of another 31 projects with an overall estimated cost of 44 million rubles. A similar approach to the use of capital investments is being maintained in the fuel, food industry and procurement ministries and in the

Gomel'skiy and Mogilevskiy oblispolkoms. This is the result of shortcomings both in the planning and in the control of construction.

Transportation is still causing us a lot of trouble. The railroad workers did not cope with the first quarter plan for freight turnover. This indicator was lower even compared to last year. The timely transportation of very important national economic goods was not assured. The commitments for delivering mineral fertilizers to the village for the spring sowing were not carried out.

The question here is not only one of a shortage of rolling stock. The main thing is its ineffective use. The turnover of freight cars slowed down, their empty runs and idle time at stations increased, and the movement speed and average weight of a train decreased.

I think that Comrade A. G. Andreyev, the head of the Belorussian Railroad Administration, should explain today why matters are becoming worse in the sector entrusted to him and report on what is being specifically undertaken to eliminate the irregularities in the movement of freight.

The republic's truck drivers also did not cope with the first quarter plan. During this period, they did not provide for the transportation of 2.5 million tons of freight. On the average, 37 percent of the trucks daily do not go on a trip. Empty runs are about 40 percent. We hope that Minister A. Ye. Andreyev and the directors and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the motor transport industry will correct the situation.

Comrades! It is now an important and exceptionally critical time for the village workers. The spring sowing is in full swing. The indoor period for maintaining cattle is ending.

The state of affairs in animal husbandry was thoroughly discussed during the Fifth Plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. During the preparations for it and the implementation of the decisions which had been adopted, the activity of party, soviet and agricultural organs in using existing reserves to increase the production and purchases of milk and meat and in improving the cattlemen's socialist obligations to achieve high indicators was intensified. As a result of this and also thanks to the help provided by the state, many difficulties in the wintering of the cattle were overcome.

During the period January-March, the production of milk in the public sector increased by 32,000 tons or by five percent in comparison with the same period of last year; and the average yield of milk from a cow -- by 15 kilograms. More cattle and fowl by 1,300 tons (0.5 percent) were sold. The average daily gain in weight of the cattle increased by 27 grams and reached 492 grams; for pigs, it was 11 and 339 grams, respectively. The weight standards of the sold animals grew somewhat. At the present time, all oblasts, except Minskaya, are giving more milk per cow than last year. The volume of its purchases increased by 49,000 tons or 9 percent during the first quarter; and the purchases of eggs -- by 12 million eggs or 3 percent. For the level of the corresponding period of last year, state purchases of livestock and fowl reached 99 percent.

In April, the livestock shipment schedules for the meat combines are being fulfilled. However, Minskaya Oblast was in debt even here. During the 15 days of the current month, it failed to deliver 334 tons of livestock and fowl.

Although for the republic as a whole several indicators -- which describe the development of animal husbandry -- improved, they were insufficient, however, to fulfill the commitments. The main thing is to increase the milk yield from each cow and the gain in weight of the animals during their raising and fattening and to improve the branches' ratio of commodity output to total output. Many farms are seriously lagging behind according to these positions.

The necessary conclusions have still not been drawn from the decisions of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. I would like to cite certain information concerning the state of affairs in animal husbandry in those oblasts whose leaders were rebuked during the fifth Plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Let us turn to the figures. With an almost identical supply of fodder, the production of milk in Gomel'skaya Oblast during the January-March period reached 109 percent compared to the corresponding period of last year; and in Vitebskaya -- 99.8 percent. The milk yield from a cow was 110 and 100 percent, respectively. The average daily gain in weight of the cattle during fattening was 105 and 94 percent; of pigs -- 114 and 98 percent; the production of eggs -- 101 and 99 percent. Here is how the data on the sale of animal husbandry products looks. Purchases of cattle and fowl were 108 percent of the level of the first quarter of last year in Gomel'skaya Oblast and 109 percent in Vitebskaya; of milk -- 116 and 102 percent; of eggs -- 106 and 98 percent. The weight of a single head of sold cattle was 336 kilograms in the first one of them and 319 kilograms in the second; of pigs -- 102 and 95 kilograms, respectively.

Consequently, the trouble is not only in the feed but also in the quality of the work. If it were higher, the results would be better both in Vitebskaya and in Gomel'skaya Oblasts.

You will recall that many rayons were subjected to criticism during the plenum. But again the attitude toward the criticism was varied. The leaders of the Braginskiy Rayon (Comrade T. I. Glushakov is the secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party raykom and Comrade L. M. Kryuchkov is the chairman of the rayispokkom), the Orshanskiy Rayon (Comrades V. I. Kagalenok and S. A. Bashkevich), the Dubrovenskiy Rayon (Comrades P. N. Plaksitskiy and A. G. Statsenko), and the Krichevskiy Rayon (Comrades P. G. Chikanov and Z. I. Polkina) reacted well to it. Here, not only has the lagging behind in the production of milk and in the productivity of the cows been eliminated but also an increase to the level of the first quarter of last year has been assured. At the same time, improvements have not taken place on the farms of the Braslavskiy Rayon (Comrade B. S. Lysyy is the secretary of the party raykom and Comrade V. V. Khodolev is the chairmen of the rayispolkom), the Lepel'skiy Rayon (Comrades M. V. Petrochenko and V. F. Lyakhovich), and the Kostyukovichskiy Rayon (Comrades P. P. Mikhunov and A. S. Semkin).

Shortcomings in the development of animal husbandry are being eliminated slowly in the Verkhnedvinskiy, Kamenetskiy, Volozhinskiy, Krupskiy, Soligorskiy, Uzdenskiy, Klimovichskiy, Mstislavskiy, Slavgorodskiy, Chausskiy, and Shklovskiy Rayons. Their leaders are poorly organizing the work of carrying out the instructions of the Fifth Plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The state of affairs in Slutskiy Rayon worries us. Here, natural conditions and the material and technical base of agricultural production, including that of animal husbandry, permits the existence of high results. More fodder was prepared for the present wintering than for the last one, and its quality was better. Nevertheless, the milk yield from a cow declined by 10 kilograms, and the average daily gain in weight of the pigs during the fattening decreased by almost five percent and that of the cattle -- by three percent. The swine population decreased by 11 percent. The output of young animals per one hundred females declined. The loss of animals grew. Purchases of cattle and fowl reached only 66 percent of the level of the first quarter of last year. Yes, it could have been otherwise if the wintering of the cattle on a number of farms had not been essentially neglected and if the fodder had not been expended without any control and without the necessary efficiency. The competition between the cattlemen was poorly organized, and the influence of moral and material stimuli was weakened. Several party organizations worked unsatisfactorily with the people. The responsibility of the directors and specialists for the work entrusted to them was belittled.

It is necessary to ask Comrade A. P. Martysyuk, the secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party gorkom: Why did this happen?

During the plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, attention was paid to questions concerning the reproduction of the herd and the growth of the female livestock. With some increase in the number of cattle, the cow population decreased by 1,900 head during the period January-March on the farms of Vitebskaya Oblast, by 1,500 head in Minskaya Oblast, and by 1,000 head in Mogilevskaya Oblast. The swine population also decreased in Vitebskaya and Minskaya Oblasts. The unjustifiably eliminated pig farms are being restored slowly. Evidently, some of our personnel think that the fewer cattle there are, the fewer are the concerns and the easier it is to work.

What is expected, comrades? We are requiring industrial enterprises to provide themselves with animal husbandry departments. This is correct. However, how should one assess the position of the leaders of those kolkhozes and sovkhozes who do not keep pigs even for their intra-farm needs although they have the land? There cannot be two opinions here. Every farm must have a pig-breeding farm.

A few words about horse-breeding. Mechanization is mechanization, but draught animals will always be necessary to perform many subsidiary operations in servicing animal husbandry farms and the private plots of the kolkhoz workers and the workers on sovkhozes. On the kolkhozes "New Life" in Minskiy Rayon and "40 Years of October" in Stolinskiy Rayon and on many other normally large farms, each horse works up to 300 days a year. The "Work" Kolkhoz in Pinskiy Rayon, which has available a large energy supply, uses horses to work lightly contoured fields, and to harvest herbs and natural hay and in other types of work where it is unprofitable to use modern equipment.

However, the decree of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Measures To Develop Horse-Breeding", which was adopted last year, is being fulfilled on the whole poorly. In comparison with last year, the horse population has decreased by 1,500 and has reached 207,000 or 30,000 less than that provided for by the mentioned document. It is impossible to underrate this question. It is necessary to improve control over the carrying out of the decree.

The wintering of the cattle is ending. As has been mentioned, the first quarter did not bring the desired results in animal husbandry.

Our duty is to move during the current quarter to the planned rates in the production and purchasing of items. It is very important to shift the animals to pasture maintenance in an organized manner and in accordance with the livestock veterinary requirements. It is necessary to do everything necessary so that this period will indeed become a period of a great deal of cheap milk and meat and the decisive period in the carrying out of socialist obligations.

It should be already clear today what needs to be done to raise the productivity of the fields and pastures. It is necessary to firm up the diagrams of the green conveyor and to be concerned about improving the structure of the fodder crops. In this connection, it is necessary to use the recommendations and advice of our scientists which were stated in the article "The Fodder Field: Yield and Return" which was published on 17 April of this year in SEL'SKAYA GAZETA. Incidently, material entitled "Complete the Wintering of the Cattle in an Organized Way" was published in that same edition of the newspaper. It is necessary to arm oneself with this also.

As before, work with animal husbandry personnel and a concern for improving their working and living conditions must be at the center of attention of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his greetings to the participants in the meeting of the Omskaya Oblast rural secondary school graduates: "Modern animal husbandry needs people who have perfectly mastered the equipment and who are skilfully employing everything that is new and progressive". It is necessary that more youth go to work on farms. For this purpose, it is necessary to strengthen the bonds of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the schools. Directors and specialists and the secretaries of the party organizations on the farms must meet with the graduates and discuss Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's appeal to the Omskiye school children with them. The party raykoms and Komsomol raykoms are required to head all this work.

As is known, the republic's farmers have adopted obligations to obtain 26-27 quintals of grain, 175-185 quintals of potatoes, 265-270 quintals of sugar beets, 5.3 quintals of flax fiber, and 160-170 quintals of vegetables from each hectare of sown area during the current year.

Quite a bit already has been done to reach the planned frontiers. On the whole, the spring sowing began in an organized manner. More organic fertilizer was laid in than last year. The quality of the seeds is better. The amount of equipment increased, and it has been repaired in a timely fasion. All this is permitting the sowing of spring grain crops, sugar beets and flax to be done in five-six work days and the planting of potatoes -- in nine-ten. In other words, the entire complex of the sowing operations can and should be performed in the optimum time.

Our press has written about everything which concerns the peculiarities of this year's spring sowing. I have in mind a number of editorial articles and articles by our scientists and farm directors and specialists.

What else would we like to talk about during the meeting of the aktiv?

The field work in many rayons and on the farms in Brestskaya, Grodnenskaya, and Gomel'skaya Oblasts has begun and is being conducted well. The farmers of Stolinskiy Rayon, the initiators of the competition to perform field work in an organized and qualitative way, were the first in the republic to complete the sowing of early spring crops. The corn-growers of Luninetskiy, Brestskiy and Ivanovskiy Rayons reported that they had fulfilled the sowing plan right after them. The farmers of Zhabinkovskiy, Ivatsevichskiy, Kobrinskiy, Maloritskiy, Pruzhanskiy, Berezovskiy, Drogichinskiy, Pinskiy, Mozyrskiy, Narovlyanskiy, Petrikovskiy, Svetlogorskiy, Khoynikskiy, Volkovysskiy, Berestovitskiy, Grodnenskiy, Zel'venskiy, Mostovskiy, Svislochskiy, and Shchuchinskiy Rayons are completing it in the best time. The sowing work is taking place at a good tempo in Starodorozhskiy, Lyubanskiy, Bykhovskiy, Glusskiy, Dokshitskiy, Chashnikskiy, and several other rayons.

On the whole, based on 19 April conditions the spring grain crops have been sown on 716,000 hectares or 41.9 percent of the plan. The work of sowing flax, sugar beets and vegetables and planting potatoes has been expanded.

Our people are working well, they are working with the understanding that a spring day will feed the year. The directors and specialists of the majority of the farms are spending the major part of their work time in the field near the units -- there where the foundations for the harvest are being laid. During this extremely critical period, many party, soviet and agricultural organs have reorganized their work routine. Their workers can be found on the farms and in the fields early in the morning and late in the evening. They are helping to effectively solve on the spot questions which arise.

There are quite a few examples of accurate and coordinated work by the mechanized detachments and links, by the directors and specialists of the farms, and by all the participants in the hard sowing work. The newspapers, television and radio report on them daily.

However, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee has available information which testifies to shortcomings and completely unjustified delays in the spring sowing. The directors and specialists of some kolkhozes and sovkhozes and, yes, of a number of rayons have spent a lot of time on moving to and fro. Here, they began field work late and are performing it at a slow rate. The optimum periods for sowing spring cereal and leguminous plants are coming to an end for the southwestern zones of the republic and also for a number of rayons in

Minskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts. According to Belorussian Ministry of Agriculture data, no cases of spring sowing in super-fast times have been registered but there are many cases of it being late. Even now, sowing units have not been brought to the field on 200 farms. On the whole, the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are lagging behind last year's sowing by 240,000 hectares or approximately by three days.

In a number of places, work in the field begins late and ends early. Such progressive work organization methods as the Ipatovskiy and the Shaturskiy have not been introduced. In a large group of farms, the machine operators are still working in one shift without days off, and this is having a negative effect both on labor productivity and on the quality of the work.

Cases of the movement of unprepared and poorly repaired equipment to the field are common. Here and there, the technical servicing of the machines and mechanisms and the delivery of fuel and lubricants have been organized unsatisfactorily. In this regard, we must submit a serious claim against you, Comrade B. N. Pozharskiy. The organizations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must work more accurately and effectively on the sowing. The technologies for cultivating agricultural crops are not being strictly observed everywhere; in particular, the checking on the quality of the soil preparation, fertilizer application, and seed covering is being done poorly.

Losses during sowing are not as noticeable as, let us say, during the harvesting. However, they are large enough. It has been calculated by specialists that each day of delay in sowing as opposed to the optimum periods leads to a shortage of no less than one quintal of grain per hectare. In order to avoid this, a differentiated and agriculturally effective approach to the determination of the optimum sowing period for each farm, for each field and for each crop and the strict observance of it are required. It is now very important to condense the period of field work as much as possible. All machines must be used in the line-group production method during the complete daylight hours, and other types of work -- let us say the preparation of the soil--can and must be done during the nighttime Our progressive farms are doing this.

The winter fields also require attention today. Their share in the production of grain is significant. An investigation has shown that the winter fields are now in poor condition. According to data from the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration, the loss of those, which are being cultivated for grain, has reached two percent of the sown area. This is considerably less than the average multiyear data.

On 19 April, the winter crops had provided fodder on 1.3 million hectares, i.e., on 93 percent of the area. In the next few days, it is necessary to complete their care and, where necessary, to re-sow them with spring grain.

I would like to remind you of the pressing need to see to it that the harvested area corresponds to the sown area on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and in each rayon and oblast.

The best time for the planting of potatoes has arrived in the republic's southern rayons. Special attention must be paid to the preparation of the sowing material, the good preparation of the soil with fertilizer, observance of the required density of the plantings and then to the effective protection of the crops from bugs, sicknesses and weeds. In this work, one must be guided by the recommendations of the potato growing scientists which were published in SEL'SKAYA GAZETA on 18 April of this year.

The restoration of the former glory of the Belorussian flax growers is a question of honor for us. Comrades, let us do everything so that this year will become the turning point in this respect. It is necessary to eliminate the multiyear lagging behind in the production of flax items and to carry out the plans for their sale to the state.

The sowing of corn is being expanded in the republic. This is correct. However, the increase in its area is still not always being accompanied by a growth in its harvest. It is important everywhere to give this crop a full dose of organic and mineral fertilizer and to incorporate lofty agricultural techniques and industrial technology for raising it in order not only to grow a good body but also to obtain full-value ears.

Along with the performance of the sowing, it is now necessary to take care of the crops and to actively prepare for the laying in of the fodder and the gathering of the harvest. It is necessary to pay special attention to the timely and qualitative repair of the harvesting equipment and to the construction of storehouses and fodder-yards.

The success of the task everywhere and always is being decided by people, by their mobilizing to carry out the tasks facing them and to overcome the difficulties which arise. In order to perform organizational and mass political work during the sowing period, party and party-Komsomol groups have been created on many farms in Stolinskiy, Ivatsevichskiy, Grodnenskiy, Berestovitskiy, Kopyl'skiy, Starodorozhskiy, and other rayons and the work position of each agitator and political information specialist has been determined. Using oral and visual agitation systems, the rural workers are being informed daily about the progress of the competition in sowing, about its progressive personnel, and about their experiences.

Such forms for morally stimulating the participants in the field work as the raising of flags in honor of the competition winners, the publishing of "operational news letters"and "express news letters", the handing over of temporary pennants, etc. are being widely practiced in the republic. All this is having a good effect.

It is very important that party organizations and the agitation and propaganda aktiv be able to single out, evaluate at his true worth and support with a kind word each worker who displays conscientiousness in work and whose spirit aches for the task.

The requirement to improve the organization and raise the effectiveness of socialist competition in agriculture, which was expressed in the CPSU Central Committee decree on rating the Minskiy party obkom, pertains completely to the entire republic party organization. It must be wholly subordinated to increasing our contribution to the solution of the food problem, to building up the production of plant and animal husbandry products, increasing their quality, and using land, equipment and fertilizer more effectively. We are also talking about intensifying the struggle to lower product costs and to increase the profitability of all branches in agricultural production. Far from everything is being done in this regard. We have many farms which are unprofitable and which have a large debt to the state.

Some kolkhoz and sovkhoz directors and specialists are at odds with cost accounting, they engage little in economic analysis, and they concern themselves poorly with lowering the cost of products. Beef, grain and potatoes were unprofitable on a number of farms last year.

At the same time, the experience of very many kolkhozes and sovkhozes confirms that a high profitability in production is assured with skilfull management. I will cite the kolkhozes imeni Lomonosov in Lyakhovichskiy Rayon, "Victory" in Baranovichskiy Rayon, imeni Tel'manin Lepel'skiy Rayon, "Progress" in Grodnenskiy Rayon, "New Life" in Nesvizhskiy Rayon, "Barats'ba" in Pukhovichskiy Rayon, "The 17th Party Congress" in Goretskiy Rayon, and "Lenin's Road" in Kruglyanskiy as examples. Last year, their profitability reached 47-62 percent.

Based on a thorough analysis of the state of affairs on each farm, it is necessary to have an accurate program of measures to strengthen the economy of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, especially those which are economically weak. Personnel must not be taught to achieve production growth at any cost, as it often happens. High final results must be assured by decreasing labor and material expenditures.

Now about trade and personnel services. For the first time in recent years, we are encountering a case of non-fulfillment of the republic retail trade plan. The ministry of trade underfulfilled the quarterly plan by 2.4 million rubles, and the Belorussian Cooperative Union -- by 15.5 million rubles.

What was the reason? The directors of the Ministry of Trade and the Belorussian Cooperative Union are inclined to explain everything by the market situation changes in buyer demand for several items. There is some portion of truth here. However, it is all a question of the fact that individual trade leaders did not display the necessary energy and enterprise in the struggle to carry out the plan and obligations.

True, although late, something has already been done to eliminate the deficiencies which have been tolerated. The commodity turnover plan was overfulfilled in March. To fulfill the quarterly quota, the Ministry of Trade lacked monetary earnings which its trade network could have provided in less than two hours of work and the Belorussian Cooperative Union-- one-and-a-half days of earnings.

Comrades N. A. Makayed and K. Z. Terekh should draw serious conclusions from this and provide for a normal work rhythm in the republic trade organizations and enterprises.

This requirement fully pertains to the Ministries of Consumer Services and Housing and Municipal Services who fulilled the January-March plan for carrying out personal services by 99.4 and 90.6 percent, respectively. What is the matter here? Have the demands of the population for services really declined? On the contrary, they are continually growing but they are not being fully satisfied. Unfortunately, the number of complaints about the work of personal services enterprises is still great. This situation requires the ministers, Comrades A. L. Grib and A. I. Bezlyudov, to work more energetically and to concern themselves more topically with the problems which arise. It is necessary to provide for the fulfillment of the plans and to raise the standards of providing services to the population. We expect from them more decisive measures against the different types of violations and abuses whose number is significant. I recall that the mentioned ministries have already undergone criticism because of this.

And so, comrades, little has been done and is being done in industry, agriculture and other branches of the republic's economy. All of our capabilities and reserves are far from being fully used. There are still many shortfalls. In order to move to the frontiers which have been planned by us, more persistent and purposeful work is required in all sectors, in each and every one.

The sections and secretaries of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the leadership of the republic's Council of Ministers must keep a strict watch over how the plans and socialist obligations are being performed by each ministry and department.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in his discussions with the leaders of the Uzbek SSR, it is necessary to raise the responsibility of oblast and rayon party committees for the carrying out of party policy in local areas. It is also necessary to enlarge their role as organs of political leadership and to provide for their more effective influence on all aspects of production and public life.

However, some party committees lack accuracy and effectiveness in their work and the ability to concentrate on the most important questions in improving production efficiency and indoctrinating people. The paper style of leadership, which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has criticized, also makes itself felt. For example, the leadership of the Slavgorodskiy party raykom,(its first secretary is Comrade F. F. Lisovich) is enamored of paper-generation and the conducting of every possible meeting and session. The visits of the raykom workers to the local areas have a momentary nature and do not have any noticeable effect on improving the activity of the primary party organizations. The Belorussian Communist Party Raykom Bureau examines many questions and adopts a large number of decrees, but the organization of and the checking on their execution are organized poorly. For example, the party organization of the "40 Years of October" Kolkhoz has been criticized dozens of times from the rayon rostrum during the last two years and its work has been examined twice in the party raykom. And the result? The economic indicators of the farm have declined during this.

Serious deficiencies in working with personnel are being tolerated in the rayon. During the last five years, 15 of the 17 farm directors have been replaced, every second one was dismissed as not having provided for the work sector or because he compromised himself. There is a great deal of formalism in the organization of socialist competition. Some brigade, farm and team collectives do not even know their obligations for this year.

Unfortunately, such shortcomings are not characteristic of the Slavgorodskiy party raykom alone.

The further improvement of the primary party organization's militancy and the communists' vanguard role remains our most important task. Every party member must work well himself and exert by his example a positive effect on those around him. Primary party organizations are obliged to exercise more fully their right to check, investigate more strictly the non-performance of plans and socialist obligations,and struggle more actively against displays of disorganization, mismanagement and lack of discipline. Together with the trade union and Komsomol organizations they must engage more concretely in socialist obligations, seeing to it that it is a school for the worker's political, work and moral indoctrination.

To bring the requirements of the party's economic policy to each working individual, to make them close and understandable to him, and to convincingly show that it is this policy which answers his vital interests and that, therefore, the duty of each one is to contribute to its complete success by his initiative and creative searching -- this is the task which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has assigned.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all our personnel must be guided by this directive in their daily work.

The CPSU Central Committee decree on the Minskiy party obkom arms us with a clear action program for further developing and improving the effectiveness of socialist competition. This document of general party significance has been discussed at a plenum of the Minskiy Belorussian Communist Party obkom. It is necessary that all party committees and organizations in the republic define concrete measures to carry out its requirements.

Now, it is very important to see to it that the initiative of the country's and the republic's progressive enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of the expanded competition to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner and to successfully carry out the plans and socialist obligations for this year and for the five-year plan as a whole finds support among all the workers in the cities and villages and that each worker perform his patriotic and international duty in an exemplary way.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, internationalism under the conditions of our multinational country is first of all the honest, conscientious and efficient work of all peoples for the common good. It is the ability to place common state interests above departmental and local ones and to insure the accurate work of the country's single national economic complex. It is the timely carrying out of all inter-republic deliveries, the maximum use of their resources and their active participation in the solving of those problems on which the development of the economy and the prosperity of all the people depends.

The communists and all the republic's workers have greeted with satisfaction the CPSU Central Committee decree on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the propositions and conclusions stated in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches during the trade union congress and in Tashkent, and they are studying them with interest. The party committees and organizations and the mass propaganda and information organs have been called upon to reveal the great vital force of Marxist-Leninist ideas, the historic advantages and achievements of socialism, and the outstanding role of our party and the working class in the international rallying of all the country's nations and nationalities in a more active, easily understood and convincing manner using the examples in which our reality is rich.

Elections to the local soviets of peoples deputies and of the people's judges and assesors will soon take place. This is an extremely important and critical political campaign. Everywhere it is necessary to organize the reports of the soviets and their deputies to the people and to analyze how the instructions of the voters are being carried out. The pre-election campaign must contribute to improving the work style of the local soviet organs and to raising their responsibility for the successful fulfillment of the plans for the social and economic development of oblasts, cities, rayons, and production collectives; improving the effectiveness of the economy; satisfying the material and cultural wants of the Soviet people more fully; and improving their living and working conditions.

Comrades! The successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations will be our most fitting gift to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The very first duty of each communist and of all the republic's workers is to do everything possible for this.

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BELORUSSIAN DECREE ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION ISSUED

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[Article, under rubric "Decree of the Meeting of the Activists of the Communist Party of Belorussia, Dated 20 April 1982": "The Rate of Fulfillment of the Socialist Pledges of the Workers of Belorussia for 1982 and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations That Evolve from the Instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee Concerning the Work of the Party's Minskaya Oblast Committee With Regard to the Development of Socialist Competition"]

[Text] After listening to and discussing the report by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the KPB [Communist Party of Belorussia], Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, the meeting of the activists of the Communist Party of Belorussia notes with a sense of satisfaction that the instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the work of the party's Minskaya Oblast Committee with regard to the development of socialist competition, which are the logical continuation of the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress and the creative embodiment of Leninist principles of socialist competition, have been accepted in our republic as a combat program of actions for the party, soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol agencies in achieving the further increase in the production and social participation of the workers in the struggle to carry out the party's policy.

The republic's workers, kolkhoz members, and intellectuals, like the rest of the Soviet citizens, unanimously approve and completely support the unceasing creative activity of the party's Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally in implementing the socioeconomic and foreign-policy program developed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

In implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Party, the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the workers of Belorussia, under the leadership of the party organizations, broadly extended the socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1982 and for the five-year plan as a whole, and for the meritorious meeting of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The workers in industry fulfilled ahead of schedule the plan for the first quarter of the current year for sales, for output, for increase in labor productivity, and the production of articles with the highest category of quality. Output valued at 121 million rubles was produced in excess of plan, including 38.6 million for consumer goods. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes, during January through March there was an increase in the production of milk, meat, and eggs, and a rise in the average daily weight increases in animals and the milk yield per cow. Most of the farms were well prepared and are carrying out the spring sowing in an organized manner. The construction organizations coped with the fulfillment of their quarterly assignment.

At the same time, critically evaluating the results of the work during the first quarter of the current year in the light of the requirements and principles set forth in the statements of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and in Tashkent, the meeting of the activists of the Communist Party of Belorussia feels that the party, soviet, and economic agencies, and the trade-union committees failed to assure the use of the available reserves and opportunities or the force of the socialist competition for the fulfillment, by every branch and by every labor collective, of the plans and pledges for all the quantitative and qualitative indicators. In industry every eleventh enterprise failed to cope with the quarterly assignment for volume of output and every tenth one failed to cope with the assignment for increase in labor productivity. Many associations and enterprises failed to guarantee the fulfillment of the contractual obligations for shipments of output, and have been making insufficient use of the intensive factors for the growth of production. Individual enterprises are failing to observe the normative deadlines for the assimilation of newly activated capacities and are placing incomplete loads upon the equipment, machines, and machinery.

In capital construction one continues to observe instances of dissipation of means, equipment outages, losses of work time and poor quality of operations. Enterprises and organizations of trade and everyday services to the public and BSSR Minavtotrans did not fulfill their quarterly plans. The Belorussian Railroad failed to cope with the assignment for shipment of freight in the established prodcuts list. At many transportation enterprises and branches served by it, effectiveness of the use of means of transportation is low.

In agriculture, the plans for the sale of milk and meat to the state have not been fulfilled, and the productivity of animal husbandry remains low on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In a number of places, the optimal deadlines for cultivation of winter crops and for carrying out the spring sowing have been missed; the agrotechnical requirements are not being observed; an incomplete load is placed upon the technology; and there are shortcomings in preparing the livestock for pasture maintenance.

In the national economy, steps are being carried out slowly to improve the economic mechanism and to make the transition to brigade forms of organizing labor and providing incentives for it.

Shortcomings in fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the current year are the consequence of the fact that the level of management of social production on the part of the ministries and departments and the economic personnel does not yet conform completely to the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, or the fundamental principles and instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev with regard to questions of increasing the effectiveness of production and the quality of work in all links of the national economy. The party committees and organizations do not always show to the managers of associations, enterprises, and organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes the proper demandingness for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges, the observance of state and planning discipline; take an indulgent attitude toward instances of lack of organizational spirit, of poor business practices, and lack of discipline, and reconcile themselves to the fact that some of the Communists fail to show any participation in the labor and social life of the collectives.

Socialist competition is poorly aimed at the resolution of the cardinal problems in the development of the economy. As is noted in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the party's Minskaya Oblast committee, in certain labor collectives the greatly activity rate in organizing the competition manifests itself only at the stages of taking socialist pledges and summing up the results, while, during the remaining period, no proper organizing work is carried out. The efforts of the competitors are not yet, in all instances, concentrated on accelerating scientific-technical progress, introducing advanced experience and progressive technological schemes, increasing the labor productivity, achieving the complete use of production capacities, economizing with material resources, improving the quality of output and reducing its production costs.

The meeting of the activists of the Communist Party of Belorussia decrees:

1. To approve and accept for strict guidance the conclusions and principles set forth in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Work of the Party's Minskaya Oblast Committee in Developing Socialist Competition and Increasing Its Effectiveness in Carrying Out the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev."

2. It is necessary for the BSSR Council of Ministers, the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees, the ministries and departments, the Soviets of People's Deputies, the primary party and trade-union organizations to analyze from all angles and deeply the results of the work in all branches of the national economy during the first quarter of the current year, to eliminate the shortcomings, and carry out additional steps to guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of the state plans and socialist pledges for 1982 by every association, enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and every collective. The sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR is to be marked by new labor achievements.

The creative initiative of the workers, kolkhoz members, and the intellectuals, and the party-organizational and ideological-educational work as a whole are to be aimed at the more effective use of the republic's created production and scientific-technical potential, and at the guaranteeing of high final results with the smallest material and labor expenditures.

3. The party committees, ministries and departments, Soviets of People's Deputies, and trade-union organizations in the republic are to concentrate the efforts of industrial workers on the acceleration of the growth rates for labor productivity, the economical expenditure of metal, raw materials, and fuel-and-energy resources,

the improvement of the quality of output, and the reduction of expenditures to produce it. Work is to be carried out persistently to introduce new technology and progressive technological schemes, and advanced experience, to raise the level of mechanization and automation of production processes, and to reduce the share of manual, relatively unskilled, and heavy physical labor.

4. The party, soviet, and agricultural agencies in the republic, on the basis of the increase in the effectiveness of vegetable and animal husbandry, are to achieve an increase in production and in the quality of all types of agricultural output, the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1982 and for the five-year plan as a whole. The sowing of all crops is to be completed within the optimal time periods and at a high agrotechnical level, and the proper cultivation of the crops, the prompt preparation for the bringing in of the harvest, and for the procurements of agricultural products and fodders are to be assured. The wintering-over of the livestock and its changeover to summer-pasture maintenance are to be organizationally completed, so that, during the second quarter, the lag that has occurred will be overcome, and the production and procurements of output from the animal farms will reach the planned indicators. Every farm is to fulfill the plans for accumulation of forage by the 1982-1983 stall period and to guarantee the complete fodder needs for socialized animal husbandry and for the livestock that are personally owned by the citizens.

5. BSSR Gosplan, BSSR Gossnab, BSSR Gosstroy, the republic's ministries and departments, the party and soviet agencies, and the managers of enterprises and organizations are to concentrate the capital investments and material and labor resources at construction projects that are scheduled for activation in the next reporting period, for the prompt activation of all the planned projects and capacities, and must constantly reduce the volumes of uncompleted construction. The construction ministries and departments are to work persistently to improve the system of administration, and to coordinate the precise, rhythmical work in all its links. Socialist competition is to be aimed at the better use of the production assets, the material and labor resources, and the guaranteeing of the daily fulfillment by every collective of the established assignments with a high quality of operations.

6. The Administration of the Belorussian Railroad, BSSR Minavtotrans, BSSR Glavrechflot, the Soviets of the People's Deputies, the primary party organizations, and the managers of enterprises are to achieve the more effective use of transportation means; the broad application of progressive technology processes in handling freight shipments; the reduction in the periods of time required for their delivery; the elimination of inefficient shipments; and the precise interaction of all types of transportation.

7. BSSR Mintorg, Belkoopsoyuz, BSSR Minbyt, BSSR Minzhilkomkhoz, the oblast, city, and rayon executive committees, and the party and trade-union organizations of enterprises in trade and the public-services sector must take exhaustive steps to overcome the lag in the fulfillment of plans for the first quarter, and aim the socialist competition at raising the level of efficiency and the quality of the services provided to the public.

8. The party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, and the economic personnel, guided by the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, are to work persistently to

continue the work of reorganizing the economic mechanism; to introduce the brigade form of organizing labor and providing incentives for it; to prevent a formal approach to this matter; to create for the workers the favorable conditions for the development of their creative initiative and highly productive and efficient labor. It is deemed necessary that every brigade have a party, or party-Komsomol group or party organizer.

9. In conformity with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the party's Minskaya Oblast Committee, the Bureau of the Central Committee, the oblast, city, and rayon committees of the KGB, BSSR Sovmin, Belsovprof, and the Central Committee of the LKSMB [Belorussian Komsomol] are to define and carry out steps for the further development of socialist competition and for the raising of its effectiveness in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Formalism is to be decisively eradicated from the practice of organizing the competition, the competition is to be viewed as the creative job for the workers themselves, and skillful application is to be made of the various forms of providing psychological and material incentives for the workers. There is to be an increase in the responsibility borne by the ministries and departments, and the republic's soviet and economic agencies, for the creation of conditions for the successful fulfillment by the competitors of the socialist pledges that they have taken, and for the rhythmical operation of all enterprises and organizations.

10. The party committees are to improve constantly the work style and methods, to manifest a greater amount of creativity and initiative, a more businesslike attitude and more timeliness, and are to shift the center of their organizing and mass-political activities directly into the labor collectives. There is to be intensified monitoring of the work performed by the economic personnel, an increase in the demandingness to them for the fulfillment of the planned assignments and the socialist pledges; managers are be educated to have a personal responsibility for the job assigned to them, to take an intolerant attitude to any shortcomings, to take a self-critical approach to evaluating the results of their own labor, and to fight persistently against any manifestations of lack of organizational spirit, of poor business practices, of lack of discipline, of giving preference to local interests.

In mobilizing the masses for the resolution of the urgent tasks of economic and cultural construction, there is to be an increase in the role and responsibility of the primary party organizations. They have been called upon to guarantee the high activity rate of all the Communists in labor and in public life, to make complete use of the right to monitor the activities of the administration, to exert an active influence upon all sectors of production where the fate of the fulfillment of the state plans and pledges is being decided.

All steps are to be taken to strive to increase the educational role of the socialist competition. In oral and printed propaganda, as is indicated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the party's Minskaya Oblast Committee, provision is to be made for the broad publicity and comparability of its results, and the experience of the advanced workers and innovators in production is to be revealed in an efficient and concrete manner. All means of ideological influence are to be used in promoting the reinforcement of labor discipline, in educating in the workers a communist attitude toward labor and public property, and a state approach to the job at hand.

The meeting of the activists of the Communist Party of Belorussia assures the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and personally General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, that the Communists and all the workers in the republic will consolidate even more closely their ranks around the Leninist party and will apply all their efforts, energy, experience, and knowledge to assuring the successful fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the assignments of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, and will mark the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new labor achievements in all sectors of communist construction.

5075
CSO: 1800/542

U.S. SEEKS BINARY CHEMICAL ARMS TO CIRCUMVENT SALT LIMITS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 12 May 82 pp 1-3

[Article by Spartak Beglov, APN columnist: "Beware: Binary Danger"]

[Text] In the vortex of the troubles and apprehensions created by the Anglo-Argentine conflict the world has not noticed the mechanism of American politics complete decision-making on an issue the implications of which can overshadow all the other threats posed to mankind, including such most serious ones as the threat of nuclear war.

The Senate appropriations committee has hearings on the Reagan Administration's programme of preparations for chemical warfare.

It is worth making it clear from the very beginning that the U.S. military strategists and politicians have made a stake on a new weapon of mass destruction, the binary gas--a toxic cocktail of two nerve gases which is both odourless and colourless.

The "merits" of even the neutron bomb pale beside the "advantages" of this man-killer. Binary gas does not destroy anything in its way, but it penetrates everything and kills all and sundry immediately. It has another "advantage"--its two chemicals only become nerve gas when mixed after firing. Hence, this weapon is "convenient and safe" for those who might use it.

So, Washington has found a "standby" for nuclear armaments. Why? Aren't the thirty thousand bombs, shells, missile warheads, mines and other nuclear units which the Pentagon already has and which can reduce the globe to ashes several times over sufficient?

In his speech on May 9 President Reagan assured the USSR, the Soviet people and other nations that the United States did not threaten anyone. Why then is it adopting the new weapon? Why does it plan such a sharp increase in the allocations for its manufacture--from 262 million dollars in 1982 to 810 million in 1983 to 1,400 million in 1984?

Answering this question, it is worth recalling that the Pentagon began showing interest in binary gas and started active preparatory work in this field at the same time it began looking for new nuclear weapons delivery vehicles, such as MX, Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles. Strange as this might seem, these searches were stepped up by the nearing signing of the SALT-2 Treaty which set common ceilings to American and Soviet strategic systems. A natural question is: didn't an arms control treaty mean the "STOP" signal to the development of new types of mass destruction weapons?

What is natural to some is not necessarily natural to others, however. It was natural to the incorrigible American pursuers of military supremacy that the SALT-2 Treaty prompted them the idea of getting "absolute weapon" in its circumvention.

This is how the stake on Tomahawks and Pershing-2 missiles capable of dealing a first strike at the USSR from the territory of Western Europe came to their minds.

Meanwhile, secret active work was underway at the headquarters and laboratories of the U.S. military-industrial complex. Efforts were concentrated on the development of binary gas as a more effective means to avoid the arms control process. For the record: the U.S. military placed the first order for binary gas in 1974--the same year the first prototypes of Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles were put into production. It is also appropriate to mention another date, July 1980, when Washington refused to continue negotiations about a convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and demanding destruction of its stocks. It was the time it was ready to start series production of binary gas.

As the "absolute weapon" was about to be ready, there appeared the need to justify its appearance before the multitude, so to speak. This is how the unprecedentedly false and massive war of words began in connection with the alleged use by the Soviet Union and Vietnam of chemical weapons in Indochina and Afghanistan. It has already become a sinister stereotype of American policy that the Pentagon's unbridled striving to develop new, ever more deadly and destructive weapons is justified by the myth about a nonexistent threat.

The U.S. military leaders are pressing up the legislators for they badly need the requested allocations, which run into hundreds of million dollars, for the production of several million units of ammunition (the design capacity of the binary gas manufacturing plant in Pine Bluff is 70,000 units a month) and for the creation of the delivery system in order to deploy binary weapons in Italy, Britain and other West European countries as well as on American bases along the perimeter of the Middle East and Asia. Isn't it indicative in this context that at the latest session of the UN General Assembly the United States was the only one of the 157 UN member states to vote against the resolution calling upon the countries to refrain from the manufacture and deployment of binary and other types of chemical warfare?

It is legitimately emphasised in the collective statement of Soviet prominent scientists, among whom there are Nobel prize winners, that the shifting of the arms race to the domain of chemical warfare (which is done in accordance with the adopted and future decisions of the Pentagon and Congress in this field) can only exacerbate the international situation and increase the threat of war with the use of chemical weapons which is fraught with very grave consequences for the future of mankind as a whole.

WASHINGTON POST observer M. McGrory makes the following logical conclusion concerning the plans of the U.S. leadership: we have a sufficient amount of nerve gas (he means the 150,000 tons of toxic weapons already stockpiled by the USA-S.B.) to kill each woman and each kid on earth. But this is insufficient for Ronald Reagan.

The international community has the right to say "STOP!" in order to remove the threat of "noiseless" and "absolute" death.

CSO: 1812/100

DIFFICULTIES IN LOCAL PARTY COMMITTEES DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by V. Karpov, first secretary of the Volgograd gorkom: "Trial by Efficiency"]

[Text] I am looking through the materials of the bureau of the gorkom and thinking about the fate of an economic executive with whom I am acquainted. The draft decision proposes "freeing Comrade Bondarenko V.S. from the post of general director of the Stroydetal' Association as a person who did not ensure leadership. . . ." An extreme measure. But there can be no other. And here is why.

The problem of increasing the rates and improving the quality of the construction of housing is an acute one in the city. And its solution depends to a large extent upon the level of industrialization at the construction sites, and, consequently, the first word has to belong to the Stroydetal' Association, since it supplies carpentry products without which the conclusion of the construction of entire houses and other objects is impossible. However, the association dragged out the mastery of the new construction and worked in an uneven manner. The situation was looked into, help was provided, the association was "pulled out" of its difficulties--everything was brought into play. For a month or two it seemed like things were going normally, and then again disruptions.

When the reasons for the lagging were studied, especial attention was directed to the organization of work in the association's apparatus itself, and to the style of the leadership of the collective. One was struck by the split personality of the general director himself. From the rostrum he uttered correct words and called upon his subordinates to "be efficient," but he himself did not demonstrate an example. His flow of words should have been followed by deeds. But there were no deeds. The replacement of efficiency with verbal activeness at various conferences had a destructive effect upon the formation of V. S. Bondarenko's personality. The abilities which he at one time possessed were dissolved in the verbal stream. The most important qualities were lost: a feeling for self-criticism, the ability to influence a situation, and the ability to be an example of personal high organization and of personal responsibility for one's word.

A bitter lesson. In drawing the portrait of a communist and leader who has suffered a defeat as a result of unsuitable methods of leadership, I must also admit our guilt. It has to be confessed that we party leaders are also frequently tolerant of people who are fond of "giving assurances." Maybe, because we believe in people. And it would seem that it has to be that way. But you cannot, as practice shows, rely solely on belief. It is necessary to verify and persistently cultivate efficiency. I mean cultivate--consistently and persistently.

Efficiency is not proclaimed, but is confirmed by practice. By the effectiveness of economic and political measures. But what does an "efficient style" in party work mean? I am posing this question above all to myself. And it is not by chance that I am posing it. Today, as never before, party practice is closely tied in with the solution of diverse economic, socio-cultural, and moral problems. And it is far from simple to find the main link in the overall chain. But it has to be found. Much depends upon this: the ability to correctly organize work and to set a barrier against formalism which frequently reduces our good initiatives to naught. In fact, this is not the least important element in the meaning of work style.

During the first years of Soviet power V. I. Lenin stated: " . . . we must now set as our first, immediate, and most important task precisely the practicality and efficiency of organizational work."

This most important task has in no way lost its political urgency. After the 26th Party Congress we began to connect an improvement of style above all with a deepening of an analytical and scientific approach to work, with an increase in efficiency, and, following from this, initiative. I want to say with especial emphasis: Life itself is demanding a constant improvement of the work style of the party committee and a search for new and more effective forms and methods. The planning of the joint work of the party gorkom and gorispolkom, of the Komsomol gorkom, and of the committee for people's control has become firmly established in our practice. This has not only brought order into the examination of questions and the performance of verifications, but also makes it possible to achieve a more purposeful solution of long-term problems in a complex.

I admit that in the past a great deal of energy and time was lost on a search for an inclusion in the bureau's work plan of some kind of "special" question which had not yet been discussed in a single party committee. Freshness, prestige! But this is a false prestige. For it is not the originality of a question that is important, but the political urgency of one or another problem.

It is clear that there are no ready recipes for the solution of a problem. The practice of party life is constantly making its corrections. In this connection, the skillful and rapid dissemination of the experience of party work takes on great importance. In our view, it is important now not only to learn what to do, but, above all, how to do it. And also--whose experience should be disseminated?

The experience of the party group. In the final analysis, it is here, in the small party collective, that the success of all of our designs is determined. We ourselves understand this very well. We pronounce quite a few speeches calling for "the most serious attention to be directed to the party groups." But, to be honest, frequently things do not go any further than words, and we do not delve into the depths of the life of the primary party collective. We have decided to make a thorough study of the work of the party group of the second sector of transmission-11 shop of the tractor plant. Why the tractor plant? Mainly because at that enterprise more than 90 percent of the workers have shifted to the team method of labor. A gratifying phenomenon. But conflicts frequently arise in the contracting teams. For example, everybody is working "for the common pot," but on the Honor Board there is only the team leader's portrait. And so you have grumblings and conflict in the team. How does the party group operate with contracting, what is its influence on the relationships of people in such situations?

The problem of the creation of teams which work on the basis of final results can only seem simple at first glance. We come up here not only against the problems of breaking up obsolete forms of the organization of labor, but also of breaking up psychology, including the psychology of certain economic executives. The fact is that in forming contracting teams far from all of our economic executives take account of the moral factors: This, they say, is not our sphere, we deal with economics. And the economics is put under the control of the team leader: He is the boss of the team, they say. When the matter is put this way the role of the collective is ignored, which gives rise to conflicts and moral distortions which in the final analysis turn into economic losses. I am profoundly convinced that our most important party concern is to convince leading cadres of the chief thing: Today psychology and economics are inseparable.

I think that in order to successfully carry out the party's decisions regarding an improvement of the economic mechanism the local party committees and party workers have to concentrate basically on overcoming the psychological barriers in the consciousness of people. And in this very difficult process the paramount place has to belong to the party groups. They operate on the front line of production and are capable of actively influencing all of the aspects of the collective's life. Recently we held a city seminar for party group organizers and party organizers of construction sites and construction industry enterprises. The discussion was about strengthening party influence on economic affairs, and on shifting the center of political work directly into the teams. It was a sharp and useful discussion. It has been decided to hold such seminars at construction sites at the beginning of every fiscal year.

Quite a few leaders have been developed in the city party organization who know how to direct production on a scientific basis. Unity of word and deed, coolheadedness, and strict performance discipline mark the style of the leadership of our plant directors: V. I. Fedorov--the steel wire and cable plant, G. A. Sal'nikov--petroleum machine building, and Yu. N. Gavrilov--medical equipment.

But we still have quite a few gaps in the selection of leading cadres and, especially, in the cultivation in them of efficiency and responsibility for their work. One encounters leaders who do not trouble themselves very much with searches for ways to more effectively solve urgent problems, and who are afraid to take personal responsibility upon themselves. The inability to organize work is frequently camouflaged with references to so-called "objective reasons." But when you check, it is not objective, but subjective factors which float to the surface: idleness, a lack of organization, and open irresponsibility.

We frequently still have occasion to correct leaders who commit an administrative style of management, tactlessness, and rudeness in their relationships with subordinates, who forget about the importance of the moral-psychological aspects of directing a collective, who are untroubled about the feelings of people, and who ignore public organizations. The gorkom bureau has given a strict punishment to V. V. Bobrov, the director of an electrical machinery plant, for such methods of naked administrative rule.

A party approach to economic work presupposes not only solid special knowledge, but also the free possession of the art of socializing with people. Unfortunately, not all economic executives understand this. But practice shows that economic tasks are accomplished in those places where the leading cadres combine in their daily work moral aspects and efficiency with a critical evaluation of their actions.

About conferences and meetings. Business conferences are of considerable importance in the work practice of any party committee. But business conferences! This is a good method of enlisting the collective intelligence and experience and of adopting the most correct decisions. We have established this procedure in our gorkom: Before running a conference involving the calling up of people, the sections chiefs are obliged to report to the first secretary on the list of those who have been invited, the purposes of the conference, and the character of the questions being brought up for discussion. If the gorkom secretary does not sanction the conference, he has to seek advice as to how to deal with the questions in another manner. But if an "approved" has been received, then those responsible for holding the conference have to keep a record in a special journal of its results, the time periods involved in carrying out its plans, and which of the gorkom apparatus workers is personally responsible for the realization of proposals.

Strict criteria have been introduced, and the number of conferences have been cut in half. Now they are more organized, and the responsibility of the apparatus workers for holding them and for their results is being increased.

Efficiency is both the quality and the concreteness of a document which is adopted: of the decision of the bureau, party meeting, aktiv, or plenum. Here also a creative search is needed. Is it necessary, for example, to "chew over" in the decisions of party meetings and aktivs that which is clear to everybody (a speech establishing a fact)? It is much more important, it would seem, to define various phenomena, and the reasons for their appearance, and to concentrate the attention of communists on concrete tasks.

Many of us are disturbed by the problem of the "paper stream." We are also giving thought to how to reduce it. This is the fifth year now that a systematic analysis has been conducted in the gorkom of the letters and documents which come to us from government and economic agencies. The reasons and sources are being studied, why one or another document is sent to the party gorkom, and the necessity and usefulness of each such address.

Many years of analysis have shown that most of the correspondence addressed to the gorkom consists of requests to resolve private economic questions. Frequently these requests should be carried out by the authors themselves, or by their chiefs. It is characteristic that the gorkom apparat has spent a very substantial part of its time and effort to satisfy such letter-requests to the detriment of resolving its chief, long-term problems. In addition to everything else, this has given rise to a dependent attitude among leaders, and has compelled the gorkom apparat to take the path of being a definite replacement for economic agencies.

The results of an analysis performed by the general section were once discussed at the gorkom bureau. Recently some interest was shown in the result. I cannot manage without figures: Five years ago the gorkom received 1,042 requests on economic matters; in 1978--879, in 1979--857, and in 1980--647. The stream has weakened, but the vivus of paperwork is strong, and persistence is needed in order to put up a protective barrier against it. And this is important because behind the paper something else can be seen: the fear of certain responsible comrades to take upon themselves a decision over some matter, and a desire by them to shift this to the shoulders of the party committee.

Party efficiency. . . . This is collectedness, a strong feeling of self-discipline, and strict control over the execution of party decisions and of criticisms. It is Leninist exactingness and a lack of mercy for those who are fond of bureaucratic fuss. The most important thing for each of us is not to forget that after the word there must be the deed.

From words to deeds!--This is the principle in accordance with which we educate cadres. And we follow this principle in all of our practical activities.

2959
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WEAKNESSES OF POLITICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM IDENTIFIED BY SOCIOLOGIST

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 May 82 p 2

[Article by N. Bokarev, doctor of philosophical sciences, under rubric "In the Mirror of Sociology": "Political Information"]

[Text] A powerful and rather well-ramified information apparatus has been formed and is in operation in our country. The press, radio, and television, the system of political and economic training, lecturers, speakers, and agitation specialists give the workers a definite totality of knowledge, information, factors, and data that is necessary for correct orientation and purposeful action. The active participation in the multifaceted life of society and the collective requires people to have a high state of being informed, a complete awareness of the questions of the country's domestic and foreign policy, the development of economy and social relations, science and culture, and communist morality.

A major contribution is being made (or at least should be made) to this job by the institution of political information specialists. Sociological studies carried out in various regions of the country and, in particular, in Shchelkovskiy Rayon, Moskovskaya Oblast, where, incidentally, we organized two studies (with a 10-year interval between them), allow us to make the following conclusion: the institution of political information specialists has become an important, constantly operating form of ideological work, which guarantees the high level of information in the workers. Despite the broad extension of means of mass information, the role of spoken political information not only has not decreased, but, on the contrary, has increased. More than 83 percent of the participants in the survey stated that they listen to political information lectures as least once a month. Ten years ago the percentage was only half that.

What stands behind this fact? People are interested in "live" information, in "live" commentaries spoken by a competent person. At political information lectures they can ask any question that arises, and can justifiably count on getting the proper answer But it must be said that only slightly more than 67 percent of the listeners were satisfied completely or to one degree or another by the political information that they received. Every third one was dissatisfied completely or partially. Several people, true, had difficulty in defining their attitude, and this indicates that large opportunities still exist for improving the quality and effectiveness of oral political information. What are they?

This is how the motivations of a state of satisfaction were distributed. First of all, the opportunity for the constant expansion of one's horizon. Then, the link between the information and the life of the collective. Then such factors as the newness of the information, the opportunity to receive a reply to a question that one is interested in, and the interest toward the discussion of the problem. The factors that determine a person's dissatisfaction look "more acute": well-known principles are expounded; problems are discussed superficially; there is no lively exchange of opinions; the information is not concrete.

In the previous research the sequence of the factors was different. At that time the newness of the information enticed more than half the listeners; currently, it is less than 20 percent. In timeliness the political information specialists cannot compete, for example, with the means of mass information, but the listeners expect timely commentary. But, unfortunately, it must be stated that in the sense of increasing the timeliness of the commentary, very little has been done during these 10 years: only 6-7 percent of those surveyed were satisfied, both then and now.

An important function and task of political information dealing with vital contemporary problems in the life of society and the collective is the development of a steady interest in them, a definite and clearly expressed need for their more thorough interpretation. In the course of the surveys we ascertained that among practically all the listeners there arose the need to become more thoroughly acquainted with materials dealing with the topic discussed in the information lecture and simultaneously to share their opinions, to engage in a debate. Obviously, this can serve as an indicator of the effectiveness of the oral political information.

Of course, one should not simplify. The development of a system of indicators of the quality and effectiveness of ideological work as a whole and oral political information in particular is a job that required the expenditure of much labor. It is necessary to account for the entire totality of factors and conditions under the effect of which the complicated ideological process occurs. It is for that reason that even a partial indicator should be used skillfully and that one should always remember that it characterizes some individual aspect of the object being studied. The same discussion that has arisen in a collective on the topic of information is beneficial and sensible only if it is correctly aimed, if it has a precise political orientation.

Something that today has become a peculiarity of the activities of political information specialists is the fact that, more and more frequently, they throw light upon the basic problems of the social development of the collective, and discuss the initiatives and undertakings of innovators of production. But one should not fail to direct attention to the quality of conducting political information lectures. Whereas more than 68 percent consider them to be understandable, only 21 percent of those surveyed consider them to be meaningful. But even fewer people -- slightly less than 8 percent -- consider them to be expressive.

The success of the statement made by the political information specialist depends upon many factors, the first and chief one of which is his level of preparation, his thorough knowledge not only of the problem itself, but also of the problems that relate to it. Of course, in any statement, whatever the topic to which it is devoted, the features that must predominate are the Marxist-Leninist content, and the very close tie-in with the party's policy, with the life of the country, the particular region, enterprise, or collective. But knowledge and skill do not come by themselves. What is needed is work, and self-interestedness: considerably more than half -- two-thirds -- of those participating in the survey stated that the work of the political information specialist corresponds to their interests and preferences, and they are completely satisfied.

Consequently, the party committees succeeded in determining more or less accurately for them the job that appealed to them. But many also feel burdened by their work. For them it is no more than a "work load." The reasons for this are varied. Some people do not have this preference; others are not satisfied by the quality of their own work, as a result of insufficient preparation; and still others are dissatisfied by the listeners' attitude. But it is precisely this that depends upon the political information specialist himself, upon the degree to which he is able to stir up the cognitive activity of the listeners, to force them to express their own views and comments. Incidentally, almost 40 percent of the political information specialist commented on the sufficiently high rate of participation among their listeners (approximately the same number of listeners also mentioned this).

Yes, a very great deal depends upon the political information specialist himself, upon his experience and knowledge. But, just like any other activist in ideological work, he must be taught. He must be helped to improve his skills, he must be helped to acquire knowledge. And it must be said that, practically everywhere, rather precise systems have been developed to prepare those giving informational statements in all areas. Classes are conducted in accordance with special programs in party-training schools and seminars; and seminars at which various kinds of reference material are provided are organized regularly. The political information specialists themselves mentioned as sources the course outlines for various lectures, reports at various conferences, statements on the results of work completed by an enterprise, and collections of related items that have been selected at information and reference centers of the party committees. But a rather large percentage of political information specialists expressed their complete or partial dissatisfaction with seminars, and with the materials that are put at their disposal. And every fourth person stated that he did not know anything about the experience of the best political information specialists. Every fourth one also feels that no work at all is being done to summarize the best experience. All that remains to be added is that even where it is summarized, less than 15 percent of those surveyed are familiar with it.

There are other questions that lead one to serious deliberations.

Ten years ago the study showed that the least experienced political information specialists have a larger work load of public work than the other activists. And as a whole more than 70 percent of the political information specialists had in addition another, and sometimes even several other, assignments. By comparing this data with the recent data, we shall see that whereas the work load borne by the young political information specialists has decreased, the employment rate of the experienced ones has considerably increased: four out of five persons perform other jobs as well. That is, without a doubt, a large percentage.

One can, of course, agree that the people who work actively in public organizations are better informed and are also better trained methodologically. However, one should not forget that they are carrying out that work either during their own free time, or during their work time -- in any case to the detriment either of themselves personally, or their work. Thus, the party committees should be more careful in distributing public jobs, without overloading the activists excessively, so that neither those jobs suffer, nor their basic work.

There is another problem that is related to this one. Among the factors that do not satisfy them, many listeners commented that at political information lectures they frequently hear that which they have already heard at a lecture or in a report at a single political day, in a class at a club or in school, or in a seminar. Standing behind this, as was indicated by the political information specialists themselves, is the fact that the abundance of work loads simply forces them to be repeated.

Our studies detected a large number of other problems. Their comparative analysis does not yet give us the right to say that they are being successfully resolved. Moreover, certain ones are even becoming more serious. Although, to be completely honest, one must say: as a whole the system of political information is operating, is doing its job. But the reserves have been used at far from a complete rate. In particular, the expansion of the listener audience, that is, the involvement of all the workers.

Today, from 15 to 33 percent of the listeners remark that it is only from instance to instance that they listen to political information lectures (depending upon their subject matter). If one considers that approximately 8 percent declined to answer, it will turn out that every second or third person is in the category of "uninvolved," and passive. It is also necessary to consider that the largest number in this category is made up of young people and those who, in the social life of the collective, are completely inactive. The party committees and the organizers of the oral political information lectures should carry out a more thorough analysis of the reasons for this phenomenon. We have attempted to direct attention to some of them, and to analyze them. We hope that the analysis will be aided by our studies, which showed that there are reserves -- and rather large ones -- for the further improvement and raising of the ideological, methodological, and organizational level of the political information lectures.

5075
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ESTONIAN TRADE-UNION COUNCIL PLENUM HELD

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Apr 82 pp 1,2

[Article: "With Maximum Concreteness and Efficiency"]

[Text] The second plenum of the Estonian republic's trade union council was held in Tallinn on 15 April. The results of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and the tasks of the republic's trade union organizations which flow from the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the congress and from the decisions of the USSR trade-union congress, were discussed.

N. Yuganson, member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Estonian republic's trade union council, presented the report.

K. Vayno, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke during the plenum.

An appropriate decree was adopted on the question which was discussed. A plan for Estonian SSR trade union measures to carry out the decisions of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and the tasks which flow from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech to the congress, was approved.

G. Trifonov, a responsible AUCCTU worker took part in the plenum's work.

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It was said during the plenum that the workers of the Estonian SSR, just as all the Soviet people, greeted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech during the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress with enormous enthusiasm. A militant action program for the trade unions and for all Soviet people to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress was put forward in this brilliant and thoroughly interesting presentation and in the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the trade union congress. The Communist Party invariably regards the trade unions as an influential social force and as its reliable support among the masses.

The speaker and those who spoke during the debates -- R. Shmit, a delegate to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and lumberjack in the Tyuriskiy Wood Combine; L. Pudova, a delegate to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and chairman of the trade union committee in the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" Cotton Combine; and others-- pointed out that the decisions of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress are permeated with the single concern about how to achieve a further expansion of the trade unions' participation in economic and cultural construction and about how to improve their indoctrinational work in mobilizing the workers to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner and to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for 1982 and the five-year plan in general.

A. Popov, a driver in the Tallinskiy bus fleet; E. Lind, a delegate to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and chairman of the republic committee of the construction and construction materials industry workers' trade union; and a number of other speakers said that the solution of these tasks is a very important way for the trade unions to influence the economy's development.

It was reported during the plenum that a group of workers and kolkhoz workers -- delegates from our republic to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress -- had looked over their personal socialist obligations for 1982 and, following the example of the Moscow workers, had decided to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR by achieving the highest labor productivity at their work sites.

The republic's workers have widely expanded the socialist competition under the slogan "For the 60th Anniversary of the USSR-- 60 Shock Weeks!" and have decided to greet the significant jubilee with new achievements in carrying out the party's plans. As the results of the first quarter show, the obligations are being carried out successfully in general.

The speakers emphasized that the struggle to carry out personal and brigade production plans ahead of schedule is one of the effective forms of socialist competition. At the present time, more than 60 percent of the workers in industry are working in accordance with such plans. These plans, which have been developed with a consideration for using reserves to increase production effectiveness,must become the core of socialist obligations and counter-plans. In this connection, it was pointed out that the ministries and departments and the republic trade union committees still do not concern themselves in the necessary way with questions of counter-planning and inadequately direct their collectives towards the development of counter-plans.

The trade union committees must support in every way possible and expand the patriotic undertakings of the production innovators and fully use the experience of the progressive workers which has been accumulated during the nation-wide socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward work.

In his speech to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out the enormous importance of developing in every way possible the brigade form for organizing and stimulating work. The trade union organizations and economic leaders must carry out concrete and practical measures so that the brigade form of work organization will indeed become the primary one during the current five-year plan.

In connection with his entry into the kolkhoz workers' trade union, Yu. Kask, chairman of the Khar'yuskiy rayon committee of the agricultural workers' trade union, said that the role of both the republic and the rayon committees of this trade union has grown in solving agricultural production problems. At the same time, the improvement in the structure of controlling agricultural production and the creation of agro-industrial associations have placed new tasks in front of the trade unions of other branches. The trade unions of all branches, which are included in the agro-industrial complex or which are fulfilling orders for the village, must expand the competition for the timely and qualitative performance of obligations in delivering everything necessary for agriculture.

A great deal of attention was paid to economic questions. It was said during the plenum that personal and collective economic accounts are the most effective form for the struggle for effectiveness. For example, a total of 460 brigades inaugurated them in the republic's light industry enterprises. This experience deserves dissemination in all branches of the national economy.

The all-round development of the workers' scientific and technical creativity has been and remains the direct and immediate task of the trade unions. The trade union committees must effectively participate in the development and carrying out of the special-purpose combined program for decreasing manual labor in the national economy, which provides for a three-fourfold increase in the tempo of this work.

It was pointed out during the plenum that the party is consistently following a policy of expanding the rights of workers and trade union organizations in the work of controlling production. In practice, this is being realized through workers' meetings, production conferences, collective negotiations, and commissions of trade union committees and the organizations of the Scientific Technical Society and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers. However, opportunities for involving the workers in controlling production are still not being used to the necessary degree. At the same time, the high-speed path of developing public production -- by its very nature -- requires that all members of the collectives actively participate in solving the main questions in the life of the enterprise.

The important tasks of the trade unions, who have been called upon to actively participate in solving social questions and the broad program for improving the national well-being, were recalled in the presentations. The work of medical establishments, the construction of housing and the improvement of the workers' treatment and rest in sanitoria and health resorts must be continuously checked by the trade union organizations. A concern for war and work veterans, for improving the work and living conditions of working women, and the improvement of trade and personal services must always be at the center of the trade union's attention.

I. Unt, a delegate to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and head of the pedagogic department of the Tartuskiy State University; R. Kiys, director of the Palace of Culture imeni Ya. Tomp; and other speakers concentrated attention on the tasks of the trade unions in forming the new individual -- the conscientious and active builder of communism. The trade union organizations have broad opportunities for this. It is necessary to intensify the struggle for the establishment of a conscientious and truly socialist discipline in each work collective and to struggle even more decisively for the eradication of such negative phenomena as absenteeism, drunkenness, an irresponsible attitude toward the work entrusted, and the desire to live on unearned income. It is necessary to treat cases of infringements on socialist and public property even more strictly.

The main thought -- that the workers of Estonia and all trade union members welcomed Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech during the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and the decisions of the congress with great enthusiasm and that they are filled with the determination to carry out the tasks, which have been assigned, and to make a worthy contribution to the carrying out of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress --passed through all the presentations.

It is pointed out in the decree which was adopted that the plenum of the Estonian republic council of trade unions and all the trade union members of the republic are accepting the instructions of our party for unwavering guidance and execution, which were expressed in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech. The workers of the Estonian SSR unanimously and heartily approve the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU.

In the decree, profound thanks were expressed to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet government for their tireless concern and enormous attention toward the trade unions. The soviet trade unions have been, are and always will be the faithful assistants of the Communist Party.

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VAYNO SPEECH AT TRADE-UNION PLENUM

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Apr 82 pp 1,2

[Speech by Comrade K. G. Vayno, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Estonian SSR Trade Union Council Plenum on 15 April]

[Text] Comrades!

The question, which is being examined during today's plenum, concerning the results of the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and the tasks of the republic's trade union organizations, which flow from the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev -- general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee-- during it, has exceptionally important significance in the task of implementing in a practical manner the decisions of the 26th party congress and the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

All the trade union organizations -- the trade union council, republic committees and lower links -- are faced with improving their work, perfecting it and doing this skilfully, consistently and persistently. It is necessary to see to it that the activity of the trade unions corresponds as fully as possible to their position in our society and to their rights and levels of responsibility. We are talking about the need to reorganize the work of the trade union organizations more rapidly and energetically, to concern ourselves more boldly with the new economic and social problems. And to increase the aktiv's qualifications continuously. This is the way the question was posed during the trade union congress. Life itself requires this of us.

Now, we do not have any work collectives in which there are no trade union organizations. In operating where the large ideas of politics and economics are translated into the language of practice and where the people's attitude toward life and society is greatly formed, they are required to reach each individual and to create a situation in which his capabilities and initiative are most fully revealed. Today, concern for the working people and for raising production effectiveness is the most important and main thing in the activity of any trade union organization.

Specific ways to achieve an increase in the level of organizational work by the trade union organizationsand to strengthen their influence on production and the people's way of life were discussed in detail here during the plenum, Comrade Vayno continued. Therefore I will only touch upon some questions to which I would like to attract your attention once again.

The results of the first quarter of the five-year plan's second year are well known to everyone. The republic's industry completed the product sales volume plan ahead of schedule on 29 March; It grew by 2.3 percent. Items worth 25.4 million rubles were produced above the target. If this is compared with the socialist obligation of the republic's workers for the year, it is evident that the proportion of items over and above the plan will be more than half of the assigned total. Thus, we have created a good foundation for the future.

The great deal of organizational, political and indoctrinational work, which is being performed by party, trade union and economic organizations in local areas, is concretely reflected in this. However, we should admit today that the results could have been more weighty. Seven enterprises did not cope with the plans for selling items, and 48 -- with delivery commitments.

What does this testify to? To the fact that, unfortunately, we have still not achieved high results everywhere in socialist competition. You see, these seven collectives and 48 enterprises have socialist obligations in which it is written that the plan would be over-fulfilled and production would be delivered on time. Naturally the entire collective bears responsibility for the carrying out of the obligations. However, the enterprise leaders, i.e., the people who have been invested with the trust of the higher economic organs, party organization and the workers of that collective, must be specifically held accountable for their failure. The trade union committees cannot avoid this responsibility also. We must continuously raise the responsibility of our cadres for work results.

The brigade form of work organization and stimulation has important significance for using production reserves better. I would like to direct your attention to this once again. The experience of a number of the republic's enterprises shows that the full incorporation of the brigade method permits work effectiveness to be noticeably increased. Where daily attention is paid to this form of work organization, the periods for building installations are decreased by 17-20 percent on the average, labor productivity is increased by 20-25, and material and technical resources are saved.

The example of the Tallinskiy House-Building Combine, the "Il'marine" Plant, the "Slantsekhim" Association, and several other enterprises is significant in this respect.

A well organized and effectively and thoughtfully working brigade is a genuine school for developing the workers' management skills and an experimental laboratory for creative initiative. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said during the trade union congress: "It would seem that it is not necessary to prove the advantages of these brigades to anyone. All the same, the brigade contract is being incorporated slowly and not always consistently."

This remark completely pertains to our republic also. We have still not achieved a truly broad dispersal of the new forms of the brigade work organization and stimulation and -- what is the main thing -- the general and considerable effect from their incorporation. About 20 percent of the workers in industry and construction are working in accordance with this method.

In some places, the brigade form for organizing and stimulating work is being used formally, for accounting. Frequently, everything exists: agreements, estimates, calculations, and schedules based on a brigade contract. However, they have not been reinforced with organizational work and have not been relayed to each worker.

What should a brigade, which is working on true cost accounting, be like? As is known, such a brigade receives the materials itself and is responsible for their expenditure, it takes into account the operation of the mechanisms, and it distributes wages based on the work participation coefficient and the actual contribution of each one to production. There is no brigade contract without these basic principles. Otherwise, there is only the formal name of the brigade contract which does not provide any economic or moral effect.

The directors of the power plant builders' subunits, of the "Tallinstroy" and "Stroymekhanizatsiya" Trusts, of the repair and construction administrations in the ministries and departments, and of a number of "Estkolkhozstroy" organizations -- who are not demonstrating a sufficient yearning to create for brigades the conditions necessary for highly productive work -- deserve serious criticism for their formal attitude toward organizing the work of the brigades. In these organizations, the control apparat does not wish to burden itself, it avoids the additional concerns and responsibilities which each contract agreement with a brigade naturally imposes on it. We must give battle to routine and give full play to implementing brigade contracting.

Comrade Vayno pointed out that the method of brigade contracting, cost accounting and working on one job authorization is, of course, a reorientation of both the directors' and the workers' psychology. It requires great day-to-day attention and help from party and trade union organizations as well as a great deal of organizational work.

Comrade Vayno further said that the participation of the trade unions in the intensification of production and in the improvement of the management mechanism is, understandably, not limited only to a concern about brigades. The introduction of progressive experience is one of the most important tasks in the activity of trade union organization. Here, of course, the number of adopted methods and people, embraced by them, is not important. The end result from the use of progressive experience is important.

Frequently, a good undertaking is discredited and the desired results are not achieved only because of the same thing -- insufficient organizational work. For example, it is difficult to overrate the significance of the Rostov workers' initiative: "To Work Without Laggards". This experience is being widely incorporated in our republic. And it is necessary to say that in those branches where they have approached its incorporation creatively, good results are being achieved. At the same time, many measures, which have been worked out, have remained on paper in a number of ministries and enterprises. Therefore, now -- just as before -- these enterprises are not working stably and are wrecking the plans which have been established. Last year, 19 enterprises did not fulfill production volume quotas. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Construction, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways are often found among the laggards.

We have approximately the same situation with reguard to incorporating the Shchekinskiy method, the experience of Vladimirskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts in reviewing manufacturing normsbased on the workers' initiative, and the experience of the Moskovskiy "Dinamo" Plant imeni S. M. Kirov in organizing competition to improve labor productivity based on the personal (brigade) production plans of the workers.

Comrade Vayno pointed out that the republic trade union council and the branch trade union committees must quickly evaluate their work in this respect and find ways to eliminate the formal, hackneyed and -- at times -- the declarative approach to this very important work.

It is also necessary to achieve more purposeful work by the trade union organizations in attracting workers to the struggle for thrift. Last year, a whole series of collectives did not cope with the targets for saving resources. Here, it is difficult to cite so-called objective causes. Disorganization and frequently even simply laxity in work are visible to everyone. Here are typical examples. Because of shortcomings in organizing work, technically defective and incorrectly tuned motors, part of the motor vehicles of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways operated with an overexpenditure of fuel. In comparison with the plan, 27 enterprises tolerated a rise in the cost of products; the largest share fell to the overexpenditure of materials.

The public savings reviews and contests to reveal new reserves for saving fuel, energy and other material resources, in which the trade union organizations are participating, and the dissemination of the best experience in this important work are still not providing the desired results.

Comrade Vayno further said that the concern for improving the workers' life is inseparably linked with the concern for developing the economy. One of the most important questions today is the food question. The party is exerting a great deal of effort to effectively solve this problem. Both in agriculture and in the branches of industry connected with it, there are many urgent matters which will not wait and which can and must be attacked immediately in order to improve the supplying of the population with food products.

Critical days have arrived for the village workers -- the indoor maintenance of cattle, the most complicated period, is ending on the farms. Massive spring field work will soon begin everywhere on the fields. One can say with satisfaction that the republic's cattlemen maintained the cattle population under conditions of a severe wintering and with a strained supply of fodder. However, their productivity slumped.

The quarterly plan for milk purchases was fulfilled by only 88 percent and the milk yield from a cow decreased on the average by 130 kilograms during the three months of this year in comparison with the same period of last year. Our purchases of cattle and milk are significantly lower than last year's.

Now, in the village the task -- to perform spring field work in compressed periods -- stands in the same row as the concern for an organized completion to the wintering of the cattle. The distinctive feature of this spring is that the strain will be large because we are faced with performing work which was not completed last year -- to sow part of the winter crops and perennial herbs.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his speech to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress that in the solution of the food problem there is "an enormous field for applying the energy of the trade unions. Their direct task is to attract the attention of society to the improvement of product storage and to the struggle against losses ... The trade unions have been called upon to search for concrete ways to untie the initiative and activity of all organizations and workers who have a relationship to food matters".

The trade union organizations are faced with improving their control over the quality of work performance and over the safekeeping and thrifty handling of seeds, fuel and fertilizers. It is necessary to put right the public catering and cultural, personal and medical services of the people who are working in the field.

The concern for the development of subsidiary enterprise farms and kolkhoz worker, worker and employee farm plots is a matter of exceptional importance for trade union organs. During recent years, quite a bit has been done in this matter. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, produce worth more than 224 million rubles was produced on the average during a year on the farms of the population. Gardening cooperatives, which unite more than 34,000 members, are making a weighty contribution.

At the same time, it is necessary to point out that there are still large reserves here. Subsidiary farms have been created only at dozens of the republic's enterprises. The trade union organizations have been called upon to overcome the force of inertia and to take an active position in matters of creating subsidiary enterprise farms. You see, this directly affects the improvement in the supply of that collective with food items.

An urgent task of the trade unions in their work and in their ties with the masses is to reach each working individual, to make the requirements of the party's economic policy close and understandable to him, and to convincingly show that it is this policy which answers his vital interest and that our common duty is to contribute to its full success. Ideological conviction -- this is the main thing which will help a Soviet individual to orient himself in public life, to find his place in the common task, to achieve the goals which have been assigned, and to overcome difficulties.

The more mature our society becomes, the greater is the attention which we can and must pay to the daily needs of the workers -- housing, food, services, health protection, and education -- everything which determines both the well-being and the attitude of an individual.

However, the necessary attention is still not being devoted to this everywhere. For example, how can the trade union committees of the contract organizations of the Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Ministry of Transport Construction reconcile themselves to the fact that sanitary repairs have not been performed for a long time in living and production premises, the workers do not have an opportunity to wash themselves at many projects being constructed, and that dryers for special clothing are not available? Plans for measures to improve living and working conditions have not even been drawn up in the construction administrations of the Estonskaya State Regional Electric Power Station and the Tallinskaya Heat and Electric Power Station.

The dining halls at the Tallinskiy Cold Storage Warehouse No 1, the "Metallist" Plant, the Tallinskiy House of Services, and several other enterprises have not been repaired for years.

In the field of personal services and maintenance which has been called upon to treat the workers' needs with the maximum of attention, one still has occasion as before to encounter cases of an elementary disregard of the people's requirements and low maintenance standards, and a careless attitude on the part of economic leaders and a conciliatory attitude on the part of trade union and public organizations toward this. It is necessary to make control more effective and informal, especially in areas which are directly connected with the people's day-to-day needs.

Comrade Vayno cited the brigade of plasters in the "Tallinstroy" Trust and Hero of Socialist Labor V. Mynzu whom he had met the night before. This brigade is working on the construction of a new building for the Tallinskiy Pedagogical Institute imeni Ed. Vil'de, it is working with great enthusiasm, rhythmically and with high quality. However, the members of this harmonious collective do not feel a genuine concern for themselves in everything. For example, they have claims against the organization of hot food at the work site.

Comrade Vayno pointed out that the trade union committee and the trust directors must listen very carefully to the comments of the workers and take steps to satisfy the daily needs of the builders.

The trade unions have been called upon to carry out more strictly the systematic checking on the performance of the plans for constructing housing, dining rooms, children's and medical establishments, and installations designed for cultural and personal services uses; and the plans for overhauling and routinely repairing housing assets. You see, we have cases of disruption and dragging out in the construction of these projects.

In his speeches at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and in Uzbekistan, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev once again pointed out that the 60th anniversary of the USSR, which is being celebrated this year, is the holiday of our dear motherland, a holiday of the friendship of the peoples, a holiday of the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy. At the same time, it is a good occasion to sum up results and determine and firm up tasks for the future.

Comrade Vayno pointed out that, in talking about the trade unions, they must raise the responsibility of personnel for the carrying out of the party's policy in local areas. Our leadership has experienced and intelligent personnel. During recent years, the trade unions have performed significant work under the direction of party organizations to improve the quality of their personnel. At the same time, it is necessary to involve ordinary workers, especially the youth, in trade union work more boldly and to engage in the selection, training and indoctrination of personnel reserves continuously.

Much remains to be done to improve the work style and methods of the trade union organs. The trade union committees must be more militant and more implacable toward shortcomings. We see the solution of this task in the further strengthening of party leadership over the trade unions. By its authority, the party contributes to the increase in the trade unions' influence. Our trade union committees and organizations can successfully solve the complicated problems facing them -- whether we are talking about the economy or about the cultural and spiritual development of the Soviet people. For this, however, it is necessary to be persistent in achieving an increase in the quality of trade union work in light of the new and high requirements.

Comrade Vayno said in conclusion that the Communist Party is devoting a great deal of attention to the work of the trade unions. This is a trust, this is a duty. Your plenum today must make its mark, contributing to the intensification of the work of the republic's trade union organization and to increasing its effectiveness.

The trade union aktiv, which has been invested with a great trust, is present here.

A large burden has been placed on your shoulders -- to organize the work of the trade union organizations skilfully and to make wide-spread use of the workers' initiative. This means to justify the fate of the masses and to contribute to the carrying out of the tasks assigned by the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, by the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and by the 18th Estonian SSR Trade Union Congress.

Comrade Vayno expressed the conviction that the republic trade union aktiv would cope with these tasks and wished everyone great successes on this journey.

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SHEVARDNADZE SPEECH AT GEORGIAN KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Apr 82 pp 1-3

[Speech by candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze at the 32nd Congress of the Komsomol of Georgia on 3 April 1982: "To Raise the Prestige of the Republic Komsomol, to Bring Up Young People on the Personal Example of Communists"]

[Excerpts] Dear comrade delegates!

Friends!

Respected guests!

Allow me in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the republic and in the name of all communists and all workers of Soviet Georgia to warmly greet from the soul all of the congress delegates and in your person as Komsomols all the young people of the republic and to wish them new successes in work and study and in the struggle for implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia!

We are sincerely glad to greet the respected guests of our congress: Chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports attached to the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade S.P. Pavlov, Chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, Hero of the Soviet Union Admiral of the Fleet Comrade G.M. Yegorov, Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee A.V. Zhuganov, Cosmonaut-Pilot, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Comrade V.N. Kubasov and all the rest of our dear guests.

Recent years of the life of the republic have been characterized by the formation of positive constructive forms and methods of work and the appearance of new advanced work experience of the republic's party and Komsomol organizations. During this period, the requirements of the most important decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government were intensively implemented on the further development of the republic's national economy, increase in the production output of southern and subtropical crops, on the economic and social development of Abkhazskaya ASSR and of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee adopted in June 1981 shortly after the jubilee festivities of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia summing up the work by the party organization of the republic's workers in the '70s, consolidating what was achieved and determining the further social and economic development of the republic. We received tremendous help and support, which made it possible to markedly reduce the lag behind average-union indicators and for many positions to assume the most forward positions.

In all affairs, side by side with communists, the Komsomols, our glorious youth, showed their best side. The party sent them to the most difficult sectors and the Komsomol has justified its trust with honor.

Today we, not forgetting the intensified struggle against negative phenomena and resting on the solid base of achieved successes, are confidently proceeding forward to our set goal--of overcoming the well-known lag of the republic behind the average generalizing indicators of industrial and general economic development.

Under the guidance of party organizations, the republic Komsomol takes an active part in putting into practice the food program and the program for production of consumer goods.

Young people absorb the creative approach of the communists of Georgia to the solution of pressing problems of the economy.

As is known to the congress delegates, the Georgian party organization has been consistently improving the forms and methods of management of agricultural production and the entire agroindustrial complex.

The basis for improvement of the system of management is to be found in the principles of democratic centralism--this is a combination of centralized supervision on the scale of the rayon with economic independence and initiative of individual enterprises and organizations belonging to rayon agricultural production associations. Practice shows that they are capable of independently solving on a rayon scale problems relating to concentration of efforts of agricultural, processing, transport, construction and other enterprises and organizations while adhering to the aim of increasing production volume and improving production quality through most optimal and effective ways. At the same time, associations, which possess the right of manipulating to advantage financial and material resources independently of the departmental subordination of constituent enterprises and organizations, have pulled up the lagging units and introduced a system of progressive material stimulation, establishing a complex program of economic and social development for the rayon.

I have dwelt in detail on the reorganization of management of the agroindustrial complex because it constitutes the tomorrow of our agriculture, the tomorrow of the processing industry and the tomorrow of our rural areas. And to the extent it is so, every delegate, every Komsomol member should know with what he is dealing and with what he shall run into tomorrow.

In December 1981, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Council of Ministers of Georgian SSR adopted a decision on the spread of accumulated experience in individual rayons of operation of agricultural production associations and the introduction of this form of operation throughout the entire republic.

The Communist Party of Georgia believes that the republic Komsomol congress will announce the tasks of Komsomol organizations: to study well the introduced mechanism of management of agriculture and to determine its place in the operation of Komsomol organizations of enterprises belonging to these associations. Thus, to organize work in such a way that Komsomol committees and members feel themselves responsible for the end result--an increase in the production of food products.

According to the predicted calculation of our economist-scientists, the national per-capita income, including the consumption fund and personal consumption will grow significantly in the next two decades. The population's monetary and real income will increase. It is especially important that the size of the most important indicator of the population's living standard--public consumption funds--is sharply increased.

Here at the congress, speakers have raised questions of providing young workers, miners, building workers, student families, newlyweds and the like with housing. Requirements in the name of the congress have been addressed to the Council of Ministers, ministries and departments of the republic and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia places the solution of the housing problem before party, soviet and economic organizations as the main social problem of the immediate ten years and the subsequent period.

I seemingly should speak, comrades, of those big shifts in availability of housing to the population that are to take place in the immediate future. By the year 2000 per-capita housing space will increase. Each family will be provided with an individual well-appointed accommodation. Even by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan there is planned the complete elimination of barracks and cellar housing accommodations and by 1990--the elimination of bad, decrepit collectivized housing accommodations of little value.

At the present time, formation of labor resources in the republic, and even in the country as a whole, is proceeding under conditions of an unfavorable demographic situation. The age composition of the able-bodied population is deteriorating: the relative share of young people in the total size of labor resources is growing smaller. In consequence of this, fewer young men and women are entering the able-bodied age during the 11th Five-Year Plan than during the past five-year period.

Such a demographic situation and statistics of the state of the birthrate acutely set the problem of raising the moral and social responsibility of each young person, each young man and woman, each young family before society, the Motherland, the people. Young people must create in time a strong and healthy communist family.

Demographic tendencies point to how important it is for each "workhand" to be used with high efficiency, how important it is to improve in every way each worker's quality of labor, starting with the minister and ending with the worker, how important it is for the entire able-bodied population to be involved in public production. It is precisely this that provides the guarantee of further rise of the republic's economy.

Comrades! To study communism means to study Marxist-Leninist theory, to deeply and creatively master it.

This constitutes one of the cornerstones of the problem—"youth and ideology." A poet said--we have not studied dialectics according to Hegel! Life has taught without a textbook dialectics to many revolutionary generations. But this does not mean that the theory should be underestimated. Such an approach would lead all of us to narrow over-emphasis of practice. It is impossible to sunder theory from practice, as this leads to crass theoretization, to pedantry, to dogmatism and other negative phenomena against which we are struggling. Life teaches us this, party history and Komsomol history teach us this.

The complexity, newness and scale of the problems of building communism make high demands on the level of awareness and education of the youth and on their political and moral qualities. They, as we know, do not come of themselves but are formed from early years and develop throughout one's entire life.

A young individual has to be well prepared for life, for active labor activity. The degree of his moral and political maturity can be judged primarily on his attitude toward labor. The fact is that labor, as we know, is not just a moral category but also a political and economic one. A basic principle of socialism states: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat." We know this well. But, unfortunately, sometimes the opposite occurs. For this reason, it is very important to train each person as early as possible for socially useful activity. Any delay in this important, I would say, state matter could be detrimental to the individual, which means to society. V.I. Lenin repeatedly recalled the need of inculcating in "all from their early years conscientious and disciplined labor."

In recent years, very important work has been going on in schools, vocational-technical schools, VUZ's, tekhnikums on strengthening of socialist discipline and on struggling against law violations, drug addiction and alcoholism among pupils and student youth and on the legal education of future young specialists. As a result of this, certain positive shifts are to be observed in the struggle against law violations and in preventive work. Rectors, directors, party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations of VUZ's and tekhnikums, schools and vocational-technical schools must intensify their work on the continued eradication of all negative phenomena that unfortunately still exist at schools, vocational-technical schools and in our life as a whole.

It is also necessary to point out certain difficulties and what is left undone in the planning of allocation and especially assignment in production. Despite overfulfillment of plan targets for production of specialists, VUZ's are not fulfilling plans of their state allocation. We still have not succeeded in overcoming shortages of cadres in a number of basic sectors of the economy and regions of intensive development of productive forces. In 1981, only 85 percent of allocated young specialists appeared at work places and still fewer stayed attached. This indicator does not suit us at all.

Republic ministries and departments, party and Komsomol organizations should adopt energetic measures for the establishment of exemplary order in this important state matter.

It is necessary to search for new forms and methods of working with young people. We require of each party organization, each communist maximum candidness and sincerity in dealing with Komsomols, young men and women.

We must fight for the minds and hearts of the young and to literally work with each young person.

We have to admit that in the past a certain drop occurred in the prestige of the Komsomol and authority of the communist.

Young people must clearly understand that the strength of the party is not to be found in the fact that ostensibly membership in the party by itself automatically excludes any violations, lapses and amoral acts by individuals.

No, this is not so. The strength of the party lies in the fact that it is capable of cleansing itself of antipodes, carriers of petty-bourgeois merchant morality, private-ownership psychology and other phenomena alien to us.

For this reason not a single Komsomol, not a single young person should make hasty conclusions from isolated instances of violation of the requirements of the Charter, law and morality of individual party members and Komsomols. Nodar Dumbayev has wisely spoken of this from the tribune of the congress. The overestimation of values and new directions in value orientation should not occur on the basis of superficial impressions, without a deep analysis of subjective and objective reasons giving rise to these or those negative phenomena.

Yes, we still have bribetakers and schemers, squanderers and other antipodes. These in the full sense of the word are traitors. But their existence does not provide a basis for making the conclusion that everything is bad with us.

Georgia, as you know, is a multinational republic, with great, age-old historical traditions of friendship and fraternity of the children of different peoples. Here the young people of more than 80 nations and nationalities live, create and build shoulder to shoulder, as a single family. What could be more wonderful than this?

Each autonomous formation that is part of Georgian SSR--Abkhazskaya ASSR, Adzharskaya ASSR, Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast--is successfully developing its economy and culture--an inseparable part of the economy and culture of the republic and the entire Land of the Soviets. Youth of all the autonomous formations are making their worthy contribution to the common achievements of the republic.

We have triumphantly celebrated the 60th anniversary of the formation of Abkhazskaya ASSR and Adzharskaya ASSR; the same celebration very shortly will take place in Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast.

On the example of territorially small Georgia, one can graphically see how the immortal ideas of friendship and fraternity of peoples bequeathed by the great Lenin can triumph. Actually, such fusion in a multinational state is an unprecedented phenomenon in the history of mankind. Delegations from all regions are taking a most active part in the work of our congress. I especially want to emphasize the solidarity, monolithic character and businesslike approach of the delegates from Abkhazskaya ASSR, which includes Abkhazians, Georgians, Russians, Armenians and representatives of other nationalities. I am certain that this atmosphere of friendship, cooperation and mutual respect, which fuses them into a unanimous, solid collective, reflects the atmosphere prevailing today in the autonomous republic.

Such internationalism, solidarity and active participation in the work of the congress distinguish the delegations of Adzharskaya ASSR and Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast and the representatives of the other nations and nationalities inhabiting Georgia. There are also Kurds here. And you know, how aggravated the problem of the Kurds in the East is at the present time. Among us, this nation is developing like all the others--the Kurds have their own theater, their ensembles; radio broadcasts are conducted in the Kurd language; Kurds have all the rights of USSR citizens--they study at VUZs, work in scientific centers and creative organizations, in industry and agriculture.

Party, Komsomol organizations should display constant concern for the improvement of international relations, not permitting any deviations from those principles that were formulated by the founder of our party and state.

Comrades!

Our republic is a border republic. Tens of military bases of the aggressive NATO bloc are located along its borders. A task of party organizations and the Komsomol of the republic is in every way to increase the political vigilance, to strengthen the ties of the army and the people and to improve the military-patriotic education of the youth. And it is understandable that many delegates, including Comrade A.I. Shirinkin, raised these questions in their speeches.

The Komsomol must more actively and concretely engage itself in strengthening the organizations of DOSAAF. It is unfortunate that Komsomol leaders rarely are in these organizations, which perform a very important state function. Hundreds of thousands of young people in DOSAAF undergo excellent schooling of pre-army training.

A task of the republic Komsomol is, jointly with DOSAAF organizations, to radically improve work with predraftees and with all categories of youth who are going to serve in the ranks of the valiant Soviet Army.

We must always remember that we are living in a very difficult time, in an explosive international atmosphere.

Defense of peace is particularly important today, under conditions where international imperialism is artificially aggravating the atmosphere concerning events in Poland and Afghanistan.

One of the biggest gains of Lenin's party is the victory of its peace-loving policy.

International imperialism would have long unleashed a new world war if it were not for the defensive might of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community.

The higher the level of the defense capability of our socialist Fatherland, the more successful does our economy develop, the more effectively does each one of us work in the sector entrusted to him, the less is the threat of a new world war! Such is the logic of the development of the epoch.

Following this logic, the youth must make a maximum contribution to the development of the economy and culture and work with utmost dedication for the benefit of strengthening the defensive might of our beloved Fatherland.

Yes, the army and the navy defend our peaceful, constructive labor and the cloudless sky over us. But the peace, comrades, rests not only on the powerful shoulders of our fightingmen; peace is defended by every young woman and every young man at a plant lathe and in the scientific laboratory, at a kolkhoz animal-husbandry farm and at the construction site, in the lecture hall and at the wheel of a combine.

We believe that our youth ardently love the Motherland and in their breast there beats the same kind of heart that loves the Motherland as in the case of Zoya Kosmodem'yanskaya and Zoya Rukhadze, Oleg Koshevoy and Shot Gamtsemlidze, Mirza Gelovani, Pavok Korchagin and Yuriy Gagarin.

Our youth are just as faithful to the cause of the party and the cause of Lenin as those generations of young heroes who became immortal at the barricades of the revolution, at the fronts of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, in military and labor achievements.

7697
CSO: 1800/446

LITHUANIAN FIRST QUARTER PLAN RESULTS ASSESSED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Information Item: "In the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR"]

[Text] On 22 April there was a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR at which an examination was made of the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR during the first quarter of 1982 and of the tasks to ensure the fulfillment of the annual plan. The Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Chairman of the republic's Gosplan A. Drobinis delivered a report.

Note was taken of the fact that as a result of the extensive socialist competitions for a worthy reception of the 60th anniversary of the USSR the quarterly plan for the sale of commodity output was overfulfilled, and the increase in production volume envisaged for the year was ensured. The plans for capital investments and the construction and installation work, the commissioning of residential houses, retail commodity turnover, and the sale of domestic services to the public were overfulfilled. Definite successes were achieved in fulfilling measures in the field of social development.

At the same time, there were shortcomings and omissions in the work of the ministries, state committees, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations, and gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms. The first quarter plan for the procurement of livestock, poultry, and milk was not fulfilled. The plan for the hauling of freight and passengers by general use motor vehicle transport was not fulfilled. There were serious shortcomings in the work of railroad transport. The plan for the development of science and technology was not entirely fulfilled. In the first quarter of 1982 a large amoung of lagging was permitted in the fulfillment of metal output, timber materials, and chemical delivery plans.

The Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR has bound the ministries and the leaders of departments, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, associations, and enterprises and organizations to map out and carry out measures for the most rapid elimination of the lagging permitted in the first quarter in the fulfillment of the output production and delivery plans, and also all other planning assignments, and, guiding themselves by the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev contained in his speeches at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions and at the gala meeting in the city of Tashkent, to direct the work of collectives toward a further rise in production efficiency and the fulfillment of the planning assignments and socialist commitments which were established and adopted for 1982.

The ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex, and the rayispolkoms and their agricultural administrations have been charged with ensuring the timely and high quality performance of the spring sowing on all farms, and also of the work connected with caring for the crops, to carry out in all places the organized shifting of livestock to pasture maintenance, to speed up the repairs on and preparations for work of the agricultural equipment which is necessary for bringing in the feed and the harvest, and to take measures for the maximum use by every farm of every possibility for increasing the production of feed and for its storage and rational use. Individual questions of the fulfillment of the plan were addressed by the Minister of Local Industry G. Simenenko, the Chairman of the Kapsukas gorispolkom K. Subachyus, the Chief of the Main Production Administration for Power Engineering and Electrification Yu. Nekrashas, the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers. V. Kazanavichyus, the Minister of Agriculture M. Grigalyunas, the Chairman of the Moletskiy rayispolkom V. Tsesyunas, and the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers K. Kayris.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR R. Songayla addressed the meeting.

The Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Lithuania A. Brazauskas took part in the work of the meeting.

The appropriate decree was adopted on the question which had been discussed.

2959
CSO: 1800/506

TAJIK SUPREME SOVIET RESOLUTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT, ORGANIZATION

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian, 20 May 1982, carries on page 2 several resolutions adopted at an undated session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. Resolutions were passed on pollution and environmental protection; on the work of peoples' control committees; and on information of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education concerning the patriotic-international education of the republic's youth in preparation for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Additional resolutions were adopted which dealt with R. Nabiyev's release from the duties of chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his election to the post of first secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee, and the removal of K. Makhkamov from the duties of deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Tajik SSR State Planning Commission. No reasons for his removal were given.

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END

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No. 1266

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PASTUKHOV REPORT TO 19TH KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

PM040717 Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 82 pp 3-8

[Apparent text of report delivered by B. N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, at 18 May morning session of 19th Komsomol Congress in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses: "The Komsomol Central Committee Report and the Tasks of the Lenin Komsomol in Forming a Generation of Politically Active People Who Know Their Job, Love Labor and Know How To Work and Are Always Ready To Defend Their Motherland"--passages between slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades:

The entire life of our Komsomol and its glorious history from the first revolutionary battles to today's achievements in the struggle for communism are illuminated by the party's Leninist attention and its exacting, wise leadership.

We are beginning our work uplifted by the inspiring speech of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) Its every word is permeated by the party's love and concern for the young generation, faith in the Komsomol's strength and hope that Soviet young people will devoutly preserve and augment that priceless possession--the world's first state of victorious socialism, a society which is building communism. (applause)

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech and the CPSU Central Committee message of greetings to the 19th Komsomol Congress are documents of tremendous mobilizing force which will promote still more active participation by millions of young men and women in work for the practical implementation of the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions. This is a combat program of activity for the Lenin Komsomol and a fatherly admonishment to the young people of the eighties.

In the red star city of Moscow, under the vaults of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, where the most daring plans for communist creation are born, at this solemn hour the thoughts and feelings of the 19th Komsomol Congress delegates, all Komsomol members and all Soviet young people are merged in united words of gratitude and thanks to our beloved Communist Party and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The party--the mind, honor and conscience of our era--is leading the Soviet people from victory to victory. And whatever steep heights may rise up before us, whatever difficulties we may have to overcome, the Komsomol is always with the party in everything--its true son, reliable helper and combat reserve. (prolonged applause)

"Communists are really the unbending core of our society," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. That is what Komsomol members and Soviet young people know communists to be like--unbending, aspiring to a lofty goal, ardent patriots, consistent internationalists, giving themselves to the struggle for the people's happiness.

Your own career, dear Leonic Ilich, is a vivid example of selfless service to the cause of the communists renewal of the world. The roads of your life have always coincided with the people's destiny, the fatherland's destiny. A Komsomol member and a communist, you began your career as a worker, you learned the difficult labor of a peasant, you experienced to the full the burden of war, you became a Bolshevik with Leninist tempering, a true continuer of Lenin's immortal cause.

From Leninist communists, from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the Komsomol learns to fight and to win. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Today, addressing Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding politician and statesman of today, ardent fighter for peace and communism and remarkable, wise teacher of young people, Komsomol members and young men and women say: "Thank you, dear Leonid Ilich, for Soviet people's peace and happiness! Thank you for your fatherly concern for the young generation, for the happiness of learning from you revolutionary ardor, Bolshevik, unbending staunchness, ardent patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism!" (tumultuous applause)

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you good health and inexhaustible energy. May all your dreams of peace, of the working people's happiness, come true and may your courageous communist's heart beat tirelessly for the sake of our great motherland, for the sake of the triumph of communism! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

/Komsomol members and Soviet young people unanimously approve and warmly and undividedly support our party's domestic and foreign policy and the fruitful activity of its combat staff--the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!/ (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The Komsomol will struggle indefatigably and selflessly to fulfill the tasks set in the CPSU Central Committee's message of greetings to our congress and put forward by L. I. Brezhnev.

We know that these tasks are not easy, they will require the greatest intensity of effort, organization and discipline. But the Komsomol, educated by the party, has never sought the easy way. Its slogan is always onward, always into the line of fire, through difficulties to victory, and nowhere else! After all, we are led in the fight for communism by Lenin's party, by you, dear Leonid Ilich; you lead us along Lenin's course! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades: The Lenin Komsomol has come to its 19th congress ideologically and organizationally strengthened and enriched by new experience. The forms and methods of communist education and the labor, ideological, political and moral tempering of young people have improved. A tremendous influence was exerted on this process by the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The celebration of the Komsomol's 60th anniversary and the presentation of the CPSU Central Committee's commemorative Red Banner to the Komsomol were vivid and unforgettable.

The main event in the period under review--an event of historic significance--was the 26th CPSU Congress. In a Leninist, profound, comprehensive way the congress examined the urgent economic and sociopolitical problems of developed socialism and analyzed the processes of formation of the new person. The historic peace program for the eighties was elaborated and has won the peoples' support.

/The 26th CPSU Congress decisions are Leninism in action. They are of tremendous significance for the further development of Soviet society and have aroused a broad response throughout the world./

The 26th CPSU Congress devoted great attention to the problems of communist education of children and young people and the Lenin Komsomol's affairs. L. I. Brezhnev's high, searching assessment of the Komsomol's activity inspires us and makes us assess what we have done in a principled, exacting, critical way. We cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved or tolerate shortcomings. "It is no secret that in certain young people," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, "being educated and well-informed can sometimes coexist with political naivety, while professional training can coexist with an insufficiently responsible attitude toward labor. This is largely the result of shortcomings in the Komsomol."

The party draws our attention to the profound, vital questions of work with young people and demands an improvement in the education of the young generation. And the Komsomol will still more persistently and purposefully prepare young people for life and for the struggle, increase their labor activeness, strengthen their ideological and moral tempering, improve the harmonious spiritual and physical development of young men and women and the content and style of Komsomol work, establish a lively, creative atmosphere in every Komsomol organization, make its own contribution to the struggle for peace and strengthen the ranks of young internationalists.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said today that the 26th CPSU Congress decisions require great energy and a constant intensity of effort from young people. Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and you, Comrade Leonid Ilich, that we will do everything to ensure that the more than 41 million strong army of the Komsomol displays the staunchest, firmest heroism in mass day-to-day work and that every sector where there are Komsomol members becomes the front line in the struggle to implement the tasks set by the party. (prolonged applause).

I. Working Better, Working More Efficiently. Inculcating a Communist Attitude to Labor in Young People

Comrades: The growth of the socialist motherland's economic and spiritual wealth and defense might and the improvement of the Soviet people's well-being are the impressive results of the heroic labor and creativity of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia and every working person of the multinational land of the soviets. Komsomol members and young people make their contribution to the development of the economy.

/More than half of all Komsomol members now work in the national economy./ And for each of them a special meaning is attached to Lenin's precept that on joining the Komsomol a young person takes on the "task of helping the party to build communism and helping the entire young generation to create a communist society."

Young people's attitude to labor is an indicator of their political awareness, moral maturity and citizenship. It is on the front lines of the 5-year plan that the country's young people grow up and the Komsomol's labor glory is strengthened.

Developing Socialist Competition. Fighting To Improve Labor Productivity, the Quality of Output and Scientific and Technical Progress

The 26th CPSU Congress defined the transfer of the economy onto an intensive path of development as the main direction in increasing the efficiency and improving the quality of all work. A lively response was aroused in young people's hearts by the party slogan: work better, work more efficiently, double and treble our creative efforts. Millions of young men and women are taking part in the competition to successfully fulfill plan targets for the second year and for the 5-year plan as a whole. The patriotic movement /"shock labor, knowledge, initiative and creativity from young people for the 11th Five-Year Plan!"/ is spreading.

Moscow's leading collectives initiated the competition which has been launched in the country under the slogan "60 shock labor weeks until the 60th anniversary of the USSR!" The capital's Komsomol committees are striving to ensure that every worker or specialist takes a step forward every day and achieves new success in his work. This is the aim of personal and team comprehensive plans for improving the efficiency and quality of labor. Young Muscovites are making a worthy contribution to transforming the capital into a model communist city.

The special concern of young Leningraders is to increase the volume of output while reducing the number of workers. More than 180,000 young men and women went over to the method of operating more than one machine tool last year. That is the result of improving professional skills, introducing the latest achievements of science and technology into production and mastering allied professions.

The traditions of Stkahanovite labor are being successfully developed by Ukrainian Komsomol organizations. Here Komsomol committees persistently strive to ensure that all young working people achieve the frontrunners' labor productivity and take up the best experience.

Everywhere the vast expanses of the Soviet motherland are pulsing with selfless shock work. And everywhere Komsomol members, young men and women, are alongside the communists. Some 2 million young guards of labor and 40,000 Komsomol and youth collectives, competing in honor of the 19th Komsomol Congress, have already fulfilled the targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan!

/It is the task of Komsomol committees to strive to ensure that socialist competition is strengthened at every plant, on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, on every construction site, and that it actively influences the education of young working people./ It is important for every young production worker to stubbornly master the experience of frontrunners and innovators and for their achievements to become the Komsomol norm.

The educational force and effectiveness of competition are increased when it is based on accurate calculations and effective organizational and technical measures, when socialist pledges are not "passed down from above," but the person himself rises to the pledges, when they are the result of duty and skill. Komsomol organizations must participate more actively in introducing counterplans, seek collective discussion and defense of pledges, monitor their fulfillment, organize engineering support for workers' initiatives and stimulate the growth of competition participants' professional skills.

Competition is a living, creative matter and it is the opposite of formalism. Nonetheless, formalism is still encountered. In the Komsomol committees of the Cheboksary tractor plant, the Ulyanovsk truck plant, the Smolenskaya AES construction site and a number of others, welters of paper are substituted for real labor rivalry.

It is a law of competition that once your word is given, you keep it. But of the young workers who, for instance, adopted a pledge to introduce a rationalizing proposal, only one in three have kept their words. Only one in four of those taking part in the struggle for high product quality are producing top quality articles.

/Publicity, comparability of competition results and the opportunity to imitate the best experience are of particular significance for young production workers./ It is an important task of Komsomol organizations to skillfully support the frontrunners and show reserves to the laggards. For young men and women who have recently entered production a system of summing up competition results is needed which takes account not only of the level of achievements, but also of the dynamics of their professional growth.

It is important to make more active use of all forms of disseminating and imitating the best experience among young people: professional skill contests, public reviews of production reserves, schools of leading experience.

In 5 years more than 1,500 leaders of Komsomol youth construction teams have scaled the heights of skill and labor organization at Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolay Anatolyevich Zlobin's All-Union School. That is another 1,500 followers and propagandists of the team contract method and well trained educators of young people. (applause) The schools of leading experience led by the celebrated miner G. N. Gitalov and others are wide open for young men and women. But not only masters famous throughout the country head such schools. Sergey Tarazanov is only 26, but his school is already running at Atommash. A graduate of the city vocational and technical school, he was one of the first to master a complex operation in manufacturing nuclear reactors and now teaches this to his comrades. There must be more of these workers' academies in all sectors of the national economy. Here we count on the assistance of trade unions, ministries and departments. Komsomol committees must adopt a more active position in spreading leading experience.

/The significance of collective forms of labor organization for young people is inestimable./ There are more than 600,000 Komsomol youth production collectives in the national economy today. Of course, merely formally bringing young workers together in a team or a Komsomol youth collective is not much use. The collective grows strong when it aims for the resolution of urgent tasks put forward by production and by scientific and technical progress, when it is united by the idea of introducing new, leading methods. It is the task of Komsomol committees to ensure that the number of Komsomol youth collectives increases in all the crucial sectors of production. Comprehensive teams working to a single contract must be set up more actively. In such teams there are significant savings of time, manpower and material resources, discipline is stronger and new worker recruits learn their skills more rapidly. They are a real school of education and of the development of management habits and creative initiative.

/It is extremely important that there are always experienced cadre workers--the young people's mentors--alongside young production workers./ Some 3 million worker teachers are passing on their labor skill and rich experience of life to young men and women. We thank them for the generosity of their hearts, for training the young recruits as innovators and real citizens of their country--not as a duty, but because they want to (applause) The mentors' movement must be developed still more widely in all sectors of production, in science, culture and art, in the health care system and the people's education--in a word, wherever young people work, learn and acquire ideological and moral tempering.

Working better and more efficiently means /also improving the quality of the articles produced/. In the last 4 years the number of types of industrial output awarded the State Seal of Quality has increased by more than 36,000. Komsomol members acted as patrons for one-third of these articles. Latvian Komsomol organizations are participating actively in introducing a republican comprehensive quality control system. More than half of the young men and women there work on the basis of self-monitoring. Every second youth team has the title of "Excellent Quality Collective."

However, many Komsomol committees are still not sufficiently practical and persistent in this work. At the Leninakan Sewn Goods Production Association, Kostroma's Tekstilmash Plant, the Zaporozhye Kommunar Truck Plant and other enterprises a considerable proportion of output still shows defects, yet Komsomol organizations tolerate this. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of patronage over the production of output which is up to the standard of the best Soviet and world models, to strive for more efficient work by integral-process teams and excellent quality staffs and posts and to develop collaboration among Komsomol organizations on the "workers' relay" principle.

/Labor productivity is decisive in the struggle for high efficiency in the national economy. Komsomol members and young people must participate more actively in introducing new, leading methods./ For instance, it is an urgent problem to eliminate manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor. Putting this labor onto the shoulders of machines and machinery means making labor not only more productive, but more meaningful, interesting and creative. Komsomol organizations must find out where to apply their efforts to resolve this task.

An effective trend in automation and mechanization is the wide introduction of industrial robots and automatic manipulators. Participation in their development and assimilation offers broad scope for creativity and research by young rationalizers and inventors in various sectors of the national economy.

The 26th CPSU Congress set the task of bringing all sectors of the national economy up to the forefront of science and technology. /Komsomol organizations are called upon to participate still more actively in accelerating scientific and technical progress and integrating science and production./

Comprehensive creative youth collectives are an effective form of utilizing the energy and creative daring of young scientists, specialists and production workers. There efforts are aimed at resolving the most important scientific, technical and production problems. There are more than 12,000 such collectives in the country today. In Gorkovskaya Oblast alone the savings from the introduction of their developments totaled more than R20 million over 3 years.

Some 50 years ago some young enthusiasts organized a club called GIRD--"Group for the Study of Jet Propulsion" In those years the country was short of tractors, vehicles and machine tools--essentials--but the young people's creative thought surged ahead without restraint, toward seemingly inaccessible realms of science. The group's name was jocularly said to stand for: "Group of Engineers Working for Nothing" [Russian initials: GIRD]. For nothing in the sense of without pay, but some people added ironically that it meant without results too. Time passed. The enthusiasts' labor, research and daring had echoes in the victorious thunder of the space age. Every schoolboy knows that the space age was brought closer by the outstanding scientists S. P. Korolev, F. A. Tsander and others who began their careers in GIRD.

The baton of scientific daring is being handed on. A creative collective of young physicists and Lenin Komsomol prizewinners from Moscow and Tomsk have developed a pulse generator. Its capacity in short pulses is greater than the capacity of the Krasnoyarsk GES. The generator has wide, tempting prospects.

We are confident that talented new scientists and engineers will emerge in creative collectives and bring our motherland glory. (applause)

The main highways of scientific and technical progress are today associated with the elaboration of 170 state comprehensive scientific and technical programs. Komsomol organizations and councils of young scientists and specialists must join energetically and practically in their implementation.

/Various categories of young people must be involved more actively in scientific and technical creativity/, which now involves more than 21 million people. The result of their quest in the first year of the 5-year plan was R1.5 billion--that is, one-fourth of the country's entire rationalization fund. Our young people's tremendous creative potential is convincingly demonstrated by the all-union exhibition of young people's scientific and technical creativity, now in progress at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements. But young people's contribution to scientific and technical progress could be even weightier if every useful proposal were introduced into production without fail. To achieve this is the main aim of operation "introduction."

More Komsomol attention is needed in the sphere of management work, in which hundreds of thousands of young people are employed. Success depends on the computer operator, the clerk, the technical secretary, the typist and employees in other categories. It is necessary to increase their sense of responsibility and executive discipline and to involve Komsomol organizations more actively.

Active Participation in Implementing the Food Program

Comrades: The party, consistently implementing a Leninist agrarian policy, is seeking a steady upsurge in agriculture. New evidence of its concern for the people's well-being is provided by the elaboration--on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative--of the food program. It is based on a high growth rate in agricultural production, above all in production of grain, meat, milk and other products.

One of the main components of our state's might and its invaluable treasure has been and remains grain. Kazakhstan's young grain growers are confidently taking over from the first virgin land workers. The training of worthy farming recruits, the creation of new Komsomol youth collectives, the organization of militant socialist competition, the wide introduction of leading experience--these are the foundations of success by Komsomol organizations in the battle for the Kazakhstan billions [of poods of grain] which have become the workers' norm in the republic.

L. I. Brezhnev has given a high assessment of the deeds of Komsomol members and young people in Uzbekistan, who have taken on care for the cornfields. In 9 years of patronage the production of "amber grain" has increased nearly fivefold! Every sixth youth collective obtains 100 quintals or more corn per hectare, while in the team led by Kumri Khasanova, winner of a Lenin Komsomol prize, every hectare yields an average of 145 quintals of grain. Komsomol organizations also contribute to the steady growth of cotton production.

Komsomol members, young men and women are participating actively in the cultivation of grain and industrial crops, vegetables and fruit in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Estonia, Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy krays, Bashkiria, Orenburgskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts and other oblasts. In Moldavia industrial techniques for cultivating agricultural crops have been mastered by all youth teams, which produce half of the corn, sugar beets and sunflowers.

/It is the duty of Komsomol members and young rural workers to display untiring concern for soil fertility, the application of chemicals and land reclamation, to more actively introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress and scientifically substantiated farming systems and to cultivate stable harvests in all weather conditions.

The central figure in the countryside is the machine operator/. About 3 million young men and women mastered machine operating specialities and improved their skills just in the course of the all-union review of technical training in 1980-1981. But in a number of regions there is an acute shortage of machine operator cadres. The number of Komsomol member machine operators is falling in Kaluzhskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts and certain others.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan all young rural workers must be taught the mass agricultural professions. The countryside now needs not just tractor and combine operators, but real masters of farming--people with profound, comprehensive knowledge. The standard of farming is the standard of the person working on the land.

It is necessary to cultivate in young machine operators a careful attitude toward machinery and to involve young men and women in building and equipping machine yards, garages, awnings and sites for storing it. In Kirovogradskaya Oblast, for instance, thanks to skillful operation of tractors, their length of service has been extended by an average of 2 years!

/In the thick of rural affairs are young specialists/ who have recently graduated from agricultural VUZes and technical schools. In recent years their numbers have increased perceptibly in the countryside. It is important for their knowledge, energy and creative impulse to receive support and extensive application in the fields and livestock units.

When Aleksey Volosevich, a graduate of the Velikiye Luki Agricultural Institute, became head of the Krasnoye Znamya Kolkhoz in Pskovskaya Oblast, the farm's indicators were below average. Now they obtain as much milk here from 600 cows as a neighboring farm does from a herd nearly twice as big. The kolkhoz has the smallest sowing area in the rayon, yet its gross grain yield is the biggest. The yield of grain crops is nearly 30 quintals per hectare. And this is in nonchernozem conditions!

/The shock front in the countryside is livestock raising./ In the period since the 18th Komsomol Congress more than 500,000 young men and women have been sent into this sector on the basis of a public appeal. A notable contribution is made to the development of livestock raising by the Komsomol organizations of Kirgizia, Kalmykia, Moskovskaya, Kiyevskaya, Kirovskaya, Kostromskaya, Novosibirskaya, Ombskaya, Taldy-Kurganskays and Cherkasskaya oblasts and other oblasts. But the number of Komsomol-member stockmen in the country as a whole is increasing only slowly.

Not all Komsomol organizations display the necessary persistence and practicality in improving work at every livestock unit and complex. Insufficient concern for working and living conditions and organization leads to a high cadre turnover. Komsomol committees in Belgorodskaya Oblast have sent an impressive detachment of volunteers into livestock raising--more than 2,500 people--but the number of young people in the sector has not only failed to rise, it has fallen by nearly 1,000. The number of Komsomol members has fallen at livestock units in Lipetskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Vinnitskaya, Uralskaya and Ternopolskaya oblasts.

Increasing fodder production is a vital question. Following the example of Komsomol organizations in Belorussia, the Kuban and Saratovskaya and other oblasts, more active patronage should be adopted over the cultivation of fodder crops and shock detachments, teams and units for fodder procurement should be set up. Making livestock raising a shock front for young people means doing shock work in every section of the sector, improving the standard of production, playing a more active part in the mechanization and automation of labor-intensive processes, in the construction and modernization of livestock units and the provision of amenities in the territories and introducing progressive techniques into the work regime.

/Keeping young people in the countryside is an important Komsomol concern./ Where people are interested in this, results are achieved. But a breakthrough has not yet been achieved in this crucial matter everywhere.

In a number of places young women are reluctant to stay in the countryside. In 1980, out of every 10 graduates from rural schools who remained to work in agriculture, there were only 2 girls in Novgorodskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Tomskaya oblasts and only one or less in Ivanovskaya Oblast.

One cannot help wondering: where do the local guys look? They might have to stay bachelors. (animation in the auditorium, applause). But seriously, is it now time for Komsomol committees in these and other oblasts to show energetic concern for the variety of labor, leisure conditions, training and the professional development of female rural workers?

Our remarkable girls are the soul and adornment of any collective. And how they can work! Tatyana Likhonosova, a delegate to our congress and Komsomol organizer of a women's Komsomol youth team on the Rassvet Kolkhoz in Rostovskaya Oblast, could tell us about that. The young women masters obtain high grain yields in all weather conditions. This collective, one of the best, was awarded the Komsomol Central Committee prize named for the frontline tractor teams. Tomorrow Tatyana Likhonosova and her machine operator friends will be given named tractors. May your furrow be smooth and your plowing be easy, dear girls! (prolonged applause).

The aims of the food program are those of the whole people, as are the paths toward its fulfillment. It is intended to link in a single agroindustrial complex the production, procurement, transportation, storage, processing and sale of agricultural products. Many young people are employed in all these sectors, and the country's food production line must become a line of Komsomol initiative, zeal and selflessness.

/In resolving the food problems it is important to utilize all reserves and resources./ V. I. Lenin's speech at the Third Komsomol Congress, "The Tasks of Youth Leagues," contains these lines: "Take, for instance, work on out-of-town market gardens. Is that not important? That is one of the Komsomol's tasks." These tasks are important today too, now that the party is doing everything to encourage the creation of subsidiary plots attached to major enterprises, construction sites and rural schools.

Hundreds of young workers at the Leningrad V. I. Lenin Optical Machinery Association, spending leave and free days in their lodgings, procure hay for the subsidiary farm or weed the vegetable patch. With their participation, livestock units for 450 head of cattle, 1,000 hogs, and 150 sheep have been fully mechanized and hothouses covering an area of 5,000 square meters have been built. The subsidiary farm has become a reliable supplier of foodstuffs for the table of the collective's working people.

Komsomol organizations have begun to play a more active part in the development of personal plots. The yard and the domestic plot help young people to learn the taste of agricultural labor and master the necessary skills. Of course, the farmstead kitchen garden or stockyard must mold not petty proprietors, but masters with a sense of responsibility for constantly replenishing the people's larders. Komsomol committees in Odesskaya, Vorohezhskaya, Vladimirskaya and other oblasts are acting correctly in involving young people in raising livestock and poultry on a contract basis and organizing voluntary Saturday and Sunday work to procure fodder for personal plots.

/Patronage over the implementation of the comprehensive program for the development of the RSFSR's non-Chernozem zone has become a shock task for the Leninist Komsomol./ More than 150,000 young volunteers have already been sent there on Komsomol passes. More than 300 major agricultural and land reclamation projects--Komsomol shock construction projects--have been commissioned. The Druzhba, Uzbekistan and Belorusskiy sovkhozes, created with active participation by young people, have begun to yield output. As in the years of the opening up of the virgin lands, the names of the new sovkhozes reflect the participation of young people from the union republics in this nationwide task.

The Komsomol contribution to the development of the non-Chernozem could be still more significant if the labor of young construction and land reclamation workers were better organized, construction sites were fully supplied with machinery and materials and more favorable housing and living conditions were created. When we speak of this we are sure that we will be heard in the relevant ministries and departments. The Komsomol Central Committee rural youth department must also display greater persistence in resolving these questions.

The face of the Soviet countryside is changing year by year. Komsomol members and young men and women will continue to participate actively in developing rural culture and the provision of amenities.

Good roads are an integral part of an efficiently operating agroindustrial complex. Losses in agriculture resulting from lack of roads are counted in billions of rubles a year. Komsomol organizations and rural young people could actively set about building roads. This offers scope for initiative and active participation on the part of the rural Komsomol raykom above all. It is necessary to utilize the young people's construction project method and to involve young people from the cities, students and student construction detachments. Every rural Komsomol organization should have, so to speak, its own Baykal-Amur railroad.

/The modern agrarian sector is closely associated with many sectors of the national economy./ Komsomol committees should devote more attention to the work of enterprises which supply the countryside with machinery and fertilizers and to increasing the efficiency of work by procurement and processing enterprises and give them concrete assistance in strengthening the material and technical base. There must be more Komsomol concern for young men and women employed on the "blue farm"--in the extensive pond-fish farming industry--and for young working people in the fishing fleet, whose contribution to supplying the population with food is becoming increasingly important.

The food program is a program for a broad offensive along the entire front of our economy. And we will do everything possible to fulfill L. I. Brezhnev's instructions given at the present congress and to ensure that every Komsomol organization and every Komsomol member in the countryside and the city knows precisely his place in this cause of the whole people, takes on concrete commitments and gives an account of what has been done. It is the direct duty of the entire Lenin Komsomol and Soviet young people to participate actively in the implementation of the food program outlined by the party and to form a shock detachment in this great state task. (prolonged applause)

Augmenting the Traditions of Militant Komsomol Patronage of Capital Construction and Increasing the Komsomol's Role in Developing the Most Important National Economic Sectors

Comrades: In a few days' time we will be celebrating the 50th anniversary of Komsomolsk-na-amure. The stars of Magnitka, the Dneproges and Kuznetsk, kindled by the First Five-Year Plan, were already burning on maps of the country when the steamers Komintern and Kolumb [Columbus] drew ashore on the banks of the Amur in spring 1932. The Komsomol Columbuses who had arrived on the Amur shores were to kindle a new star and discover a new continent. Its name is the shock Komsomol youth construction project, which has ever since been firmly associated with the life of the Komsomol generations.

/In the period under review the Lenin Komsomol's patronage of capital construction continued and gained new experience./ In all-union shock Komsomol construction projects alone more than 1,000 major national economic projects have been commissioned. They include the Kama Truck Plant, that giant of motor vehicle building, which has reached its planned capacity; the Leningrad and Armenian AES's; the Ust-Ilimskaya, Zeyskaya and Nurekskaya GES's; the Soyuz main gas pipeline; the Kiyembayev asbestos mining enrichment combine; the Nadezhdinskiy metallurgical plant, and many others. Over 4 years nearly half a million young men and women have come to all-union shock projects on Komsomol passes.

It was from this Kremlin auditorium that the first Komsomol detachments left for the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad. More and more volunteers followed them. We can report to the delegates that the decisions of the 18th Komsomol Congress are being successfully fulfilled. A cohesive multinational collective, its nucleus made up of envoys from the Lenin Komsomol, is working on the line. Some 2,360km of steel track have been laid. Dozens of new cities, settlements and industrial projects have been built. /The builders of the Baykal-Amur railroad fulfill all their pledges with honor, ahead of schedule, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has more than once congratulated them on great labor victories./ Comrades, let us say thank you to the young builders of the Baykal-Amur railroad--courageous people and real patriots! (timultuous applause)

Komsomol organizations' efforts must now be directed not only toward competing the laying of the track and preparing for opening it to through traffic, but also toward the accelerated industrial opening up of the Baykal-Amur railroad zone and its agrarian belt and the construction of new cities, plants and factories in Siberia and the Far East.

Young people are building and settling the new regions. In the first shock detachment sent to the Baykal-Amur railroad by the 18th Komsomol Congress, of the 600 volunteers only 14 had families. After a few years, only 13 bachelors are left in the detachment. But not for long: new Komsomol weddings are anticipated.

A generation of Baykal-Amur railroad natives is growing up. For them probably one of the strongest impressions of childhood will be the whistle of the diesel locomotive whose path was built by their fathers and mothers. The life of each of these young citizens will have its own railroad, and the glorious relay of the feats of Soviet generations will never be broken! (tumultuous applause)

/The map of the motherland today shows 135 all-union shock Komsomol construction projects and about 4,000 republic, kray and oblast projects./ Large-scale territorial production complexes have become subjects of Komsomol patronage. But last year one in three shock Komsomol construction projects tolerated serious laggardness and failed to ensure the commissioning of projects scheduled for completion. Of course, it would be incorrect to put all the blame for this on the Komsomol organizations. But what are the Komsomol committee and staff of the Kursk AES shock construction project doing, for instance, when a significant proportion of young people there fail to fulfill their output norms and tens of thousands of man-days are lost due to idle time and absenteeism?

/The practice of the public call-up of young people must be improved./ The practice of sending large detachments of Komsomol members and envoys from all republics, krays and oblasts has earned a good reputation. In a few days' time the fighters of the 2,500-strong all-union shock detachment named for the 19th Komsomol Congress will be sent off to the north of Tywmenskaya Oblast, the Baykal-Amur railroad, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Komsomolsk-na-amure, the routes of the Russian non-Chernozem and other projects. With all our hearts we wish them success and say: do not let us down!

In 1982-1985, 350,000 young volunteers are to be sent to all-union shock construction projects. In a number of places construction organizations and Komsomol committees are adopting mutual pledges to take better care over selection, job placement and the creation of normal conditions for the work, life and leisure of young people. In the Ukraine and Lithuania candidates for joining the detachments are invited to do a month's probationary training in local construction organizations. This is useful experience.

However, difficulties do occur in organizing the public callup of young people. In different regions and sectors of industry questions associated with sending young volunteers to construction projects are resolved in different ways. The Komsomol Central Committee requests the USSR Council of Ministers to adopt a special document governing the procedure and financial and material backup for the public callup of young people on a countrywide scale. (applause)

Questions of the growth and development of young cities are closely associated with the mass influx of young people into regions being opened up. Following a proposal from the 18th Komsomol Congress norms were revised for new cities under construction and new designs for workers' hostels were elaborated. But the problem of housing and sociocultural and consumer facilities in young cities remains acute. That is why there was such a warm reception for L. I. Brezhnev's remarks in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that on-the-spot reports on the commissioning of new industrial projects must only be considered valid if the program for housing, cultural and consumer construction envisaged by the plan is also fulfilled.

/Komsomol organizations must increase young people's role in the construction of housing and sociocultural and consumer facilities/ and seek the full assimilation of resources made available for these purposes. The initiative of Komsomol organizations in constructing housing and sociocultural and consumer projects by the people's construction method in the city of Kaliningrad in Moskovskaya Oblast, Sverdlovsk and Kazan merits development. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Dnepropetrovskaya and Kirosvkaya oblasts financially autonomous youth teams have been set up to build housing for young families.

The party stresses that an essential prerequisite for the resolution of all national economic tasks--both in production and in the social sphere--is /the development of heavy industry, and first and foremost the fuel and energy base/.

A gigantic construction area--the Tyumen constellation of 16 Komsomol construction projects--extends over a territory of 1 million square kilometers. One in every four construction workers in western Siberia is a Komsomol envoy and one in every three teams, sections and construction and installation administrations is a Komsomol youth collective.

Participation in the struggle to exploit Siberia's wealth has become the combat cause of all detachments of the Lenin Komsomol. The Komsomol "green light" is on for orders from construction workers, oilmen and gasmen. The young people's selfless labor is bring closer the cherished target of achieving the extraction of 1 million tons of Siberian oil and 1 billion cubic meters of gas a day in the current 5-year plan. Only 5 years ago was approximately how much was extracted in a day in all the country's oil and gas fields together!

As the party teaches, it is necessary to take the wealth of western Siberia by skill and accurate calculation and to adopt a creative approach to the solution of problems which arise. Take, for instance, the tour-of-duty method of opening up new regions. Tens of thousands of young workers from Belorussia, the Ukraine, Bashkiria and Tataria work as members of "flying" trusts and directorates in western Siberia. Unfortunately Komsomol committees often lose sight of them. Firm contacts must be established between base and field Komsomol organizations and control must be established over the development and manufacture of special forms of transport, canteen cars and club cars and prefabricated, well-appointed settlements.

/The Komsomol's participation in the struggle for coal--the bread of industry--has become more active./ On the basis of long-term programs, patronage is being exercised over the major Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex and Pavlodar-Ekibasutz and South Yakutia territorial production complexes. The senior sector has grown perceptibly younger. The average age of its workers has fallen by 4 years recently. The patronage of Ukrainian Komsomol organizations over coal industry enterprises in the Donbass, for instance, has developed successfully. All the same, there are still not enough young people in the mines and open coal pits. Komsomol organizations are called upon to strengthen patronage of the sector, contribute to its modernization, the introduction of comprehensive mechanization in coal extraction and the improvement of labor productivity, propagandize the mining profession more actively and send more young people to mining schools on Komsomol passes.

From the first little starts on the country's power map, from Volkhov and the Dneprogres onward, the Komsomol has played an active part in developing the power industry. Special attention is now required by the construction of nuclear power stations, at which 24 to 25 million kilowatts of new capacity will be commissioned during the 5-year plan.

In virtually all sectors of the national economy the rate of technical progress is determined by the state of affairs in /metallurgy and machine building/. The young working people of the Kharkov tractor plant have proposed the proclamation of an all-union Komsomol campaign for the modernization of retooling of the country's oldest enterprises and the pioneers of socialist industrialization. This initiative must become widespread.

/Transport is the circulatory system of the national economy. The Komsomol is continuing its patronage of its development./ "Rhythm, speed and quality for the Komsomol youth route of the 5-year plan!"--that is the slogan for young railroad workers. Unified Komsomol dispatcher shifts have been created and are operating everywhere. At least 10,000 young men and women must be sent into railroad transport annually.

The sector's Komsomol members must be well aware of a simple but important truth: the iron road means, above all, iron discipline. It is necessary to disseminate more widely the experience of the young railroad workers of the Dnepropetrovsk area, who have created teams of exemplary discipline, and to step up the struggle against the embezzlement of freight. Komsomol committees must thoroughly study the nature of the problems and tasks facing enterprises in motor transport, civil aviation and the maritime and river fleets and give them day-to-day assistance.

The labor of transport workers and the labor of coal and power workers are closely interconnected. Konstantin Snegirev, member of the Komsomol Central Committee and Ekibastuzugol Association excavator operator, has submitted a proposal for examination by the congress: organize socialist competition among young people at enterprises united by the "coal-freightcar-power industry" unified technological cycle. This seems a good idea, and the Komsomol Central Committee working youth department should help implement it.

/In the period between Komsomol congresses Komsomol patronage of the production of consumer goods and the development of trade and the service sphere has been strengthened./ Spinner Valentina Kaplenkova of Ivanovo's F. E. Dzerzhinskiy spinning and weaving factory has been a delegate to the 18th and 19th Komsomol congresses. There has not been a single day in the last 4 years when Valya has not fulfilled two or even three norms in one shift. Everyone lucky enough to buy the beautiful "Valtentina" tapestry fabric in the stores should know that this name was given to the new variety by the factory's artistic council as a token of this remarkable Komsomol member. (prolonged applause). A worthy successor to the Vinogradovas, Gaganovas and Gulubevas ! [reference to celebrated textile workers]

In the period under review Komsomol committees sent more than 650,000 young men and women into trade and consumer services on Komsomol passes, the Komsomol stratum increased considerably and Komsomol organizations began to study the problems of these sectors' development more thoroughly.

However, we just self-critically admit that we did not succeed in entirely fulfilling the task set by the 18th Komsomol Congress for organizing efficient Komsomol patronage of the trade and services sphere. One in three Komsomol committees fails to fulfill targets for the public callup of young people into the trade and services sphere, where there is a shortage of more than 300,000 people today.

The measures being adopted by Komsomol organizations to combat violators of the rules of trade and service and manifestations of rudeness to clients and negligent work are clearly inadequate and ineffective and are not backed up by systematic educational work. This work must be stepped up among young salesclerks and workers in consumer services. We must strive to ensure that exemplary Komsomol youth enterprises in trade and the service sphere operate in every rayon and city.

Responding to the appeal heard here today from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to set an example of model, selfless work in these sectors, Komsomol members and young men and women will become pioneers of all that is new and advanced in trade, public catering and consumer services and will display constant concern for people's interests. (applause)

Cultivating a Thrifty Attitude Toward Public Property and Fighting for Economy, Thrift and High Labor Discipline

The core of economic policy, it was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, is something which seems simple and everyday--/a thrifty attitude toward public property/.

The economy must be economical. That party principle incorporates not only a program for struggling for higher targets in our national economy; it is also a program for educating the new person. Komsomol organizations must form in young men and women the qualities of masters of socialist production and a lofty sense of responsibility for the results of their labor.

The mass involvement of young people in the struggle for savings at every work place and the collective quest for production reserves are promoted by the all-union public review of the utilization of raw and other materials and fuel and energy resources, carried out by the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Gossnab. Millions of rubles have been saved in the course of this review.

It is noteworthy that in young people's pledges for the above-plan production of output you can read more and more frequently: "Using saved materials" and "with saved energy resources." In this respect today's print run of 10 million copies of KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA is special. It has been entirely printed on paper manufactured from raw materials saved by the Komsomol youth collectives of the Solikamsk pulp and paper combine. (applause)

Thrift is akin to creating or augmenting our public wealth. Economists have calculated that significant savings of raw and other materials and reductions in losses of agricultural products could be achieved purely by improving storage, packaging and transportation. These are reserves whose utilization could have a tremendous affect thanks to a thrifty attitude to the people's property.

Thrift presupposes a careful approach. The people have always said: take care of the kopeks and the rubles take care of themselves. The mightier and richer our country becomes, the greater losses result from disregarding kopeks and "trifles." And what "trifles" they are, when, for instance, the loss of a single ear of grain per square meter of area sown amounts to hundreds of thousands of tons of grain over the country as a whole.

"In economic work," V. I. Lenin said, "what is needed is a certain amount of--perhaps the word is not quite appropriate--"miserliness.' And we have not yet learned to be "miserly.'" In all types of work it is necessary to "keep accounts, so that we can become the masters of our entire republic..."

The idea of savings and thrift must grip the awareness of young people as strongly as the idea of shock work, labor records and the production of above-plan output. It is necessary to keep strict Komsomol accounts of savings of material resources and the safeguarding of the people's property. The forms of this work must be lively, interesting and effective. Here, as L. I. Brezhnev stressed today, the main thing is the end results and taking precise stock of them. It is proposed to open an all-union Komsomol tally of savings and thrift in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Komsomol members, young men and women and every Komsomol organization must have personal accounts to record savings and books to record thrift. (applause)

The Komsomol member cannot be indifferent toward thriftlessness and extravagance. Komsomol committees and detachments and staffs of the "Komsomol spotlight," which includes about 5 million Komsomol members, must strengthen ties with people's control organs and erect firm barriers against extravagance, losses and thriftlessness. May the "Komsomol spotlight" mercilessly bring before the public court all kinds of "pilferers," other embezzlers of the people's property, slovens and all who damage the country's interests.

A few words about the use of secondary raw materials. Considerable reserves are to be found here. For instance, in an article entitled "The Golden Glimmer of Tin" KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA recently raised the question of the reprocessing of used tin cans, which would make it possible to obtain an additional large quantity of valuable metal. We thank the USSR Council of Ministers, which paid attention to this item and adopted urgent measures. If only the leaders of the "Vtorsyrye" ["secondary raw materials"] system operated so flexibly and with such commitment! It is hard to explain and still harder to justify their inertia, which sometimes reduces to nothing--from both the economic and educational viewpoint--substantial work by young men and women, pioneers and schoolchildren, when poor organization by workers in this system means that old paper, scrap metal and other raw materials which have been collected are wasted.

Thrift is a moral trait. A proprietorial sense strengthens the alloy of economic thought and conscience, economic knowledge and concrete action, concern for our general good and for one's own personal good. Komsomol committees should implement a system of measures to mold in young people a communist attitude to public property. The Leninist idea of "economic education" must be implemented at every place of work, wherever young people work or study.

The economic education of young people requires constant attention. Its effectiveness and quality depend on its links with the living practice of economic work. At the Urals freightcar plant alone, for instance, on the basis of proposals from students at schools of economic knowledge, more than 160 organizational and technical measures were implemented in the first year of the 5-year plan, and more than R300,000 was contributed to the Komsomol savings fund.

The inculcation of thrift begins in the parental home. Family thrift plus family teaching--that is the furrow we must plow. Every family must instil in its child a lifelong devout attitude toward bread and the wise words: scoop up every crumb! (applause)

It is the duty of Komsomol organizations to /cultivate a thrifty attitude and love of nature/. The very essence of communist morality presupposes concern not just for "your own backyard," but for our whole mother earth. And here there must be a place for the pioneers' "green" and "blue" patrols, school forestry, student nature conservation groups and young scientists.

Concern for nature conservation is concern for the country's future. The earth's resources, the riches of our forests, water sources and fields--all must be protected, utilized thriftily and carefully and, wherever possible, augmented.

To protect the land and embellish our cities and villages is a good Komsomol tradition. And it must be followed as they do in mining Donetsk, which luxuriates in greenery and where for a million inhabitants there are a million rose bushes. (applause)

Speaking of thrift, we must not lose sight of a careful attitude to working time. In present-day conditions the loss of just one working minute on a countrywide scale is equivalent to the loss of the results of a day's labor by 250,000 people.

The Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees must still more energetically channel the efforts of Komsomol organizations into fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy." Losses of working time due to absenteeism, lateness and failure to turn up for work are still very great in many sectors. There are many young people among those who violate labor discipline. It is necessary to improve the work of public cadre departments and economic analysis bureaus, to do everything to ensure a reduction in equipment idle time, losses of working time and cadre turnover and to mobilize the full force of public opinion and the whole arsenal of forms and methods of individual educational work to combat those who violate labor discipline.

Productive, high quality labor, savings and thrift, organization, discipline and creative energy largely determine the 5-year plan's success. "It is necessary to work better. To compile plans better and fulfill them better," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum. "To organize production better and produce better. In a word, to work more efficiently. That...is ultimately, the main, decisive thing."

II. Educating Politically Active, Conscious Builders of Communism, Utterly Devoted to the Socialist Motherland

Comrades: Millions of young men and women study communism in the ranks of our youth league, purposefully master the experience of earlier generations of revolutionary fighters and their conviction--tried and tested over the decades--as to the correctness of Marxism-Leninism and cultivate in themselves staunchness, courage, devotion to communist ideals, moral purity, patriotism and internationalism. The task put forward by V. I. Lenin is of unfading significance for us: to study communism and raise communists in ourselves.

It is the duty of Komsomol organizations to improve Marxist-Leninist education, strive to ensure that young people consistently master the richest traditions and moral experience of earlier generations and educate Komsomol members and all young men and women in the spirit of implacability toward any violations of the norms of communist morality and various kinds of ugly phenomena which are alien to the socialist way of life.

Improving the Ideological, Class Tempering of Young People and Shaping a Marxist-Leninist World Outlook

Comrades: In his speech at our congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has set forth the demands which are made today in forming a comprehensively developed personality. The communist awareness and high political standard of Soviet young people are formed by the whole tenor of the life of the society of developed socialism, and above all by purposeful ideological education work. Komsomol members and young men and women grow up ideologically tempered and utterly devoted to the party's cause, the cause of communism.

The 26th CPSU Congress demanded that ideological work be raised to a qualitatively new level. The process of the communist education of the young generation must be steadily improved. The essence of restructuring ideological work, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stresses, lies in "making its content more relevant and giving it forms which accord with Soviet people's present-day aspirations and demands."

The most important task is to study Marxist-Leninist theory. The invincible weapon of historical truth helped to crush the old world and to establish socialism and defend it in battle. Today it is helping the young generation to build a communist society under the party's leadership.

In the period under review Komsomol committees, fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," have sought to ensure that every young person studies revolutionary science profoundly and systematically and becomes an active political fighter capable of really implementing party policy.

Over these years the number of young working people taking part in the Komsomol political study system has increased by nearly 2 million. About 3 million young men and women are studying at lecture schools and people's universities. Political information work has become more profound, and a system for studying young people's public opinion is being established. Counter-propaganda work is being conducted more effectively. The publication of information bulletins entitled "Questions and Answers" has been organized.

The new structure of Komsomol political study, as practice shows, opens up broad opportunities for the consistent, uninterrupted mastery of the science of revolutionary action and systematic study of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin, CPSU documents and L. I. Brezhnev's works. There is a livelier, more meaningful atmosphere in studies in young Leninist schools, schools of sociopolitical and economic knowledge and theoretical and methodological seminars, which are headed by qualified propagandists.

However, certain Komsomol organizations in Primorskiy Kray, the Kalmytskaya ASSR, Kurganskaya Oblast and certain other oblasts have not grasped the essence of the restructuring which is taking place and have only formally replaced study circles with schools. The Komsomol Central Committee propaganda and agitation department has not been sufficiently persistent in seeking to improve political studies.

In educational institutions and in the system of Komsomol political study and economic education it is necessary to create an atmosphere such that every young person is really keen to study theory, that it becomes his inner need to turn to Marxist books and the original sources, that this knowledge is acquired not only by efforts of memory, but chiefly by efforts of thought.

It is the task of Komsomol committees to organize the study of Marxist-Leninist theory in such a way that it merges organically with the practical actions of Komsomol members, with their own life. It happens not infrequently that a young person, after taking a course in social disciplines in school, a vocational and technical institute or technical school, does not know how to use his knowledge in practice or to analyze the phenomena which occur in real life. M. I. Kalinin put this very well. Such people, he said, are packed with scientific texts like a sack is packed with potatoes, but they cannot apply this knowledge in practice. Put a simple, everyday problem in front of them, and they cannot see the wood for the trees. M. I. Kalinin described the resolution of practical questions on the basis of real mastery of the essence of Marxism-Leninism as a "school of Bolshevism."

All the Leninist Komsomol's practical activity must be a "school of Bolshevism." Its meaning and significance is to raise staunch young Leninists whose ideological convictions are a firm alloy of knowledge, convictions and practical actions.

Komsomol organizations, with all the content of their work, must /mold in every Komsomol member and young person an active life stance,/ open up for him the big world of public life, the world of the struggle for the destinies of human civilization and for communism, and lead him into that world not as a dispassionate observer but as an active, effective individual.

All the storms of the world made their way into the life of the cell in which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev passed his militant Komsomol youth. "The country's needs were our needs; we dreamed of a bright future for all mankind, we talked, argued, fell in love, read and wrote poems," Leonid Ilich writes in his "memoirs." "We did not consider ourselves connoisseurs of poetry, we attached most importance to the topicality and political thrust of poems. And we had our own, Komsomol poets."

Time has preserved a page of the Kursk Province youth newspaper KOMSOMOLETS for 1 January 1924, yellowed with age. What bright ardor of revolutionary passions, what turbulent, seething Komsomol romance fill that page! Among the slogans and appeals to strengthen Komsomol ranks, augment efforts in the struggle against ruin and study the history of the Russian Komsomol and the Kommunist Youth International, there is a short poem "to the German Komsomol":

> Boldly, forward! Break your fetters,
> Cast off the Czars' bloody chains,
> With youthful passion and fiery enthusiasm,
> More boldly, toward new happiness!
> To life, to the glorious sun of freedom,
> To the bright ideas of the great creators,
> March boldly, young platoons, Remembering your fathers' behests...!

How moving these lines are, what sincerity they contain, what lively participation in the destiny of those distant German brothers. The poem is signed: L. Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Involvement in all that happens in the world is one of the brightest traits of the revolutionary fighter. How could the heart of Komsomol member Brezhnev beat calmly when fascism was beginning to build its perfidious nest in distant Germany! How can the heart of communist L. I. Brezhnev beat calmly when injustice and oppression still exist on earth, when a threat to peace exists!

Today, too, Komsomol members and the country's young men and women are sensitive to the planet's pulse. For them the political map is a living concept.

Comrades! The large army of lecturers, political information workers and agitators talk daily to young people. It is important to continue to improve political information work and lecture propaganda and to make them lively, interesting and--most important--conclusive. It is necessary to extend the practice of question and answer evenings and participation in unified political days. There are still so many inexpressive lectures, lightweight talks, gray, empty wall newspapers and faceless visual aid agitation. It is apposite to recall that the word "agitate," translated from Latin means "arouse," "excite." To arouse a person, touch his mind and heart and incite him to energetic social actions is the noble mission of all who work with young people.

Komsomol agitation trains and the agitation ship Korchaginets have begun to operate more actively. Agitation runs and flights make it possible to do better work in remote settlements and among young construction workers, fishermen and geologists. The task is to make better, fuller use of all means of propaganda and agitation and the potential offered by television, radio and the cinema.

For Komsomol members and young men and women every day begins with the news, with learning about the chronicle of heroic creation and bright human destinies reported by the mass media. /In a single formation with the party press, there are 247 Komsomol and pioneer newspapers, magazines and other periodicals./ Their print run has reached more than 80 million copies.

Komsomol journalists have inherited the remarkable traditions of the Bolshevik press. "Study the lessions of life together and act together!" was the call to readers in the first issue of Lenin's newspaper PRAVDA, whose 70th anniversary we recently celebrated. For our youth press too, the task is to put that slogan into practice. It must still more boldly penetrate reality and more vividly propagandize the socialist [phrase indistinct]

Television is becoming increasingly firmly established as part of young people's life. The creation of the second all-union channel significantly extended its potential. The Komsomol rightly hopes that this will make it possible to make dialogue with young contemporaries more interesting, multifaceted and effective.

/Only well-trained cadres can skillfully restructure ideological work./ The qualitative makeup of propagandists working among young people is improving. Cadres in youth journalism have improved their qualifications and become more stable. Komsomol committees have 420,000 lecturers among their assets. The system of training and briefing them must continue to improve.

High political awareness among Soviet young people is incompatible with religious prejudices. It is necessary to step up the atheist education of young people and resolutely rebuff attempts by church people to distract some young men and women from active public life. The use of ritual is still dying away only slowly in the regions where Islam and Catholicism are traditionally widespread, and the activity of various religious sects has been stepped up. Yet by no means all Komsomol organizations are carrying out atheist work actively and knowledgeably. Not infrequently there has been a slackening of individual education, politically among children and adolescents from families of believers. Komsomol committees must be more persistent in combating the opium of religion.

The formation of a communist world outlook among young people is taking place in the atmosphere of an increasingly acute ideological struggle. Bourgeois ideologists are gambling on the ideological "erosion" of socialism. The class enemy seeks to sow in young people's consciousness the seeds of ideological thistles, individualism and an apolitical attitude. Bourgeois propaganda spreads ideological subversion and psychological warfare to such spheres as music, fashion and leisure. The facts show that some young people accept uncritically the broadcasts of hostile radio stations.

It is the duty of Komsomol organizations to expose the antisocialist, antipopular nature of bourgeois propaganda, give a principled, political assessment of any manifestations of ideology and morality which are alien to our society and cultivate in young men and women a keen class sense, consciousness and political vigilance.

/A mighty source of ideological tempering and the molding of a class world outlook is the history of the party and our motherland and the lives of its outstanding people./ The chapters of the struggle for freedom and the people's happiness are as hot as molten iron. On reading them, every young citizen senses the greatness and purity of the invincible ideas for which the fatherland's best sons fought and gave their lives.

In the period under review the historical and patriotic education of young people has been stepped up. Young people have created thousands of new museums and glory rooms. Publication has begun of the Molodaya Gvardiya [Publishing House] library "The Fatherland's History in Novels, Stories and Documents."

Only active love for the past of our native land can educate, teach and stimulate fine passions. The catalog of Penzenskaya Oblast historical and cultural monuments is a book with more than 600 authors--students and teachers in Penzenskaya Oblast VUZes. The discovery and preservation of relics from the fatherland's history, culture, science and technology bring Komsomol members and young men and women close to the people's priceless spiritual heritage. Such work must be organized everywhere.

In learning about the historical past and creating the present, the young person cannot help thinking about the future. That too is a huge battlefield of ideas. Bourgeois futurologists, the church and politicians try to impose their picture of tomorrow on mankind. U.S. President Reagan, on coming to power, stated: Socialism is doomed, it has no place in the future. An old tune. As soon as the salvo rang out from the aurora, they started predicting our inevitable downfall and assuring people that socialism is a heresy, a utopia, which cannot withstand the struggle against the old world.... But most of these prophets have long been forgotten, while socialism lives on, is developing and is winning the hearts of more and more millions of people. (prolonged applause)

Komsomol organizations must /cultivate the Leninist, communist quality of historical optimism/ in every young person. It is the task of ideological and political education to inspire in every young heart the lofty ideals of communism and a profound conviction of its inevitable victory. Young people must clearly recognize the magnitude and complexity of the tasks facing our country, which is the first to lay the path to a communist tomorrow, and must strive with all their might to bring that future closer and fight for it. (applause)

Educating Patriots and Internationalists, Defenders of the Motherland

Comrades: This year sees the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The CPSU Central Committee resolution in connection with this event /instructs Komsomol organizations to strengthen the patriotic and international education of young people/. Komsomol committees should more convincingly reveal the role of the heroic working class and the Communist Party in the international rallying of working people and the implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy, instil Soviet patriotism in the consciousness of young men and women and show vividly that the achievements of each republic, kray, oblast and labor collective are the result of joint efforts by all the country's peoples.

It is necessary to persistently develop in young men and women a high level of international intercourse and the demand to study Russian--the language of friendship and fraternity. Manifestations of parochialism and national narrowmindedness, which still occur in the consciousness of some individuals, are alien to the Soviet way of life.

Internationalism today is, above all, honest, conscientious labor for the common good. It is necessary to inculcate in young people in all the union republics the desire to join the ranks of those who are transforming Siberia, the Far East and the non-Chernozem. Tadzhik SSR Komsomol committees, in conjunction with vocational and technical education organs, sent a 2,000-strong detachment, the "Tadzhikistan Komsomol," to vocational and technical schools in Gorkovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tulskaya and Yarovlavskaya oblasts during this academic year. During the 5-year plan years 12,000 young men and women from that republic alone will obtain skills and labor tempering in industrial centers of the RSFSR.

On the eve of the USSR's jubilee every Komsomol organization will hold a Leninist lesson on the "indestructible union of free republics," while cities and rayons will hold all-union sociopolitical lectures entitled "We Are Strong Through Our Leninist Friendship," labor vigils devoted to the fraternal union republics, friendship festivals and festivals of the people's creativity.

The 10th all-union rally of victors in the tour of sites of revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Communist Party and the Soviet people is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Some 60 million participants in this patriotic movement are following the roads of the feat and learning about the immortal traditions of the party and people. It is the task of Komsomol organizations to extend the mass nature of the tour and improve its content.

Shock work for yourself and for those who fell on the revolutionary barricades and in the battles of the Great Patriotic War, competition for the banners of the heroes of the 5-year plans, lessons in courage, heroic and patriotic clubs and lectures, meetings between frontline veterans and young people--all this must be more actively utilized in the patriotic education of young people.

The all-union quest expedition "The Annals of the Great Patriotic War" has begun in Komsomol organizations. Komsomol members and young people meet with people who took part in the war and heroes of the front line and the rear, record their reminiscences, carefully collect relics of the people's feat and surround veterans and the families of the fallen with concern.

Every day, as the students of the Gorkiy No 5, specialized vocational and technical school, which trains cadres for the illustrious Krasnoye Sormovo [Shipbuilding Enterprise], enter the walls of the school, the first thing they see is their cherished portraits, with gold stars alongside them. Pavel Semenov, tankman, fought in Spain, died at Stalingrad.... Petr Koshelev, airman, took part in the breaking of the blockade of Leningrad.... Aleksandr Sutyrin, torpedo boat commander, distinguished in the battle of Kerch.... Eight graduates of this one school were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and many hundreds were awarded orders and medals. The Volga's backbone is strong. As the roots of a tree take in water from deep down, so the young Sormovo workers draw spiritual strength from the feats of those who left their classes and workshops and went to defend the motherland at its first call.

The 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's great victory over fascist Germany is approaching. The country's Komsomol members will mark this glorious anniversary by stepping up the heroic and patriotic education of young people and will increase their contribution to strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

/The young people's grateful memory of those who did not come back from the war, to whom we owe our lives, will never fade./ Nobody and nothing is forgotten! More and more new Komsomol and pioneer remembrance posts will form an honor guard at the eternal flame of glory. The trees of the Komsomol victory park will show green and grow taller every spring.

Eternal remembrance of those who fell in the struggle and eternal glory to the living! Filial thanks to you, dear veterans of war and labor, for your vital feat, for not bending under the weight of the years or of your own wounds, for giving our young people fatherly teaching in the irreplaceable lessons of courage and patriotism. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

/Komsomol organizations must still more persistently cultivate in the younger generation a sense of historical responsibility for socialism's destiny and for the motherland's prosperity and security./

Cultivating patriotism means cultivating a courageous serviceman and defender of the fatherland who is merciless to its enemies. In the modern world love for the socialist fatherland is impossible without class hatred. "Hatred for the enemy is the guardian of patriotic love," the outstanding teacher V. A. Sukhomlinskiy said. It is necessary to explain more actively to young men and women the aggressive essence of imperialism and to step up the moral, political, psychological and military-technical preparation of young people for service in the ranks of the armed forces.

Taking part in the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" games, 28 million pioneers and Komsomol members learn loyalty and duty. Some 4 million young men and women learn the rudiments of military matters in military-patriotic associations and defense and sports camps created in conjunction with the trade unions, enlightenment organs and DOSAAF committees. It is important to continue to do everything possible to ensure that worthy, well-prepared young recruits enter military formations. It happens not infrequently that guys who join the army are not even capable of mounting the horizontal beam and do not know how to shoot or to subjugate themselves to the strict norms of a soldier's life.

Komsomol organizations must be constantly guided by Lenin's instruction that what intensive military training requires is not enthusiasm, not war cries, not combat slogans, but prolonged, intensive, persistent and disciplined work on a mass scale.

The Komsomol must send its best pupils to military schools and supplement the valiant officer corps. The military professional orientation of young people must be strengthened.

In these May days 18-year-old boys born 18 years after the great victory are taking their places beneath the combat banners of the army and navy. They must learn to act skillfully and confidently in any situation, in extreme physical conditions.

/The Komsomol members of the USSR armed forces are the combat detachment of the Lenin Komsomol./ One in three of them greeted the 19th Komsomol Congress with excellent marks in combat and political training and one in two in a high grade specialist. The best of them are in this auditorium! Their ardent patriotism, staunchness and valor have been marked with the motherland's high awards. Delegates Maj Vasiliy Shcherbakov and Capt Sergey Kozlov wear the gold stars of heroes of the Soviet Union. Such people as they are the personification of the Soviet soldier--the soldier of peace, the internationalist serviceman! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Army and navy Komsomol organizations, under the leadership of political organs and party organizations, must continue to ensure that Komsomol servicemen set an excellent example in the resolution of combat training tasks, the skillful mastery of weapons and hardware and the irreproachable fulfillment of military duty. It should be ensured that every young soldier and officer is an ideologically committed, highly disciplined, courageous, skillful defender of the motherland.

The Soviet Army is, for everyone, a school for life. At the plant and in the factory, in the kolkhoz fields, on the shock Komsomol construction project--everywhere we recognize, by their bearing, militancy and ability to set the tone by their deeds, the lads of whom we can say: once a soldier, always a soldier! Permit me to express deep gratitude to the command and political organs of the Soviet army and navy and border and internal forces for their great work in the communist education of the young generation (prolonged applause)

Moral Purity, Spiritual Wealth and High Culture for Every Young Person

Comrades: Among the most important educational tasks is the moral shaping of the personality and the spiritual development of the young generation.

This process is complex and multifaceted and takes place wherever Soviet young people work, study and serve the fatherland. "It is necessary," V. I. Lenin said, "for the whole cause of the raising, education and teaching of modern youth to involve the cultivation of communist morality in them."

The unfading moral ideal for all generations of Soviet people is Vladimir Ilich Lenin. "The Komsomol has taken on a high responsibility--to make Lenin's thoughts, advice and [word indistinct] the constant criteria for its day-to-day activity." [quotation not attributed]

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's remarkable "memoirs" have become real textbooks for life for Komsomol members and all Soviet young people. Every chapter--"Life by the Factory Hooter," "A Sense of the Motherland," "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "The Virgin Lands"--nurtures young men and women with the inexhaustible strength of the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and people and inculcates loyalty to Lenin's precepts, communist ideological commitment, social activeness and the best traits of the Soviet character. Young people, measuring their deeds and actions against those of the real sons of the fatherland, strive to be like them and to take what is best from them, so as to grow up communists.

All our reality is inspired by the bright force of communist morality. Every day it yields examples of true nobility, selflessness, friendship and spiritual staunchness.

Vyacheslav Aksenov set off in the ranks of the first volunteers to work on the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad. The construction project tempered him, cultivated character and the ability to overcome any difficulties. At the 18th Komsomol Congress Vyacheslav Aksenov was instructed to head the all-union shock detachment of volunteers setting off for the most difficult, Buryat sector of the railroad. Once again, in the construction assaults, he dug cuttings and laid the first kilometers of steel track. The Komsomol's trust was justified! (applause)

Zhadyra Taspambetova, a young tractor operator from Kazakhstan, has achieved a lofty labor and human feat. Despite a terrible accident, she managed to return to the field, to active Komsomol and public work. Her life is illuminated not only by labor, but by the joy of motherhood: Zhadyra has five children growing up. (applause)

Aleksandr Stovba, a young officer from Dneprodzerzhinsk--grandson of a Red Army man in the civil war and son of a soldier in the Great Patriotic War, has displayed unswerving courage in fulfilling his international duty. (applause)

These shining careers--as a worker, a kolkhoz member and a serviceman--are all akin. Their feats have rightly been marked with the motherland's highest award--the Order of Lenin! (prolonged applause)

A notable sign of our times is mass heroism in everyday work. It is in labor for society's benefit that the young person becomes wholly aware of the participation of his moral "self" in the nationwide cause of communist building. This lofty feeling cannot be fostered without a cause, without inspired, creative labor, without a great, socially significant goal. It is important to inculcate in every young person such qualities as collectivism and comradeship, will and endurance, accuracy and efficiency, decency and modesty and a sense of his own dignity. For a young person, kindness, sympathy and sensitivity toward other people's troubles and pain must be the natural manifestation of spirituality, and cultivating this is an important component of all Komsomol work.

Developed socialism has great material and spiritual potential for the increasingly full development of the personality and will continue to increase this potential. But it is important, as was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, for every person to know how to utilize it sensibly. And that depends ultimately on what are the interests and requirements of the individual.

It must be admitted that in our life we do--to use Gorkiy's words--meet with "go-getters who start dreaming prematurely about feathering their nests," only today they seek to embellish their "nests" with imported furniture, glassware and carpets.

Some soft-hearted parents literally bend over backwards in the attempt to meet their children's whims, indulge them and acquire or "come by" "prestige" things at any cost. These phenomena are far from harmless, because acquisitiveness and the lust for possessions always result in indifference to anything outside these petty selfish interests. Nothing is trivial in raising children.

slovenliness in dress, the imitation of Ersatz western fashions and behavior and uncritical acceptance of the models presented by bourgeois mass culture are not so very far removed from moral and spiritual decline and political immaturity. It is the task of Komsomol committees to step up propaganda of the Soviet way of life and true human values, to come out resolutely against any regressions toward petit bourgeois, consumerist psychology and against phenomena alien to our morality, like money-grubbing and favoritism, and to form high spiritual requirements in young people. This work is aimed at the depths of a person's inner world. A Komsomol organization's maturity and ability to really reach everyone are manifested in this work.

Komsomol committees must take care to create a sound moral climate in every youth collective and cultivate implacability toward violations of moral norms. Interesting experience in this work has been accumulated in Georgia.

Our society asserts truly humanist principles with regard to relations between people--deep mutual respect, attentiveness and friendliness. Provocative behaviour which offends human dignity, callousness, difference, lack of respect for older people, women and comrades and manifestations of cruelty toward animals and nature must arouse the collective's protests and condemnation.

A role of some importance is played by the style of intercourse, the "linguistic climate." In some places youth jargon, absurd nicknames and other rubbishy vocabulary are excessively widespread. Distorted foreign words--a mixture of "English and Nizhniy Novgorod"-are used needlessly. Komsomol organizations must fight for purity and high quality in speech, which are inextricably linked with a person's overall quality. Foul language must be more resolutely eradicated.

/The desire for constant spiritual enrichment and moral purity are largely formed by the family./ Let us say self-critically that we have not yet succeeded in significantly strengthening Komsomol organizations' attention toward young families.

At more than one Riga enterprise recently visited by Komsomol Central Committee workers, the Komsomol committees did not know how many of their young people had gotten married, how many families had split up and why. They all gave the same answer: they had not counted, had not thought about it. Yet in Riga, as in certain other cities, there is a high proportion of divorces.

It is necessary to develop a responsible attitude to marriage and the education of children, to propagate the ideals of fatherhood and motherhood more widely and to inculcate in young people the habits of running a home, caring for children, collective leisure and physical culture in the family.

It is no secret that a young family setting up in life sometimes meets with difficulties. It needs intelligent, tactful attention. In creating their own family, young people must feel that they are still part of a big, caring Komsomol family.

/Komsomol organizations are called upon to take more care to cultivate the most noble human feelings in their charges paramount among these is respect for and devotion to one's parents./

A mother.... When the czar's satraps sentenced her eldest son to death, she found the strength to support him and did not doubt his choice in life. She found the strength to bless her second son and all her children in their revolutionary struggle.

She died less than a year before Great October--that great hour for her children and for mankind. The name of that great mother--Mariya Aleksandrovna Ulyanova. (prolonged applause) A modest photograph of her accompanied Vladimir Ilich all his life and was always with him in exile, in emigration and underground.

We call our beloved country the motherland, and the most sacred monuments in honor of its sons' feats are monuments to the motherland. A remarkable monument to our mothers is our life well lived, our deeds, our grateful memory. (applause)

Protect your mothers, cherish them, be tender and attentive toward them, be their prop and their glory! I would like to repeat from the platform of the Komsomol congress this impassioned appeal from Rasul Gamzatov, which rang out in the pages of KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA and swept across the country. (prolonged applause)

The basis of family happiness and the successful raising of young citizens is love. How important it is to cultivate in every individual the desire to value this eternal, ennobling feeling, the fortress of family ties, the purity of human relationships! We should come out resolutely against trends in certain literary and cinematic works to depict these relationships in a distorted, debased form, against attempts by their authors to present matters as if unscrupulousness and moral degeneracy were typical features of the modern generation: that is how our young people are, they say. It is not young people who are to blame, but these authors' bad taste.

Inadequacies of spiritual development and poverty of the inner world lead to moral bankruptcy. Sociologists confirm that, for instance, among people who have committed crimes you can hardly meet with young people with a deep love of books, the theater or [word indistinct] or who engage in amateur artistic activity. And any number of people who like a drink waste time aimlessly.

/In the period under review Komsomol committees more actively promoted the preservation of public order./ Individual patronage of "difficult" adolescents was further developed, and the best young people were sent into internal affairs organs on Komsomol passes. But preventive work by Komsomol organizations is still not sufficiently practical, consistent or oriented toward the individual. The number of violations of the law among young people and juveniles is falling only slowly. It is the task of Komsomol committees to involve young people more widely in the work of the voluntary people's militia and Komsomol operational volunteer detachments. Every Komsomol member must participate actively in strengthening law and order and propagating legal knowledge.

Drunkenness among young people is becoming a great evil. Komsomol organizations must combat not just individual drunkards but drunkenness as a phenomenon and expose and destroy its roots. It is necessary to fight for a sensible, healthy way of life and meaningful leisure and to be more persistent in antialcohol education and the war against smoking and other harmful habits.

It is necessary to step up work at places of residence. This is still the weak link. A millions-strong family of young men and women lives in workers' students' hostels. The Komsomol Central Committee, in conjunction with trade unions, carried out an all-union review contest for the best hostel. Its results show that where people are attentive to young people's needs and requirements, everyday life is well organized and educational and mass cultural work are well established, the hostel becomes a good home. But a different state of affairs often occurs: a lack of the elementary conditions, neglect, idle pastimes.

Comrades: /It is necessary to reevaluate the role of literature and art in the ideological and moral education of young people and the development of their spiritual world./ Our young reader, listener and viewer is glad that a new wave is rising in Soviet art, that many talented works have appeared in literature, the theater, the cinema, music, painting, sculpture and architecture. (applause)

Soviet literature is a really mighty weapon for education. A tender spring shoot and a fierce bayonet are printed on the cover of the first edition of Nikolay Ostrovskiy's book "How the Steel Was Tempered," which came out 50 years ago. What a joy those first 10,000 copies were! Since then hundreds of editions of the book have come out in dozens of languages, with a total run of more than 25 million copies. That is 25 million bayonets aligned with Korchagin's [hero of the book] and fighting for the one great cause. The character of Korchagin distinguishes our young contemporaries, too. And we are profoundly convinced that this integral, courageous character is worthy of vivid reflection in literature.

Our young people read more than any others in the world. But in youth libraries more than half the requests for artistic literature are not satisfied. Things are no better in school libraries. Yet, a book which you do not read when young is often a book you never read.

Can it be fair for pioneers and schoolchildren to collect waste paper and hand it over for nothing, while others receive books for the same waste paper? It would be correct if each school could supplement its library stock in exchange for the waste paper handed over. There should be great support for the handing over of personal books for public use and the collection of literature for the libraries of young cities, children's homes and boarding schools. It is important to teach every young person not only to read, but to think, to consider what he has read and to collectively discuss books, movies, shows and newspaper articles.

Special mention should be made of works for children and young people. We have remarkable literature, theater, movies and music for children. But as regards books and movies for the very young, here, alongside the undisputed successes, there are also works whose heroes try to entice the young reader or viewer into a world far removed from the purity and justice of the folk tale. Boys and girls are tired of waiting for literary heroes like Gaydar's Malchish-Kibalchish or Timur. It must also be said that children's books and magazines are often printed on poor quality paper in faint type.

In the forefront of the struggle for our ideals is the Soviet screen. The cinema and television do much to educate young people. But in our view the movie lending policy and the selection of foreign movies should be stricter. Many parents and teachers say so, too. We should show the best works of the foreign movie industry, and not rubbish like "A Tall Blond Man in Black Boots" or "Secrets of the Burgundy Court."

Music enters our world as a symphony of reason and lofty feelings. For the first time in history, socialism sets the task of the universal musical education of the people. This work should begin in kindergartens and schools, and fuller use should be made of the potential of cultural institutions, television and radio.

Youth is inconceivable without songs, which help up to build and to live. Unfortunately, painfully few such vivid, talented, genuinely civic works are emerging today. Their place is claimed by hack works containing a little of everything--the "latest news," fashionable form, pseudophilosophy. We hope that the talent of Soviet composers and poets will create remarkable new songs to be taken up by the Komsomol, and that they will be as well loved by young people as "The Young Eagle," "Katyusha," "The Young Guard" and "Easy Youth." (applause)

Discotheques enjoy great popularity. There are more than 10,000 of them in the country. They must become places for really meaningful leisure activities. But often Komsomol committees let this matter take care of itself, and then the discotheques become arenas for narrowmindedness and tastelessness and the propagandization of the stereotypes of bourgeois mass culture. It is necessary to display more active concern for the content and repertoir of discotheques and to train their organizers.

Noisy groups must not crowd out folk instruments or bar the way to the assimilation of the genuine spiritual wealth of the classics from our own country and the world. Komsomol organizations, with the help of cultural institutions and creative unions, must participate more actively in esthetic education, inculcate in young people a longing for the beautiful, create amateur orchestras, choirs, groups and musical lecture courses in schools, vocational and technical schools, VUZes and workers' collectives, hold festivals of patriotic song and take part in the work of clubs. At present 3,000 clubs have no artistic collectives at all. Things are at their worst in this respect in a number of oblasts of Kazakhstan, in Armenia and in Saratovskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts. Komsomol committees have much to do to further develop creative societies and special interests clubs and to involve young men and women widely in amateur artistic activity.

/It is an important instruction from the party to the Komsomol to educate new young masters of Soviet literature and art./ Creative youth councils have been organized under the Komsomol Central Committee and in all republics, krays and oblasts. The traditional all-union conferences of young writers and movie-makers and exhibitions of young artists' work are fruitful. The prestige of the "Red Carnation" international youth festival of political song and of the creative contests and reviews held by the Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees jointly with cultural organs has increased. Social commissions for new authors and creative missions promote a deeper knowledge of life. New names are presented to the reader by the Komsomol Central Committee's Molodoya Gvardiya Publishing House and other central and local publishing houses. The young artist and his formation and ideological tempering must continue to be a profound interest to Komsomol committees.

Unremitting Komsomol Attention Toward Young People's Health, Mass Physical Culture and Sport

Comrades: The party and state display constant concern for the all-round development of physical culture and for strengthening the Soviet person's health. A new manifestation of this is the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On further developing mass physical culture and sport."

/Alongside the Komsomol badge, the "Ready for Labor and the Defense of the USSR!" badge must shine on every Komsomol member's chest./ Komsomol committees are improving health work and mass health work and mass physical culture work and ensuring that fitness and systematic sports activities are a requirement for every young person. Every year about 50 million people take their places at the start within the "Ready for Labor and Defense" system. Komsomol and youth light athletics and ski cross-country races, shock construction project spartakiads and contests for Komsomol Central Committee club prizes have become a good tradition.

However, for many young men and women sport is still only a spectacle. As yet nearly two-thirds of young production workers are not involved in regular physical culture and sport. A large number of students, schoolchildren and students at vocational and technical schools and technical colleges are not up to the "Ready for Labor and Defense" norms. Komsomol committees are directly responsible for this. In Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Vladimirskaya, Murmanskaya, Orenburgskaya and Permskaya oblasts up to one-third of physical culture collectives do not take part in the "Ready for Labor and Defense" all-round sports competitions. We must strive to ensure that all young men and women are constantly involved in physical culture, sport and tourism. Here Komsomol and pioneer workers and activists must set a personal example.

/Physical fitness and the love of sport must be developed from the early years./ Unfortunately, modern standard designs for kindergartens make no provision for a mini-sports hall, paddling pool or other simple, inexpensive sports facilities.

Interest in sport is sharply increased when boys' idols--famous sportsmen--work with them. Girls are led into the splendid world of artistic gymnastics by Irina Deryugina, member of the Komsomol Central Committee. Vladislav Tretyak does not grudge time and effort for work with young hockey players. Yurik Vardanyan's school for young athletes enjoys great popularity. We have 180,000 masters of various types of sport. A sports guide must come to every class and pioneer patrol! (applause)

/There are many omissions in sports work in educational institutions./ One in 10 students is exempted from the "Ready for Labor and Defense" norms for health reasons. Nonattendance at studies in VUZes due to illness has increased Physical education faculties still organize extracurricular activities only poorly. The student sports society is named for a proud, bold bird, the "Storm Petrel," and its flight can and must be mightier and higher.

It is important to increase the prestige and significance of school physical culture lessons. On the basis of the experience of Kiev schools, the system of home physical training exercises should be introduced more widely, and physical training should permeate the whole routine for schoolchildren. Morning exercises, fitness and concern for deportment and figure must be inculcated from childhood, for a lifetime.

More than 20 million boys and girls take part in the "Starting Points of Hope" competitions between classes. Children compete enthusiastically for the "Leather Ball," "Golden Puck" and "Wicker Ball" [reference unknown] Komsomol Central Committee club prizes. But as yet for many school and neighborhood teams the first start is the last. Their competitions must be held regularly. The Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sport should organize a sports club for girls, too, as popular as, say, the "Golden Puck."

The question of teaching young people to swim should be considered particularly keenly. To this end better use must be made of existing sports facilities, the organized summer holidays for young pioneers and schoolchildren and natural water areas. Komsomol attention should also be devoted to tourism--its organization, content and material and technical base.

It is the task of every Komsomol organization to take a concrete part in the Komsomol 3-year plan for the construction and modernization of sports facilities. A few years ago the Kharkovskiy Komsomol Obkom Public Sports Design Bureau elaborated a design for a sports complex for one residential district in the city. The Yunost sports complex is now one of the best. It has five sports halls, a swimming pool and a playing area. Some 5,000 boys and girls have learned to swim there, 200 people attend athletics classes and 150 adolescents are learning wrestling; in all 1,500 Kharkov people are involved in the sections.

Komsomol organizations must make better use of existing sports bases and facilities. It is again necessary to mention the shortage of sports equipment and kit, especially for children and young people. It does not require great expenditure to produce simple equipment and ensure that a "mini-sports hall" can be arranged in any apartment.

Sports and health combines and physical culture and sports clubs attached to housing operation offices, housing administrations and culture and leisure parks have proved their usefulness. There is an urgent need to increase the number of sections and financially autonomous groups operating on self-financing principles and extend the network of institutions where parents can receive advice on the physical development and fitness of children. The experience of sports work in residential areas acquired in Leningrad, Minsk and Penza should be introduced more persistently.

Physical culture and sport are developing only slowly in the countryside. More than half of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes and one-third of rayon centers have no sports facilities. We must strive to ensure that questions of physical culture and sport become an integral part of plans for the socio-economic development of farms, as is the case in Krasnodarskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays.

Mass sport and physical culture are the firm foundation on the basis of which the high achievements and international prestige of Soviet sport are formed. /The Lenin Komsomol is rightly proud of the outstanding sporting successes of its glorious pupils--champions in the Olympic Games and world and European championships./ Anatoliy Karpov won the title of world chess champion for the third time in a fierce sporting struggle. (applause)

The 22d Summer Olympics were a major sporting and public event. A weighty contribution was made to their successful running by Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Tallin Komsomol organizations. The Komsomol exercised patronage over the construction and modernization of olympic sites and the training of cadres for the olympic cities and took part in organizing the cultural program for the 1980 Olympics.

Soviet Olympians secured a brilliant, convincing victory in the unofficial team score. I would like once again to warmly and cordially thank them and to say: Keep it up in new sporting battles! (tumultuous applause)

Special Komsomol attention should be devoted to those sports in which Soviet sportsmen have not yet achieved significant successes, and also to work at children's and youth sports schools.

Komsomol organizations must improve the ideological and moral tempering of sportsmen and cultivate collectivism, will, courage, a sense of duty and loyalty to the collective and the sporting community--the best qualities of Soviet sportsmen.

Serious concern must also be devoted to improving the conduct of fans. Unhealthy agitation, blind worship of teams and sports "stars" and exaggerated passions over their victories and defeats must be resolutely eradicated.

Recently we all learned with tremendous pride that courageous Soviet mountaineers have carried out a victorious attack on Everest--the planet's highest peak. Other heights are also within the reach of Komsomol members. Physical culture and sport help young men and women to scale new heights in work, study and military service. Will, strength, courage and daring have always been honored by our people, and it is the Komsomol's noble task to invest every young person with these characteristics.

III. The Komsomol and the Tasks of Preparing a Generation of People Possessing Up-to-Date Knowledge, Loving Labor and Knowing How To Work

Comrades: The student tribe becomes bigger every year in our country. Tens of millions of people are now studying in schools, vocational and technical schools, technical colleges and VUZes. For them, the main labor and civic duty is study, the struggle for deep, lasting knowledge, ideological tempering and preparation for life and socially useful labor.

In the period under review Komsomol committees sought to increase the role of Komsomol organizations in the communist education of students and young people engaged in study and to actively promote the fulfillment of the people's education program elaborated by the party.

Improving Komsomol Work in Schools and the Activity of the Young Pioneers Organization

The businesslike, creative alliance between the Komsomol and the schools has strengthened and been enriched with new content, and all Komsomol detachments have stepped up their attention toward it. The activity of school Komsomol organizations and the ideological, political, labor and moral education of students have improved. The effectiveness of the summer labor semester has increased and about 10 million schoolchildren take part in the work of labor associations annually. For the first time there has been an all-union rally of secretaries of school Komsomol committees. Concern for children's homes and boarding schools has become more practical. Komsomol teaching detachments have become established.

/One of the most important tasks of school Komsomol organizations is cultivating a responsible attitude to study./ The pupil spends 10,000 study hours within school walls. It is the Komsomol's duty to help the teacher to fill each of those hours with intensive mental work, the joy of learning and love of books. It is important for Komsomol comradeship to be manifested more reliably with regard to study and for the movement "not a single laggard," which has reached many schools, to be backed up by concrete, meaningful work.

An interest in knowledge cultivates scientific and technical creativity and agricultural experimentation. As yet only one in five schoolchildren takes part in the youth scientific and technical creativity movement. Komsomol organizations must more actively support clubs for young technicians and naturalists, schools for various areas of knowledge and the "little academies of sciences."

Attached to the Komsomol committee of the I. V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy there is a school of natural sciences, which 300 Moscow schoolchildren attend with interest, and its five branches in various cities have more than 1,000 kids. They are given lectures by academicians A. P. Aleksandrov, Ye. P. Velikhov, I. K. Kikoin and B. B. Kadomtsev and other well-known scientists. How education would gain, if the Kurchatov people had more imitators.

The base for students' scientific and technical creativity must be developed. Many young technicians' stations are sited in unsuitable premise. The range of goods for them in the trade network is poor.

/In the modern school study and labor go together, they are cultivated together./ The network of training shops and sectors at enterprises and interschool production training combines is constantly growing. But there are many schools where labor education is still unsystematic and poorly organized. Theoretical knowledge is not reinforced with practical work and sometimes the schoolchildren do not really work, but play at work.

The call signs of the summer labor semester were heard throughout the country for the first time 10 years ago. Labor and leisure camps and labor detachments of city schoolchildren have become a firm part of life. More than 6,000 schoolchildren in the top grades work at Ivanovskaya Oblast's textile enterprises annually, for instance. Last summer alone they produced output worth R14 million and gave 2,000 textile workers the opportunity to take holidays in the summer months. There is also much that is promising in the work of student production teams. Mechanized harvesting detachments and comprehensive livestock raising units are created on the basic of such teams.

It is the task of Komsomol committees to improve the organization of the summer labor semester. Today only one in five labor and leisure camps has a fixed base and is provided with the necessary equipment. At many schools in Vietbskaya, Ryazanskaya and Tashkentskaya oblasts and Dagestanskaya ASSR student production teams do not have their own sections or machinery, confine themselves to growing just one crop and stop work by the beginning of July.

There is an urgent need to supplement and clarify the legal foundations for the activity of labor associations of schoolchildren and elaborate a standard economic contract. We should organize the production of agricultural machinery and simple tools specially designed for adolescents and children and for labor at home.

The labor activity of a schoolchild in the family and in school should be a subject of constant attention in the collective and an integral part of the entire education process. Komsomol organizations cannot fail to be disturbed by the fact that many schoolchildren do not know how to hold a hammer, mend a switch, sew or cook and are not used to clearing up after themselves at home or in school. It must be noted that only one in five school graduates chooses a job in accordance with his particular labor training. Every year several tens of thousands of yesterday's schoolchildren spend a long time not working, trying to get into some institution or other so as not to have to start work in a shop, the fields or a livestock unit. It is necessary to inculcate in people from their early years a love of and taste for labor and the desire to join the ranks of the glorious working class or the kolkhoz peasantry.

A remarkable initiative has been put forward by the graduates of rural schools in Omskaya Oblast, who have decided to go to work in livestock raising--the shock front in the countryside--and link their destiny with that of their home kolkhoz or sovkhoz. The young people of Omskaya Oblast were sent warm, cordial greetings by L. I. Brezhnev. This initiative must be widely supported--just as the Kostroma schoolchildren's initiative was once taken up. (applause)

The Komsomol has 95,000 Komsomol organizations. And in each of them Komsomol initiative must shine as a bright torch. /It is school Komsomol organizations which must, first and foremost, be characterized by a lively, creative atmosphere./ Komsomol raykoms and gorkoms must devote greater attention to their activity. This was again confirmed by the discussion in the Komsomol Central Committee secretariat of the question of the work of the Komsomol and Pioneer organizations in Minsk's No 28 School.

The country entrusts its most precious thing--its future, its new recruits--to the teacher. In answer to the appeal of the 18th Komsomol Congress more than 30,000 young people from among the ranks of young workers, demobilized servicemen and school leavers have entered teacher training institutions on Komsomol passes. Volunteers--the best young teachers--have been sent for teaching assaults on remote rural schools.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's heartfelt words that we must be generous with attention to the teacher rang out from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress. Komsomol assistance to teachers must be constant and effective. And it begins with close attention to people graduating from teaching VUZes. The ranks of the teachers must be supplemented first and foremost by those who have given a good account of themselves in working with Pioneers in the teaching detachment as productive leaders.

We have 680,000 teachers who are Komsomol members. They are called upon to give day-to-day assistance to the Pioneer and Komsomol aktiv in organizing a full life in student collectives.

Comrades: /Tomorrow, the Komsomol, schools and our whole country will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Pioneers Organization, which unites 20 million children and adolescents./ Permit me, on behalf of the congress, to cordially congratulate our jubilee Red Scarf Brigade, Pioneers of all generations, leaders, teachers and parents on the noteworthy festival. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Soviet Pioneers are warmed by the fatherly love and concern of the party and the Soviet state. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's visit to the Artek Pioneer camp was a moving event in their life, as were his participation in the international children's festival "for a happy childhood in a peaceful world" and his fatherly appeals to the young generation of our country and all the planet's children.

Today we speak with pride of the glorious 60-year career of the Soviet Pioneer Organization. Pioneers took part with enthusiasm in the elimination of illiteracy and fought fearlessly against socialism's enemies and the fascist aggressors. Pavlik Morozov, Lenya Golikov, Valya Kotik, Zina Portnova and Marat Kazey will always be in the front ranks of the combat Pioneer columns. They gave their most precious thing for the motherland--their young lives. A proposal has been made to erect a monument to the young heroes' glory in the Artek Camp. (prolonged applause)

The life of Pioneer detachments and troops is rich and varied. Pioneers take part in the 5-year plan of shock labor deeds, nature conservation and the "My Motherland--the USSR" expedition, exercise patronage over the little Octobrists [communist organization for 7 to 11-year olds], take part in the Zarnitsa games, follow the routes of the people's feat and go on geological expeditions.

The Pioneer organization's activity must take fuller account of the principles of independent activity and of the particular features of age groups and individuals. The All-Union Pioneer Organization Central Council has been slow to implement the provision of the 18th Komsomol Congress on a differentiated approach to work with Pioneers.

The Komsomol Central Committee recently adopted a resolution on work with older Pioneers. It advises devoting special attention to students in the seventh and eighth grades, assigning them to "senior Pioneer detachments," training Pioneer instructors and making certain changes to the uniform and symbolism for older Pioneers. It is also necessary to amend and expand the regulations on the Pioneer organization and to make provision for little Octobrists in the third grade to be admitted to its ranks from the age of nine.

The Councils of Pioneer organizations and Komsomol committees must step up the sociopolitical thrust of the work of troops and detachments and more actively introduce elements of play and adventure into their life. Every Pioneer action must have a high emotion charge. It can hardly be correct, for instance, for the horn signal and the drumbeat to be replaced by a tape, for the camp fire and the gathering to be replaced by a formalized show, for the interesting, difficult march with obstacles to be replaced by an easy walk. Vivid ideological life for the children, expressed in heartfelt enthusiasm and filled with pure thoughts--that is what adventure means.

The Pioneer columns are led by 82,000 senior leaders. They do much that is good, but they must do even more. Komsomol committees, together with people's education organs, must systematically train and retrain leaders and arm them with knowledge and leading experience. It cannot be tolerated that every year yesterday's 10th-graders come to tens of thousands of Pioneer collectives with no special knowledge or skills and that one in three new leaders leaves the troop without working out the year. The problem of the detachment leader remains acute. We propose to the USSR Ministry of Education that the speciality of educator leader be introduced in teacher training institutes. The Komsomol Central Committee Higher Komsomol School and zonal, republic and oblast Komsomol schools must make a more substantial contribution to training Pioneer cadres.

Komsomol committees and Pioneer councils should make fuller use of the potential of institutions outside school and of Pioneer camps and take more account of the special features of the work of troops and detachments in schools and extended-day groups and residential areas. That is the only way to successfully implement the party's demand for Pioneer work to cover all aspects of Soviet children's life.

/Special Komsomol concern must surround the family's first helpers in raising a child--children's preschool institutions./ In view of the fact that in the next few years schools will go over to education from the age of six, questions of preschool education are acquiring great social significance and the role and responsibility of kindergarten teachers--among whom are many Komsomol members--are growing.

One more thing. The saying current in certain cities and settlements that it can be much harder to get into a kindergarten than into a VUZ is not entirely without foundation. This problem is particularly acute in new cities. In Nizhnevartovsk, Surgut and certain other cities, for instance, only half of the children have the opportunity to attend kindergartens and creches, yet the plan for commissioning preschool institutions is only being 50-60 percent fulfilled. Kindergartens and creches which are not commissioned on time means more mothers' hands not employed in production. At the recent report and election conferences proposals were put forward on declaring the construction of children's institutions to be Komsomol construction projects. In our view, these proposals are correct. (applause)

Developing Komsomol Patronage of the Vocational and Technical Training System

Comrades: The vocational and technical training system has become a true forge of skilled cadres and genuine school of the working shift's labor and ideological-moral education. During the 10th Five-Year Plan two-thirds of the workers who went into industry had acquired a trade in vocational and technical training institutions. A reliable addition to labor collectives!

/Some 4 million young men and women are now studying in the country's vocational and technical training schools. In the period under review 2 million people received Komsomol authorization to train at vocational and technical schools. Over 40,000 production pacemakers went to work in the vocational and technical training system in answer to the Komsomol's call. One in three of the masters and teachers of the 8,200 vocational and technical schools is a Komsomol member. Komsomol work in vocational and technical schools has become more meaningful. Over R100 million of capital investments has been put to use by Komsomol-youth detachments in the construction of new schools and hostels. We note with satisfaction that firm, businesslike and creative cooperation has been established between the Komsomol and vocational and technical school organs.

An example of model work is being set by Leningraders. The city and oblast have set up a modern training and material base and have prepared highly skilled engineering and teaching cadres. The comprehensive plan for the development of vocational and technical training is an integral part of the plans for Leningradskaya Oblast's socioeconomic development. Responding to a call from the heart, dozens of heroes of socialist labor and people's deputies and hundreds of distinguished workers, production pacemakers and innovators have entered vocational and technical schools. Twice heroes of socialist labor V. A. Smirnov and A. P. Mikhalev have become vocational and technical school masters. During the last two five-year plans, Leningrad's vocational and technical schools trained over 500,000 highly skilled workers. The transition to the training of workers with secondary education has been completed. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave a high assessment of these Leningrad achievements in his greeting to the participants in the celebratory meeting of Leningrad City and Leningradskaya Oblast school-graduates who had declared a wish to study at vocational and technical schools.

The work of the Chelyabinskaya Oblast Komsomol organization which, with VUZ students' and teachers' help, has set up scientific and technical societies for vocational and technical school students, is distinguished by a thoughtful attitude toward the shaping of the young work shift.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan vocational and technical institutions are faced with training 13 million skilled workers. The task is large-scale and complex.

The main task in the work of the schools' Komsomol organization is to increase the responsibility of young men and women for acquiring knowledge and mastering their chosen trade and for fostering a communist attitude to labor. Komsomol committees must more actively promote the improvement of the schools' training and educational process. There are considerable reserves in the struggle to make students' knowledge profound and firm. Only 17.7 percent of future production workers are scoring "4" or "5" [out of a possible 5] in general educational subject ratings. In a number of republics, krays and oblasts there are many unjustified absences from classes and the student drop-out rate remains high.

Komsomol organizations are faced with the task of introducing on a broader scale the best experience on the struggle for knowledge by school and student Komsomol members and with making more active use of such forms as Olympiads, thematic societies and mutual aid groups. The vocational and technical training system's prestige now depends greatly on improving general education. The reason why Sverdlovsk's No 61 specialized state vocational and technical school receives three applicants for each place is that it has excellent teachers and a remarkable study and material base, many students obtain nothing but "good" or "excellent" grades, 25 percent of graduates received a high grade and 10 percent obtain a diploma with a distinction. The school's students enter examinations to VUZes on equal terms with the best school graduates.

The arrogant and condescending attitude of some parents, children and even schoolteachers to vocational and technical schools must be overcome once and for all. Here is an extract from the character reference of a graduate of a school in Moskovskaya Oblast's Noginskiy Rayon: "Not suited for work, does not like work, recommended for vocational and technical school." (animation and laughter in the hall) Komsomol committees must take a more active part in vocational guidance toward working trades and in staffing vocational and technical schools.

The utmost attention must be paid to rural vocational and technical schools. Many are equipped with obsolete equipment and visual aids and over 300 have no study farms at all. There are still too few training cadres for stockraising.

Concern for students' study and everyday conditions and for inducing them to stay in production must permeate the entire activity of Komsomol organizations and teachers' collectives. Over 300,000 students live in private apartments and only half are able to vacation in summer in a well-organized way. Many vocational and technical schools do not have the facilities for technical or creative activity or sport. Matters are especially bad in construction schools. One in three have no hostel or study and industrial workshops. This point was also made at the 18th Komsomol Congress but matters are improving only slowly.

/It is incumbent upon Komsomol committees to be attentive to the fate of vocational and technical school graduates, and to see that everyone finds his place in the labor collective,/ becomes established in it and acquires self-confidence. As a result of indifference and disregard for young people's needs, nearly 50 percent of young men and women change jobs each year at industrial enterprises and construction projects and about 30 percent change jobs in the countryside.

The existing system for the distribution of young cadres suffers from depersonalization--school-leavers are not sent to a specific job but to an enterprise in general. Experience convinces one that personalized distribution and distribution to those enterprises and teams where students have undergone practical training are more efficient. In Leningrad, Barnaul and Novokuznetsk, for example, this has made it possible to considerably improve the keeping of vocational and technical school graduates in their allotted jobs.

The Komsomol must pay the utmost attention to all aspects of the life of the newcomer to production: vocational improvement, continuation of education, everyday conditions. It is a matter of honor for all Komsomol committees to worthily fulfill the party's assignment of surrounding the working shift with constant attention and leading it into life along the paths of work.

Komsomol Concern for the Training and Education of Young Specialists

/In the system of young people's communist education an important place is assigned to Soviet higher and technical colleges in the current 5-year plan./ It is a civic stance on the part of the Soviet student, whose shaping is a very important task for the VUZ Komsomol, to study conscientiously and to the utmost of his ability and to be of real benefit to society from his student days onward.

Excellent-rated students, nearly 500,000 of them, and the 5,000 scholarship students are the front line in the struggle for knowledge. At the same time, 1 student in 10 receives an unsatisfactory examination grade and over half receive a "three" in their tests. Greater exactingness must be firmly displayed toward those who treat study irresponsibly.

Among all academic subjects we must highlight in particular the social disciplines, which, in S. M. Kirov's words, study "the resistance of the classes opposing us." An interesting experiment is being conducted at the Tula Polytechnical Institute. Students groups there have assumed collective responsibility for the preparation for and successful passing of tests and examinations in social disciplines by every student. Work on original sources, day-to-day political reports, debates and reciprocal aid have been organized on a broad scale. The Komsomol organizer is a member of the examinations commission. He takes part in the discussion of gradings. Each person's social work is taken into account here. Consequently, the success rate and sociopolitical activeness have increased in the senior grades too.

The Komsomol committee and the scientific communism department headed by Prof Valentin Aleksandrovich Miroshnichenko are the initiator and heart and soul of the experiment. He is a man who has had a hard, astonishing life. He volunteered for the front. He was wounded eight times. He suffered total blindness. But his Komsomol, Korachagin-like character and passionate desire to learn were triumphant. "Hundreds of students helped me to write my dissertation--this was the Komsomol committee's decision," the professor recalls. "Articles and monographs were read aloud and I summarized them in my head." The students are proud of their tutor. It is a tremendous joy that such people are side by side with VUZ youth in the Komsomol system! (prolonged applause)

The all-union competition-review of study groups carried out by the Komsomol Central Committee together with the AUCCTU and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is an efficient means of improving academic and educational work in student collectives. Its content must be further improved.

Over 80 percent of future specialists are involved in scientific work. From academic research to the creation of aircraft, submarine apparatus and industrial robots and from the design of the simplest structures to participation in implementing the "energy" and "West Siberian oil and gas" programs--such is the range of interests of the student scientific and technical associations operating in the majority of the country's VUZes.

An artificial earth satellite built by Moscow Aviation Institute students has been put into orbit. This is a gift from Soviet students to the 19th Komsomol Congress and the beginning of the implementation of the "Student Intercosmos" program, in which future specialists from the fraternal socialist countries are participating. (prolonged applause)

We are faced with the task of making students' scientific creativity as mass-scale and effective as the construction detachment movement. In addition to realistic course and diploma planning the creation of students' scientific centers, design bureaus and detachments and comprehensive creative teams with the participation of young production workers should be on a wider scale. The practice of concluding cooperation contracts between student and labor collectives--between VUZes and enterprises, faculties and shops, courses and sections and groups and teams--is worthy of attention.

The third working semester has become an organic component of the academic and educational process. Work within student detachments helps each student to become acquainted with the experience of collective labor, to consolidate acquired knowledge in practice and to temper the will and character. We are rightly proud of students' selfless labor on construction sites and in agriculture, transport and health care organs. For 10th Five-Year plan results 1,700 active participants and organizers of the patriotic movement were awarded orders and medals of the USSR.

Volgograd and some other cities have found interesting forms of students' work in the national economy throughout the academic year. In a number of VUZ centers student detachments have been set up which work on formulating and introducing projects for the modernization and retooling of production. Komsomol committees must actively develop long-term forms of students' collective labor and creativity, the best traditions of the patriotic movement and forms of unpaid socially useful labor.

Some 4 million young men and women are now working in VUZ and technical college evening and correspondence sections. It is incumbent upon Komsomol raykoms and gorkoms and VUZ and enterprise Komsomol committees to pay greater attention to them as well as to working youth school students, to help them to obtain in-depth and firm knowledge without time out from production and to become skilled experts.

Komsomol organizations can and must do considerably more to improve young students' everyday and leisure conditions and to fortify their health. It is necessary to disseminate on a wider scale the experience of Tomsk, Rostov and Kharkov where joint councils on student hostel affairs have been set up and where student canteen trusts, inter-VUZ polyclinics and leisure bases are operating.

One student in 10 is now married and half the families have children. However, there are virtually no hostels for students with families and they are clearly not being allocated enough places at children's institutions. A number of VUZ centers in the Ukraine have accumulated positive experience in the solution of this problem. However, these are only isolated examples. It is quite clear that student families need greater attention.

Participation in the training of highly skilled experts is a noteworthy tradition of the Lenin Komsomol. And this tradition must be strengthened and developed. The prestige of engineering work should be raised among young people, the profession of mining engineer, metallurgist, machine builder and power worker should be actively propagandized and a responsible attitude to job distribution work, a readiness to go to the most difficult and hard-fought areas of production, education, health care and culture should be inculcated. Education does not finish with the receipt of a diploma. The urgent demand of the time is to persistently and continuously replenish one's knowledge and to learn, learn, learn. (prolonged applause)

IV. Improving Organizational Work. A Lively Creative Atmosphere in Every Komsomol Collective

Comrades: /Since the 18th Komsomol Congress the role of the Lenin Komsomol as the party's active assistant and combat reserve has continued to grow, its practical activity has become wider in scale and its participation in the administration of state and social affairs has intensified./ The Komsomol's structure has improved, relations within the Komsomol have developed, and the qualitative composition of Komsomol cadres and aktivs and the level of their training have improved. The Komsomol's financial situation and material base have strengthened.

We learn the art of organizational work, living ties with mass youth and Leninist style from the party.

/The Komsomol is the truly mass organization of all Soviet youth. Its ranks number 41.7 million young men and women./ The majority of Komsomol members work in diverse spheres of the national economy, culture and social administration. The number of young Komsomol workers has grown in recent years. There are now over 14 million of them or nearly 35 percent of the Komsomol's membership. This is the largest proportion of workers throughout the postwar years.

The number of Komsomol members engaged in agriculture has increased bu over 1.1 million. The proportion of Komsomol members in trade, the light and food industries and the services sphere has grown. There are now more Komsomol members among agricultural experts. There are over 2 million engineers and technicians and nearly 300,000 agricultural experts in the Komsomol. One agronomist, livestock expert and teacher in five and one doctor in six in the country is a Komsomol member. The general educational standard of Komsomol members is rising and two-thirds of them have higher or secondary education.

/The Komsomol is a truly international youth organization./ It unites young men and women from over 100 nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union. The number of indigenous Komsomol members in the Komsomol organizations of union and autonomous republics, oblasts and okrugs is increasing. At the same time, these organizations are becoming increasingly multinational. This is a vivid manifestation of the general features of the process of the formation of the Soviet people, a new historical community of people.

The growth in the Komsomol organizations of Tyumenskaya, Irkutskaya and Kamchatskaya oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy and Primorskiy krays and Yakutskaya and Buryatskaya ASSRs is a further confirmation of our young people's burning desire to make their contribution to implementing the program outlined by the party for transforming Siberia and the Far East.

The Elnin Komsomol's prestige and power of attraction is growing. Nearly 20 million young men and women were accepted into the Komsomol's ranks between the 18th and 19th Komsomol [Congresses] and Komsomol membership increased by 4.3 million.

On entering the Komsomol, young people link their best plans and dreams with it and strive to be in the front rank of the fighters for communism. "I ask to be accepted as a Komsomol member," requested Sergey Lysenkov, a 14-year-old schoolboy from Orenburgskaya Oblast who worked in last year's difficult harvest as a combine harvester assistant. "I ask you to consider me as a Komsomol member," Irkutskaya Oblast's Kazachinsko-Lenskiy Komsomol raykom was asked by Nina Vyatkina, a young construction worker on the Baykal-Amur railroad, on the eve of the commissioning of the Lena-Kunepma section. "I want to be in the front rank and with my Komsomol card in hand to defend my beloved motherland if necessary," guards Private Mikhail Yakimchuk said at a Komsomol meeting 1 day before the opening of the Zapad-81 exercises. How well these lines compare with what the writers' fathers wrote before battle, before going with the first train to the virgin lands and on the eve of all great tests.

However, individual Komsomol committees underestimate the importance of admitting to the Komsomol the best representatives of working youth, or increasing the Komsomol presence and consequently influencing the most crucial sectors of production in the decisive sectors of the national economy. For instance, the number of construction workers who are Komsomol members has declined substantially in the Altayskiy Kray and Chitinskaya Oblast organizations. Perhaps the volume of construction has fallen off here? Or there are fewer young people on construction sites? On the contrary. That means that it is something else which is the matter--a lack of purposeful work with young men and women.

If the ranks of a Komsomol organization with a basis for growth are not being swelled, there is just one conclusion: it does not enjoy authority among young people. Every such organization must be seriously investigated and helped to put matters right.

Great harm is caused by a formal attitude toward the admission of young men and women, particularly schoolchildren, to the Komsomol. Individual Komsomol committees violate the principle of an individual approach in work with non-Komsomol young people. Some 19 students at the Novosibirskaya Oblast DOSAAF school became Komsomol members in just one day. Having written dictated applications they went together to a Komsomol meeting where they were admitted to the Komsomol. An hour later a Leninskiy Raykom Bureau was held which approved the decision of the primary party organization. But by the end of the day the newfound Komsomol members had already been taken off the books. Such "expeditiousness" causes great harm to the cause of education.

The Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees must continue to resolutely put a stop to the desire of individual Komsomol workers to cover up their idleness with impressive entry in a statistical report. We stress once again most clearly that the numerical strength of the Komsomol is not an end in itself. The growth of the Komsomol ranks has never been achieved and will not be achieved by reducing exactingness toward entrants. It is necessary to persistently improve work with non-Komsomol young people, to step up the propaganda of the glorious traditions and heroic history of the Komsomol and to mold in young men and women a profound respect for the Red Banner of their organization and for the Komsomol card and badge. The day he joins the Komsomol must be a notable event which each young person remembers all his life.

/There are 450,000 primary organizations in the Komsomol./ It is essential to display constant concern for their consolidation. "It is a matter," the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, "of ensuring that a lively, creative atmosphere is created in every Komsomol organization." This graphic, broad formula expresses the main thing--Komsomol life should be politically rich, filled with socially useful deeds, interesting and dynamic and marked by a desire to display "your initiative and enterprise" in everything.

The Komsomol organization of the Sverdlovsk-Passazhirskiy depot locomotive operation shop has 172 Komsomol members. The majority are assistant locomotive drivers and locomotive drivers and are constantly on the move. The Komsomol members' complex work conditions are no obstacle to the cause. In the shop there is a friendly and cohesive Komsomol collective which can cope with crucial, major matters. The "shop Komsomol power station" provides 1.5 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year--this saving is the result of the skilled driving of electric trains. All the Komsomol members take part in the Lenin examination and improve their professional and political standard. Here they have forgotten long ago the meaning of being in arrears on their membership dues or failing to appear at a meeting without valid reason.

/There is a lively, creative atmosphere where man is the focus of attention of the organization/, where Komsomol initiative and enterprise are fully displayed. The Komsomol committees' task is to step up individual work with young men and women, to seek to ensure that one and all are involved in useful business and have assignments.

Today about 500,000 Komsomol members have been elected to soviets of people's deputies and over 2 million to leading organs of trade unions and other public organizations, and 9.5 million are engaged in elective Komsomol work. It is important to select assignments correctly, to help the Komsomol member to take his first steps in the public field and to fully ensure an outlet for his energy and initiative. More active use must be made of all forms of individual work, and young people must be recruited more extensively to take part in the administration of the affairs of production and educational collectives and in the national economy.

Our country is on the threshold of a major political event--this June the elections to the local soviets will take place. Komsomol committees have joined in the election campaign everywhere. This is a good school for the young people's political activity.

A comprehensive form of ideological-political, labor and moral education is the Lenin examination. Its content must be constantly improved. Evidently the time taken for sociopolitical certification should be revised so that production workers adopt socialist pledges and personal comprehensive plans simultaneously. These and other questions of the organization of the Lenin examination must be studied attentively by the Komsomol Central Committee.

A lively, creative atmosphere is an atmosphere of collectivism and a high degree of mutual exactingness, of Komsomol comradeship and the strict assessment of Komsomol members' deeds and actions in the spirit of the requirements of the Komsomol rules. Strict sanctions must be imposed on those who take no part in social work and work and study carelessly. There cannot and must not be any lenience toward those who violate the norms of our morality, who behave in an unseemly fashion. This is precisely the high exactingness which the party teaches us.

Take a question like the registration of Komsomol members. Every year about 12 million Komsomol members move from one organization to another. A natural process. But some young men and women display a lack of discipline here and lose their organizational link with primary organizations. Komsomol committees must display more principlemindedness and exactingness here.

The Komsomol meeting is the supreme organ of the Komsomol organization, a school for the social activeness of young men and wmen. It involves summing up the results of what has been done and is a launch pad for new achievements. Every meeting must leave its mark on the life of the Komsomol cell, arouse the Komsomol members' thoughts and feelings and mold efficiency and principlemindedness, a critical attitude toward shortcomings and a rejection of verbosity.

The 19th Komsomol Congress was preceded by reports and elections in the country's Komsomol organizations. They took place with enormous attention from the CPSU Central Committee and local party organs and became an exacting review of the Komsomol ranks. The majority of meetings and conferences were distinguished by a high degree of organization, efficiency, heightened exactingness and criticism and self-criticism. The meetings voiced many comments and specific proposals for improving Komsomol work. It is important that they, like the decisions of the report and election meetings and conferences and congresses, should all be consistently implemented.

/In the period under review the structure of all echelons of the Komsomol was improved./ In connection with the creation of production and science-and-production associations and agroindustrial complexes the process of enlarging primary Komsomol organizations continued. Over 8,000 Komsomol committees have been granted raykom rights. Under these conditions the role of the lower-level cells, which are closest to the life and deeds of young men and women, is enhanced.

The Komsomol has 2 million shop and equivalent organizations and Komsomol groups. However, Komsomol groups have still not been created in many Komsomol and youth collectives in industry and construction. That is a grave shortcoming. Under the conditions of the widespread transition to the team method of labor organization and incentive more attention must be paid to the creation of Komsomol groups and their work.

Comrades: The activity of the Komsomol Central Committee in the period under review has been aimed at fulfilling the tasks set by the party, ensuring collectivity of leadership, strengthening discipline and organization and developing intra-Komsomol democracy. There have been 10 Komsomol Central Committee plenums and regular bureau and secretariat sessions which have examined questions relating to the Komsomol's participation in the development of the national economy, the intensification of young people's ideological and moral education, the improvement of work with general educational school pupils, the further organizational and political consolidation of the Komsomol ranks and other questions.

The Komsomol now has 14 republic, 158 kray and oblast, 10 okrug and about 4,400 city and rayon Komsomol organizations. The practice of reviewing Komsomol organizations' work has improved. The republic, kray, oblast, city and rayon organizations which have been awarded the Komsomol Central Committee challenge Red Banner "for successes in young people's communist education" deserve the most favorable comment.

Komsomol Central Committee challenge Red Banners have been presented in perpetuity to the winners in the survey of the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions--the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Moldavian republic Komsomol organizations, the Moscow and Kiev city organizations, the Altayskiy and Khabarovskiy kray organizations and the Bashkirskaya, Voronezhskaya, Gorkovskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Leningradskaya, Moskovskaya, Rostovskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Chelyabninskaya, Donetskaya, Kustanayskaya, Tashkentskaya and Khmelnitskaya oblast organizations. (applause)

The Armenian, Georgian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian republic Komsomol organizations, which have celebrated their 60-year jubilees, have been awarded lofty awards of the motherland for their active participation in socialist and communist building and fruitful work on the young people's communist education. (prolonged applause)

At the same time the Kamchatskiy, Severo-Osetinskiy, Tuvinskiy and several other Komsomol obkoms are not persistent enough in resolving the tasks facing them. Blame here also rests with the Komsomol Central Committee, and primarily its Komsomol organs section, which has failed to display consistent exactingness toward them and to render them the necessary aid. /Komsomol raykoms, gorkoms and okruzhkoms are an important component./ The level of primary organizations' activity largely depends on their vigor and competence and on thoughtful analysis and daily practical aid.

Komsomol committees, beginning with the Komsomol Central Committee, must improve the style of their work with even greater persistence. Regimentation, bureaucratism, a plethora of papers and resolutions, verbosity and other manifestations of a formal bureaucratic approach toward matters frequently penetrate our Komsomol milieu. And that leads to a discrepancy between word and deed, to a situation where individual Komsomol workers sometimes lose their modesty and ability to assess their own activity critically. The Komsomol style work must be imbued with efficiency and specificity, a scientific approach and a high degree of exactingness ruling out any manifestations of complacency and indifference, formalism and conceit.

/The party teaches the Komsomol to resolve in close unity tasks of ideological and organizational work and to display a comprehensive approach toward ideological-political, labor and moral education./ This is an important guarantee of the further enhancement of the militancy of the Komsomol ranks and the Komsomol members' vanguard role in labor, study, and Soviet young people's social affairs.

Comprehensive plans for young people's communist education elaborated under the leadership of party committees have become widespread in recent years. They make it possible to deploy forces better and coordinate the efforts of all organizations engaged in young people's education. The Komsomol's cooperation with state, trade union and other public and economic organs has strengthened. However, the potential for comprehensive planning is not being used fully by Komsomol committees. It is important to study in greater depth the processes taking place among the young and give better consideration to their requirements, interests and improved standard of education and culture.

The Komsomol's link with scientific organizations has strengthened, and the range of research topics relating to youth problems has expanded. An important role here belongs to the Komsomol Central Committee and USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences social council for the study of youth problems. The study of public opinion among young people and work with letters and comments sent to Komsomol organs and the editorial offices of youth publications require unremitting attention.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Monitoring and Verification of Execution of Decisions in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" stresses that verification of the execution of decisions remains a bottleneck in organizational work. This also applies fully to the Komsomol.

The fulfillment of decisions taken by Komsomol committees depends largely on how topical and clearly and specifically formulated they are. Empty phrases and general appeals only disorganize work. "All our decisions must be backed up by thoughtful, precise organizational measures," L. I. Brezhnev said. "What must be done and where and within what deadlines, who is specifically responsible for a given sector and who--once again, who specifically--verifies execution."

Comrades: /The growing demands on the Komsomol's activity oblige us to constantly improve the selection, placement and education of cadres and activists. The Komsomol Central Committee, with the most active support of party organs, has taken the necessary steps to ensure that all sectors of Komsomol work are headed by politically mature, competent and skilled youth organizers.

The detachment of young communists working in the Komsomol has increased by one-third in the past 4 years and has increased fivefold by comparison with the mid-sixties. The party nucleus in the Komsomol consists of almost 1.5 million communists, combatants selflessly devoted to their cause and capable by their words, deeds and personal example of enthralling young men and women. CPSU members and candidate members now head about half the primary Komsomol organizations.

In the period under review workers, kolkhoz members and national economy specialists were actively promoted to Komsomol work. All secretaries of union republic Komsomol Central Committees and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms, 90 percent of Komsomol gorkom and raykom secretaries and one-third of primary Komsomol organization secretaries have higher education while half have engineering and technical, economic or agricultural education. Two-thirds of Komsomol raykom, gorkom, obkom and kraykoms and Komsomol Central Committee first secretaries have been through a school of labor tempering in plant shops, in mines, on construction sites, and in fields and livestock units.

Working in the Komsomol is not only a great honor but also a tremendous responsibility. Militancy and a lively creative atmosphere in Komsomol collectives depend largely on the ability, efficiency, conscientiousness, initiative, high moral qualities and human charm of the Komsomol workers and activists. They must live in the midst of young people and constantly heed their voice. This must be a requirement and rule for every Komsomol leader. No references to pressure of work or "current business" can serve as justification for those who rarely visit the construction site, livestock units, workers' hostel or evening school, where the young men and women work, study and relax.

In the period since the 18th Komsomol Congress the system of training and retraining Komsomol cadres and activities has improved, the network of Komsomol schools has expanded and their study facilities have strengthened. The new Olympiyets training center has begun to operate, where over 16,000 primary Komsomol organization secretaries have already been trained. The Komsomol Central Committee Higher Cooperative School has improved the standard of its training and educational and scientific research work. The system for training Komsomol cadres and activists must be improved constantly. Every Komsomol worker and activist must have a program for his continuous education and must work regularly on himself.

However, youth "leaders" who have stopped developing, who have fenced themselves off from young people with a paper barrier, who are indifferent toward their duties and some of whom even behave in an unseemly fashion, have not disappeared. Such people have no right to work in the Komsomol. Treasuring the party's trust and the trust of his comrades in the Komsomol--there is no higher duty for the Komsomol worker and activist. (prolonged applause)

The 26th CPSU Congress' demand that all those promoted to leading work should be tempered in the midst of life and undergo the schooling of the labor collective must be persistently implemented.

In 1972, after graduating from sovkhoz-technical college, the young specialist Viktor Gavrilenko was sent to the XXII Sezda KPSS kolkhoz. He was drafted to work in a lagging brigade and then, when he had taken charge of it, he was rapidly able to bring it up to the level of the leading ones. He graduated from the agricultural academy without time out from work and became the kolkhoz's chief agronomist. Viktor has firmly acquired the glory of a master producing good harvests, a production innovator and an active public worker. A delegate to the 17th, 18th and 19th Komsomol congresses, member of the Komsomol Central Committee and winner of the order of the labor Red Banner, Viktor Gavrilenko has graduated from a great school of public and Komsomol work. He is now secretary of the Gomelskiy Komsomol Obkom. His experience of life, love for people and his job and principlemindedness have won him merited authority.

Educated by the party and raised on practical deeds in fulfilling its decisions, Komsomol cadres are constantly swelling the ranks of party, trade union and soviet organs and are being promoted to responsible economic and administrative work. This is yet more graphic evidence of the great trust placed in the Komsomol.

Comrades: /The point of the life and activity of the League of Youth Leninists lies in the struggle for the party's cause./ Emulation of the communists and utilization of the CPSU's rich experience are a guarantee of the Komsomol ranks' ideological and organizational firmness.

The communists nurture their young successors with unremitting, ruly paternal attention, in an exacting and demanding way. The entire multifaceted, titantic activity of our party's combat headquarters--the CPSU Central Committee--is imbued with Leninist concern for the future of our motherland, for the younger generation and for the Komsomol's deeds. Questions relating to work with young people and party leadership of the Komsomol are kept constantly in sight by union republic communist party Central Committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations.

/The Lenin Komsomol has paid constant and great attention to the preparation of new party reinforcements from among the young people./ In the period between the 25th and 26th party congresses the Komsomol recommended over 2.3 million of its best alumni for the party ranks.

In December 1921, on familiarizing himself with the draft of one of the resolutions of the 11th conference of the Russian Communist Party of Bolsheviks, V. I. Lenin made comments of fundamental importance directly touching on the preparation of a party reserve via the Komsomol. "It seems to me," Vladimir Ilich noted, "that on this point it is essential to impose stricter conditions and verification of the fact that Komsomol members admitted to the party have, first, studied really seriously and learned something and, second, gone through a long probationary period of serious practical work (economic, cultural and so forth)."

These words of Lenin's sound just as acute and topical right now. To become a communist is a great honor and tremendous responsibility for every Komsomol member. The responsibility of the Komsomol organizations and Komsomol committees for recommending them to the party must also be high.

The Komsomol checks its every step against the party. Exceptionally important, determining significance for the Komsomol's activity attaches to the congresses of our Communist Party. It is proposed to introduce, in line with the schedules adopted by the CPSU, schedules for holding republican Komsomol congresses and report and election conferences. It is proposed to introduce changes to the Komsomol rules; to hold All-Union Komsomol and union republic Komsomol congresses once every 5 years and report and election conferences every 2-3 years. (applause)

Steadily following Lenin's party--that is where the Komsomol sees the supreme point of its activity. (applause)

V. Struggling More Actively for Peace and Against War and Strengthening Young People's Anti-Imperialist Solidarity

Comrades: The Komsomol and soviet youth organizations, loyal to Lenin's behests on the international brotherhood of working people, are developing fruitful ties with their contemporaries abroad. Over 1,350 national and international youth and student organizations of various political and ideological leanings from 140 countries--that is the range of our contacts. Virtually all republic, kray, and oblast Komsomol organizations and representatives of all categories of young people take part in their implementation. /The main avenue of cooperation is the struggle for peace and against the threat of war./

The peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress has become a banner for the Komsomol's activity in the international youth movement. /The Lenin Komsomol and all Soviet young people wholly and fully support the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the titantic activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding standard-bearer of peace, and the new peace initiatives he has advanced. (tumultuous applause)./

The clouds of war have recently been gathering over our planet again. United States and NATO militarist circles are trying to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium and are developing and building up the production of new weapons of mass destruction, including neutron and chemical weapons. They are adopting the monstrous doctrines of the permissibility of a "limited" nuclear war and a first nuclear strike and are stoking an atmosphere of military hysteria.

The young are becoming increasingly aware of the threat looming over them of becoming the victim of the U.S. and NATO militarist circles' adventurist policy. The senseless arms race imposed by these forces is diverting enormous funds from social programs and depriving many millions of young men and women even in the most developed countries of the capitalist world, dooming them to unemployment and preventing them from receiving an education and enjoying the benefits of culture and sport.

Under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation great significance was attached to the holding in Helsinki in 1981 of the world forum of youth and students for peace, detente and disarmament, which showed clearly that only the collective efforts of all those who hold peace dear can erect a firm barrier on the path of war and the arms race.

The aggressive actions of the opponents of detente are generating protest and prompting millions of young men and women in all countries to join the ranks of the active fighters for peace. We express our warm support for the broad young people's masses' demonstrations against the NATO strategists' sinister plans to turn West Europe into a launchpad for new U.S. nuclear missiles. Soviet young people say a firm and resolute "no to U.S. missiles in Europe! No to aggression and war! We shall not let the world be blown up!" (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Peace is not a gift from heaven, its preservation and consolidation require daily, hard struggle, L. I. Brezhnev has said today. Millions of young Soviet men and women have sent to NATO headquarters their angry demands for the halting of the arms race and the elaboration of senseless plans for nuclear warfare.

Komsomol committees must continue to use various forms and means for raising vigorous and aware young fighters for peace. The Komsomol sees it as its task to actively explain among broad strata of foreign youth the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state and expose bourgeois propaganda's fabrications concerning the alleged "Soviet threat," we believe it is essential to hold an all-union "Soviet youth peace march" which will include demonstrations, meetings, marches, labor stints and other initiatives and actions expressed Soviet young people's desire to curb the arms race and safeguard peace throughout the world. (tumultuous applause)

Practical actions in the struggle against the threat of war and participation in the young people's antimilitarist campaign developing throughout the world must become for young Soviet men and women who are building communism a school of ideological and political maturation, a school of civic maturity, patriotism and internationalism.

Comrades: /In building a new society and struggling against the nuclear threat the Lenin Komsomol acts with the youth leagues of the socialist community countries./ The indestructible unity of the socialist states' fraternal communist and workers parties is a firm foundation on which fraternal friendly ties are built between the young men and women of the USSR and their contemporaries from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. There are no forces in the world capable of disrupting this inspiring unity. The Lenin Komsomol will always be true to this unity. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The participation of our countries' young people in the construction of very large-scale CEMA projects, the Soyuz gas pipeline and Mir power system, and in joint selfless labor at the Kursk magnetic anomaly and the nuclear power station in Hungary, on the West Siberian oilfields and machinebuilding construction sites in Cuba, at mining industry enterprises in Mongolia and industrial projects in Vietnam has become a veritable school of internationalism. The miners of the 60-Letiye Oktyabrskoy Revolyutsii Mine in the Donbass and the Paskov Mine in Ostrava are working in rhythm.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the fraternal parties outlined new prospects for the socialist community's development. Long-term targeted programs are of enormous significance in the CEMA countries' cooperation. For instance, the Free German Youth has come out with a fine initiative, proclaiming the construction of two sectors of the gas pipeline from Urengoy to the USSR's western border a central youth project. This initiative is close to us: the Komsomol has declared the gas pipeline's installation an all-union shock Komsomol construction site.

The nature and scale of mutual relations between youth organizations now make it possible to learn from each other all that is best and progressive and to borrow the most interesting forms of young people's ideological-political, labor and moral education. The desire to study attentively and make extensive use of the fraternal countries' experience must become the pivot of the expanding ties between the Komsomol organizations of provinces and cities, related enterprises and student collectives. International competition has been further developed. Hundreds of youth collectives supported the initiative of the young longshoremen of Odessa and Varna to launch competition in honor of the Soviet and Bulgarian Communists' congresses under the slogan "two congresses--one goal."

Our opponents are bending over backwards to use lies, slander and concentrated acts of ideological subversion to poison the consciousness of young people in the socialist countries and to fragment the youth leagues ideologically and organizationally. This was confirmed by the events in Poland where counter-revolution, relying on the support of foreign reaction, tried to attract young people to its side and use them as a blind tool in the struggle against socialism's gains in people's Poland.

Life confirms that only on the basis of Lenin's tested organizational, political and ideological principles can the youth leagues act in the role of the vanguard of the younger generation and oppose the class enemy's subversive activity. We express the firm conviction that the fraternal youth leagues in Poland will be the PZPR's reliable assistants in the struggle to consolidate socialism in Poland. (prolonged applause)

... Some 6KM from the River Bug, in the small village of Okopy, there is a modest obelisk with a star: "Aleksandr Fedorovich Zolotenin, born 1926, died 21 July 1944." This is the first inch of liberated Polish soil and, they say, the first grave of a Soviet soldier on it. One of 600,000 graves. The exploit of the Soviet serviceman and liberator will live on in young patriots' hearts. (prolonged applause)

Soon the peoples of the world will celebrate the 40th anniversary of Europe's liberation from fascism. The Komsomol warmly supports the proposal of the socialist countries' fraternal youth leagues to hold in 1982 through 1985 the "Pamyat" [Memory] international relay of patriotic deeds devoted to that notable date. (applause)

Today the song and grandsons of those who saved mankind from the horrors of fascist enslavement are standing guard over our peoples' peaceful gains. The crucial task of the socialist countries' youth organizations is to strengthen the tested brotherhood in arms of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies.

The defense of socialism's gains is young people's international duty. For almost 25 years U.S. imperialism has been vainly trying to prevent revolutionary Cuba from building a new life. The Komsomol angrily denounced the provocative U.S. policy with respect to the Cuban people and resolutely states: "The island of freedom is not alone! Hands off Cuba!" (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are carrying out socialist transformations, defending their independence and sovereignty and struggling for peace and stability in Southeast Asia under exceptionally complex conditions. Soviet young people will continue invariably to strengthen their friendship and to render international support to the younger generation in these countries in building a new life and defending their revolutionary gains. (prolonged applause)

In the period since the 18th Komsomol Congress our traditional relations of friendship with Yugoslav youth organizations have continued to develop.

The Komsomol supports the desire of DPRK working people and young people for the country's peaceful democratic unification without outside interference.

Komsomol members and young Soviet men and women fully share our party's principled position with respect to China voiced in the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses and in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the celebrations in Tashkent. In accordance with the party line the Komsomol will resolutely oppose Beijing's hegemonistic course and its alignment with the policy of imperialism in the world arena and will advocate the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations and mutual understanding between the young people of the USSR and the PRC.

In the period under review the Komsomol's cooperation with youth organizations in Asia, Africa and Latin American countries has expanded markedly. The Lenin Komsomol is invariably in solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the liberated countries peoples and will consistently strengthen its internationalist cooperation with the young fighters for national and social liberation and against the imperialist policy of neocolonialism, diktat and aggression, against fascism, Zionism, racism and apartheid. (prolonged applause)

The Komsomol will continue to comprehensively develop its friendly ties with the youth leagues of Angola, Democratic Yemen, Congo, Mozambique, Ethiopia and other states with a socialist development and to render them fraternal assistance. (prolonged applause)

The Soviet Union's young men and women express their ardent solidarity with the young Afghan patriots who are making their contribution to the cause of progressive transformations in the country and are taking an active part in the activity of the national fatherland front. Relations between the Komsomol and the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan are strengthening, becoming richer and acquiring new facets. We have rendered and will continue to render our Afghan friends all-around internationalist support and aid. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Our congress warmly greets the young people of Nicaragua, which has won its independence in revolutionary battles and is courageously defending it today. (tumultuous applause)

We express our resolute support for the patriots of El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, Uruguay and other countries where terror and violence rule, where thousands of young fighters are languishing in police torture chambers.

The Komsomol warmly welcomes the birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe and expresses its solidarity with the people and young people of Namibia and South Africa who are waging a selfless struggle for freedom and against racism and apartheid. (prolonged applause)

Young Soviet men and women resolutely support the struggle of the Arab countries' peoples and young people against imperialism and reaction and advocate the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, right up to the creation of their own independence state, and an all-embracing and just solution to the Near East conflict. (prolonged applause)

Questions of the anti-imperialist struggle were at the center of the attention of the world conference of youth for the establishment of a new international economic order held in Mexico in 1980, the international "youth, development and peace" conference held in our country last year and a number of other youth events. However, the situation requires new initiatives.

The Komsomol will promote by every means the development of young people's anti-imperialist solidarity and the consolidation of the alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement. We are in favor of holding an international conference on problems of young people's anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation and peace.

/The Lenin Komsomol is strengthening by every means its friendship and proletarian solidarity with the communist youth leagues in the capitalist countries and is in solidarity with the struggle of the young workers and working people against the omnipotence of capital and for democratic rights and freedoms./

The further aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism, the growing recession phenomena in the economy, unprecedented inflation, the rise in unemployment and the decline in living standards are acutely affecting the position of young people. From school to the ranks of the unemployed: that is the fate of millions of young men and women in the capitalist countries. One-fourth of unemployed Americans are young people. Four out of every 10 unemployed in West Europe are under the age of 25.

While building up the arms race and increasing expenditure on the maintenance of the military-industrial complex, the capitalist states are cutting back appropriations for education, health and social security needs. All this is leading to the further exacerbation of social contradictions. Young people can understand from their own experience that in bourgeois society there is not and cannot be class peace and they are actively joining the struggle for their rights. Police truncheons and water cannons are turned on them and plastic bullets, tear gas and the full might of the repressive apparatus are brought into play. Bourgeois propaganda wages psychological warfare against the young.

We rejoice in the successes of the capitalist countries' youth leagues in the struggle against oppression by the monopolies and for the interests of young workers and all young working people and their mounting role in the antiwar movement. The Komsomol builds its cooperation with the fraternal leagues by using as its guide the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, pursuing the spirit of comradeship and equality and on the basis of the unity of their goals in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. (applause)

Every youth league is constructively seeking ways and means of struggling to achieve common tasks while, naturally, taking into consideration the features of the youth movement in its own country. Here differences are possible in approaches toward the solution of specific questions of the class struggle and the assessment of particular phenomena of international life. However, the results of cooperation cannot fail to be affected by the actions of those league leaders who prefer to put existing differences of view to the force. Sometimes they make statements which depict absolutely unobjectively, as in a distorting mirror, the state of affairs in the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and their domestic and foreign policy. By these actions they are essentially helping to fan the noisy anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaigns whose organizers are the forces of imperialism and reaction. Giving a principled assessment of these phenomena, the Komsomol will continue to defend the unity of the ranks of the international communist and democratic youth movement for the sake of the ideals of peace and socialism. (applause)

The Komsomol attaches great significance to joint actions with young socialists and social democrats and awaits corresponding steps from them. On questions of the prevention of war and the consolidation of peace it is important to develop cooperation with all democratic, peace-loving forces. The Komsomol is prepared to actively support all initiatives useful to the cause of peace, democracy and the defense of young people's vital interests. (applause) The holding of a world meeting of young working people could serve to galvanize the struggle against the omnipotence of the monopolies and the growth of militrism and for democratic rights and freedoms.

The institution, in October 1980 at the meeting in Budapest, of an all-European structure for cooperation among young people and students was an important result of many years of searching for mutually acceptable political and organizational foundations for joint actions in the interests of peace and detente. The exchanges and contacts undertaken within its framework attest to the desire of broad forces of the continent's youth movement to promote the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki final act.

The Komsomol assesses highly the results of the 11th world festival of youth and students in Havana, which graphically demonstrated to the whole world the strength of anti-imperialist solidarity and the desire of the world's youth and students for peace and friendship. We advocate the continuity and development of the glorious traditions of this movement and the holding of a 12th world festival of youth and students. (applause)

The United Nations, as is well known, has proclaimed 1985 international youth year. We are in favor of the events held in this connection leading to a real improvement in the socioeconomic position of the young and serving their interests and the cause of peace and the peoples' cooperation.

The Komsomol and the USSR youth organizations committee work actively in the international organizations with the biggest mass membership--the WFDY and the international union of students. The Komsomol will continue to promote in every way the consolidation of the anti-imperialist unity and to enhance the role and effectiveness of these associations in the struggle for peace and disarmament and in defense of the rights of the younger generation. The 11th assembly of the WFDY which is to open soon in Prague is designed to be an important milestone on this path.

An important role belongs to international tourist exchange in the development of cooperation. Today the logo of the Komsomol Central Committee's Sputnik international youth tourism bureau can be encountered in 88 countries. In recent years 800,000 foreign guests have followed its itineraries while 670,000 young men and women have traveled abroad. Komsomol organizations must pay special attention to ensure that when they travel abroad the envoys of Soviet youth bear the truth about our motherland and the Soviet way of life.

Komsomol members and Soviet young people are fully aware of their international responsibility for the historical destiny of socialism and for clear skies over the earth. May the ranks of the young fighters for peace strengthen, may the banner of the peoples' friendship, the banner of proletarian solidarity, flutter proudly over the planet! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades: It is as though spring itself has entered this fine palace. May itself is a festive month for Soviet people, a fine month marked by so many memorable events. With the signs of spring, in this festive auditorium you can clearly sense the breath of our wonderful, strenuous, swift-moving times.

Responsibility to the party and to the country which raised us unites the delegates to the 19th Kosmosol Congress and millions of young hearts. Some 48 years ago the Moscow truck plant workers' "combat leaflet" announced: "A plant Komsomol conference is being prepared. It will sum up the results of work on the verification of the execution of V. I. Lenin's instructions. It will be impossible for a hollow, empty phrase or self-satisfied complacency to get into the rules governing it. It will be a militant day of serious, self-critical discussion of the work of the entire plant Komsomol organization and of each Komsomol member individually." That was how the Lenin check was born during the first 5-year plans.

Today the entire Lenin Komsomol is being checked out. We are reporting on what we have done and are undergoing a test of our political maturity and the depth of our revolutionary aspirations.

Today the most heartfelt words, the most cherished thoughts and aspirations of Soviet young people are addressed to the great and wise communist party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Breznhev. We will never tire of repeating our paramount precept: the party's leadership is the inexhaustible life-creating source of the Komsomol's strength and enthusiasm and a reliable guarantee of all our victories and achievements. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

For Komsomol members and Soviet young people it is a great happiness always to march alongside the communists, to be the heirs and continuers of the cause of the revolutionary fighters and the first builders of a new life.

This year the Soviet people will celebrate the 65th anniversary of Great October, which opened a new era in the history of mankind. Raising the Russian proletariat to carry out the decisive storming of the old world, the great Lenin and the party of Bolsheviks he created had the most profound faith in the young people's creative powers and revolutionary enthusiasm.

How many harsh trials our people have withstood, and how many hard roads they have traveled! Komsomol members and Soviet young people have followed the party of communists confidently and valiantly--to storm the Reichstag and to storm the virgin lands, to storm space and to storm new frontiers of communist creation. In battles against our enemies, in the battles for communism, the youth of the land of the soviets was matured and tempered. In the single formation of their generation our Leninist Komsomol and the young people of the eighties are marching firmly alongside their communist fathers to greet the next century. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

We are well aware that the revolution is continuing. It lies in the vastness of our plans, the scope of our achievements and the Soviet people's selfless heroic struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The militant creative spirit of October is inextinguishable and it burns with a bright flame in the hearts of young Soviet men and women. The Komsomol members and young people of our country will bear aloft through life the banner of Lenin, the banner of October! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Long live the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories. (tumultuous, prolongdd applause)

Long live our great multinational motherland--the USSR! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Long live the bright future of all mankind--communism! (tumultuous, prolonged applause which does not die down for a long time. All rise. Toasts are proclaimed in honor of Lenin's party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo).

CSO: 1800/662

USA INSTITUTE'S KOKOSHIN ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

PM270953 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 4

["Abbreviated" version of speech delivered at 19 May session of 19th Komsomol Congress by Dr of Historical Sciences A. A. Kokoshin, chief of a department of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada, under the general heading "Debate on the Komsomol Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission Reports"]

[Text] At the 26th CPSU Congress, on behalf of our party and state, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev once again stated the Soviet Union's firm policy of peaceful coexistence, disarmament and mutually advantageous international cooperation. Some time has passed, and look what strong resistance the imperialist reactionaries' counterattack has encountered from peace-loving forces. An upsurge of unprecedented scale and depth is taking place in the antiwar, antimilitarist movement in West Europe. A similar movement is also growing daily in the United States. The increased threat of nuclear war has mobilized the masses to take strong action. Young people are joining increasingly vigorously in this action.

The present scope of the antiwar movement in capitalist countries once again shows convincingly how accurately in its analysis of international relations our party takes the real spirit of the times and the peoples' real needs into account. And this realistic analysis of the international situation serves us young social scientists as a supreme example of a scientific Marxist-Leninist approach to the most important specific phenomena of the present.

Soviet young people wholeheartedly approve the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy and its new peace initiatives. Recent news reports indicate that the profoundly thought-out and bold new peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the congress have elicited a very broad response from the world's people and from young people in very different countries! (applause)

The creation of approximate military equality and parity through the Soviet Union's efforts is an achievement of tremendous historic significance for all mankind.

Imperialist reactionaries and adventurers are challenging us, and we must do everything to destroy their illusions about the possibility of upsetting the military equilibrium. The achievement of "victory in nuclear war," the waging of so-called "limited wars" with impunity, our "exhaustion" in the arms race--all this is doomed to failure.

Not only moral but also intellectual superiority is on the side of peace in the global confrontation which has developed between peace-loving forces and imperialist reaction. However, this superiority must be demonstrated with the profoundness of scientific reasoning and all the ardent conviction of fighters for Lenin's cause. Communists win political battles primarily because their world outlook, strategy and tactics are based on a profoundly scientific analysis of the situation.

Young scientists, too, must make their contribution to resolving the tasks set us by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and in B.N. Pastukhov's report.

My coevals and colleagues are today addressing foreign audiences increasingly actively. Sometimes this has to be done in a very hostile atmosphere, displaying vigilance and endurance. In the course of the struggle for the consciousness of the world's youth we impose our convictions on no one, but we actively uphold the lofty humanist ideals of developed socialism and struggle against false stereotypes of our society.

Allow me, comrade delegates, on behalf of the country's young scientists, to assure the dear Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee headed by that indefatigable fighter for peace Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the Lenin Komsomol that we will devote all our energy to strengthening the might of our motherland--the chief guarantor of tranquility and peace on earth! (applause).

CSO: 1800/696

YUGOSLAV DELEGATE ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

PM251455 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 6

["Abbreviated" version of speech delivered at 29 May session of 19th Komsomol Congress by Ivan Kozlovacki, secretary of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia conference presidency]

[Text] I would like to take the opportunity to once again express satisfaction at the level and extent of cooperation achieved by our two youth organizations in the spirit of the mutual relations existing between the SFRY and the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union and between the LCY and the CPSU. A special personal contribution to our relations, which were forged in the joint struggle against fascism, was made by comrades Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (applause).

This year, 1982, is characterized by great political activeness in our country; it is a year of congresses and conferences of all the sociopolitical organizations in the SFRY. The League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and the entire younger generation are preparing actively for their congress. All our work is aimed at deepening socialist self-management, the fraternity and unity of the nations and ethnic groups and all the gains of the national liberation war and the socialist revolution. The League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia is joining actively in the working class' struggle to resolve urgent questions relating to socioeconomic development and other tasks facing our society.

In recent years we have witnessed a very serious exacerbation of the international situation. Not only are existing hotbeds of crisis not abating, more and more new hotspots posing a great threat to world peace are emerging. And this situation undoubtedly has an impact on the international youth and student movement.

In effecting international cooperation the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia is constantly guided by the fundamental principles of the policy of nonalignment. Our youth organization cooperates with more than 450 national youth and student organizations in the world with the most diverse political and ideological views, actively implements the principles of the nonalignment policy and expresses all-round solidarity with the struggle of the world's people and young people for national independence, freedom, social progress and socialism.

In concluding my speech I would like to wholeheartedly thank you for your invitation to participate in your congress and to wish you great successes in the Komsomol's work to implement the program tasks whose fulfillment will confirm once again the Komsomol's tremendous contribution to the social development of your great socialist country and also to congratulate you on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. (applause).

CSO: 1800/696

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

PM271047 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 8

["Abbreviated" version of speech delivered at 20 May session of 19th Komsomol Congress by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth Central Committee, under the general heading: "Greetings From Foreign Guests"]

[Text] Our motherland's younger generation is sincerely gladdened by the splendid successes achieved by the Soviet Union's people under the CPSU's leadership in all spheres of life since the day of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and appraises highly the activity of Soviet youth in building a communist society in your country. I take the opportunity to convey to you wishes for great new successes in this activity on behalf of Romanian youth. (applause)

Under the RCP's leadership our country's working people are implementing the decisions of its 12th congress and carrying out a program to build a comprehensively developed socialist society and to advance Romania toward communism. Romanian young people, whose aspirations and desires are organically linked with the RCP's policy, are creatively applying the general natural laws of socialist building, taking our country's historical, social and national conditions into account, acting enthusiastically in all spheres and successfully fulfilling the role of an important social force in our country.

In the spirit of the active and consistent foreign policy of our party and state the Union of Communist Youth [UTC] brings to the fore the development of friendly relations and cooperation with the youth organizations of all the socialist in our country.

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In the spirit of the active and consistent foreign policy of our party and state the Union of Communist Youth [UTC] brings to the fore the development of friendly relations and cooperation with the youth organizations of all the socialist countries. We also maintain ties and express combat solidarity with the youth of national liberation movements, with the youth organizations of developing and nonaligned countries and with communist, revolutionary, progressive and democratic youth organizations on the common platform of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace, security and independence and for the creation of a better and just world.

In the UTC's international activity special attention is devoted to developing cooperation and friendly relations with Soviet youth. The fruitful results of the meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have brought about the continuous deepening and activation of relations between the UTC and the Komsomol. I am very pleased to note the developing friendly relations between our organizations, the different forms of cooperation and the mutual interest in exchanging experience of the activities of our countrys' youth. Romania's UTC will continue to develop friendly ties with the Komsomol in the spirit of peace and on the basis of the fruitful friendly relations between our parties, countries and peoples. (applause).

CSO: 1800/696

'PRAVDA' NOTES IDEOLOGICAL VALUE OF ELECTION 'CAMPAIGN'

PM191435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Taking the Party's Word to the Voters"]

[Excerpt] Soviet people are preparing in an atmosphere of labor and political activeness for the elections to local Soviets and people's courts which are to be held on 20 June in all the union republics. Electoral okrugs and sectors have been formed and election commissions created. Leading workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia are being nominated as candidate deputies. They will soon begin to hold meetings with the voters. The measures associated with the elections are taking place on the basis of the schedules laid down and in strict accordance with the requirements of the USSR constitution, the constitutions of union and autonomous republics and election law.

In stepping up the election preparations, ideological workers strive to propagandize vividly and in a well-argued way the historical advantages of socialism and the 26th CPSU Congress' course of further developing the economy, science and culture, increasing the people's well-being, developing socialist democracy and strengthening legality and law and order. It is important to illustrate all this with concrete facts taken from life. In a number of places they are holding excursions to the 5-year plan's new construction projects, and colorful display stands have been prepared relating the successes of working people in the city and countryside in the period between elections.

In the party's organizational and ideological education work increasing significance is attached to developing a high political culture in Soviet people. The election campaign creates good opportunities for this. But it is by no means only a matter of explaining the provisions of the USSR constitution and citizens' rights, freedoms and duties. It is necessary to strive for respect for the constitution and state laws to become the norm in every person's behavior.

At the same time it is necessary to reveal the nature of social and national oppression in the world of capital and to resolutely expose the falsity and hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy. It is our duty to counterpose to the class enemy's subversive political and ideological activity on the part of every Soviet person profound convictions, political consciousness and vigilance and readiness to defend the motherland and the revolutionary gains of socialism.

It is important to display concern for the effectiveness of mass political measures. Here the most important thing is not the quantity of such measures, but their content and practicality, how convincing the arguments are and how confidential the tone is in addressing an audience, how closely the questions raised are connected with the practice of communist building and Soviet people's aspirations. Where people forget this and tolerate formalism, success is not achieved. No instance of an inattentive, formal attitude to people can be allowed to escape a principled assessment.

The election campaign's success depends on the selection and placing of ideological cadres. Party organizations which devote priority attention to this question are acting correctly. Thus agitation collectives in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Sverdlovsk and many other cities are being reinforced with communists, production frontrunners, leaders of enterprises and institutions and workers in science and culture who have the necessary theoretical training and experience of mass agitation work among the voters. Seminars are being organized for secretaries of party committees and party bureaus, leaders of agitation collectives and chiefs of agitation centers. Agitation workers have made their way to the remotest regions of our country. Their attention has not bypassed the shepherds of Turkmenia, the fishermen fishing in the ocean, the sheep farmers of Yakutia--in a word, all Soviet people, wherever they work.

Young voters who will be voting for the first time require special concern. For instance, Petukhovskiy party raykom in Kurganskaya oblast, having decided to organize a meeting with young voters, asked them a preliminary question: How do they see their native city's future? They received about 150 letters in reply. Their value lies in practical proposals, in the young people's deep commitment and in their desire to see their city still more beautiful and well-appointed. The young men and women had a sense of involvement in state affairs and saw once again that their voices, their opinion would be heard and taken into account. The practice of creating young voters' corners where meetings are held with deputies and party, war and labor veterans also merits dissemination.

The election campaign is vivid evidence of the profoundly democratic nature of our socialist society and the Leninist party's unbreakable ties with the masses. And it is necessary to do everything possible to ensure that the election campaign, as always, takes place in a well-organized way and to a high political standard and helps increase the working people's creative activeness.

CSO: 1800/667

U.S. 'PROOF' OF CW IN INDOCHINA TURNS OUT TO BE PENICILLIN

PM251217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy "Rejoinder": "Ten Drops in a Glass of Water"]

[Text] "I hope you will find the time to read this document. I hope you will persuade your voters to do the same," U.S. State Department spokesman Richard Burt exhorted in March when presenting members of Congress with the government report "Chemical Warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan."

Those who found time to read this bulky report saw that it was packed with fantastic anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese fables but contained no factual evidence. The authors of the work themselves lamented the extremely great difficulties of obtaining "examples" to attest to the use of chemical weapons by the "Reds." Burt himself lamented that a "persistent reluctance" to accept Washington's stories as true is being displayed in the United States and abroad. He practically admitted that the enigmatic twig and leaf which was much publicized by the State Department last fall causes many Americans to sneer.

The March falsification convinced nobody but the most naive simpletons. Then a signal was sent from the banks of the Potomac to American embassies with a categorical demand at any cost to procure "material evidence."

Fred (Zabitotski), instructor of special purpose punitive troops in Thailand, set his green beret at a jaunty angle and set off on his quest with a pure American businesslike approach. He did not seek far....Soon Fred appeared at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok and solemnly placed on the table some ampoules containing a transparent liquid. Here it is, the material evidence! The diplomats and intelligence workers rejoiced. The precious cargo was carefully packed and dispatched urgently across the ocean with diplomatic couriers.

In a Washington laboratory they spent a long time brewing up the contents of the ampoules. Experts in gas masks and protective suits cautiously analyzed the terrifying liquid. Alas, they were quite unable to detect any type of chemical warfare agent. The telephone kept ringing. Their bosses were losing patience; when would the sensational results of the analysis finally arrive?

And the sensation broke. With supreme amazement, the experts discovered penicillin in the ampoules. Ordinary penicillin. From a pharmacy.

They wanted to stamp the experts' conclusion "top secret." But some State Department official blabbed to reporters, and the whole curious story was published in NEWSDAY. The disheartened State Department leadership is raging at the U.S. ambassador in Thailand: Why did you palm us off with pharmaceutical products? The ambassador nods toward the swindler Fred (Zabitotski), who played a dirty trick on the bosses.

It is high time to recommend to the experts and their chiefs a liquid which is indeed of Russian origin: An infusion of mint and haws. It will not be much use as material evidence for the falsifiers, but it will be very useful for calming their agitated nerves. Ten drops in a glass of water.

CSO: 1807/102

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT PUBLISHED

PM021431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 82 pp 1, 4

["Soviet-Austrian Communique"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union 25 through 29 May 1982. The Austrian head of state and the persons accompanying him visited Tashkent, Samarkand and Kiev as well as Moscow.

Meetings and conversations were held during the visit between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Dr R. Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria.

The following took part in the talks:

On the Soviet side--A.I. Blatov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.D. Komarov, USR first deputy minister of foreign trade; M.T. Yefremov, USSR ambassador to Austria; and A.P. Bondarenko, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry section;

On the Austrian side--Dr W. Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs; Dr J. Staribacher, federal minister of commerce, trade and industry; Dr (V. Lobyl), office director in the president's chancellery; Dr H. Kiedermann, Austrian ambassador to the USR; and Ambassador Dr (F. Bauer), political director in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Questions of bilateral relations and prospects for their further development and also topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed during the conversations. The conversations were held in the businesslike, friendly atmosphere characteristic of the relations between the USSR and Austria.

L.I. Brezhnev and R. Kirchschlaeger noted that the personal contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Austria have a fruitful impact on the development of the cooperation between the two countries in various spheres and help to deepen the mutual understanding and strengthen the trust between the USSR and the Republic of Austria.

The sides again emphasized the enduring importance of the state treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria. This treaty, the status of permanent neutrality enshrined in the constitution, and also Austria's joining of the United Nations opened up before the country extensive opportunities to play a positive role in the world. The policy pursued on this basis and Austria's commitment to the ideas of detente made a substantial contribution to the maintenance of stability in Europe.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the onward development of Soviet-Austrian relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. Even in the more complex international situation, these relations retain a stable character and reaffirm in practice the importance and usefulness of cooperation between states with different social systems.

Both sides voiced a positive assessment of the attained level of economic ties, which are developing steadily on the basis of the long-term agreement on trade and payments in 1976-1985 and the long-term program for the development and deepening of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation in 1981-1990. The great importance of the accords on participation by the (Fest-Alpine) concern in the construction of a metallurgical plant in the USSR and also by Austrian firms in the construction of the "Yamal-western border of the USSR" gas pipeline was noted in this connection.

The sides stressed their determination, while displaying a solicitous attitude toward what has been achieved, to continue to step up the pace of economic cooperation, to improve its effectiveness and to practice more widely new forms of economic ties. They will also promote the development of mutually advantageous trade on a more balanced basis. The practical resolution of these tasks is to be the focus of attention for the Soviet-Austrian Joint Commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

In the interests of strengthening relations of good-neighborliness, the sides advocate further developing the contacts and ties between parliaments, ministries and departments, trade unions and youth, women's and other organizations. They also advocated expanding exchanges on both a collective and an individual basis in the spheres of science, culture, sport and tourism.

In their examination of international problems, L.I. Brezhnev and R. Kirchschlaeger were unanimous that the preservation and consolidation of peace is the cardinal task toward whose resolution the efforts of all states must be directed. The sides expressed serious concern at the growth of international tension and the emergence of new hotbeds of crisis in the world. Under these conditions they advocate a resolute turn toward a policy of detente and constructive cooperation between states.

A vital need of our time is to end the arms race and to eliminate existing hotbeds of crisis. The sides advocated the immediate taking of measures for disarmament in the spheres of both nuclear and other armaments in such a way as to achieve the lowest possible level of armaments while maintaining the military balance. They pointed to the great importance of achieving positive results at the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, and also at the upcoming talks on the limitation of strategic arms.

The sides reaffirmed that the implementation of general and complete disarmament embracing both nuclear and conventional types of armaments remains the ultimate goal of the USSR and Austria.

L.I. Brezhnev drew the attention of Austria's president to the Soviet Union's recent proposals and initiatives, which, he emphasized, are dictated by the desire to strengthen international security and defend peace on earth.

The president of the Republic of Austria greeted with staisfaction the Soviet Union's readiness to seek ways leading to the consolidation of world peace. In this connection he also welcomed the USSR's readiness for a constructive dialogue with the United States at summit level.

The Soviet Union and Austria express the hope that the upcoming second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament will lend fresh impetus to efforts to limit the arms race. They will vigorously promote the success of its work.

During an exchange of opinions on the situation in Europe the sides stressed the great importance of preserving and deepening detente, which must also embrace the military sphere. In this connection they reaffirmed their determination to promote in every possible way the continuation of the process initiated by the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, and to implement consistently and in full all the principles and provisions on the final act adopted in Helsinki.

The Soviet Union and the Republic of Austria advocated the adoption at the Madrid meeting of generally acceptable material decisions on all sections of the final act. They advocate that agreement on convening a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe be reached in Madrid. The draft final document submitted by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries represents a suitable basis for the positive conclusion of the meeting in Madrid.

Noting the importance of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe, the sides expressed the hope that progress and specific results would be achieved at them.

Expressing serious concern at the increasing tension in the Near East, the Soviet Union and Austria stressed the need for the speediest all-embracing and just settlement in the region. Integral elements of such a settlement are the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the implementation of Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights, including the right to form their own state, and also the safeguarding of the right to security and sovereignty of all the states of the region, Israel included. Such a settlement can be achieved only if all the interested sides, the PLO included, take part.

In discussing the situation in other parts of the world the sides expressed the unanimous opinion that any disputed issues must be resolved by peaceful means alone. They consistently advocate strict observance of the principle of the nonuse of force in international relations.

The Soviet Union and Austria stressed the important role of the United Nations as an instrument for the maintenance of peace and international security and also for the development of peaceful cooperation among all states and proclaimed their intention to do all in their power to ensure the effective functioning and further strengthening of the United Nations on the basis of strict and unswerving observance of its charter.

L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Dr R. Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, expressed satisfaction with the exchange of opinions that was held and stated that it had been useful for the further successful development of relations between the USSR and Austria in the interests of peace and cooperation in Europe.

Dr R. Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, invited L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to pay an official visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The dates of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

CSO: 1807/102

SOVIET NEWSPAPER FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION DESCRIBED

PM141425 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 May 82 p 3

[Reportage by A. Gusev, scientific editor of the Journal Radio, under the rubric "Today is Radio Day, the Holiday of the Workers in All Communications Sectors": "Newspaper Transmitted Through Space"]

[Text] Radio communications, radio broadcasting, television--these words have become part of our lives. Radio has become a customary prefix to the names of a number of sciences. Radar [radiolokatsiya], radioastronomy, radiophysics, radiometry and many more radio sciences have won the rights of "full representatives" of radioelectronics. All the same, every time you come across the ubiquitous radioelectronics, you cannot help wondering at its rapid development. It has, so to speak, firmly seized a bridgehead and is extending it--it is mounting a successful attack on all sectors of science and technology.

Take publishing, for instance. Until quite recently people living in remote cities in the country received the central newspapers the following day at best. Now they can read them at the same time as muscovites. Radioelectronics takes the credit for this. A system of transmitting newspaper pages by phototelegraphy has been created and is operating successfully. The matrices from which the newspapers are printed are being shipped by electromagnetic waves instead of aircraft.

A print of the newspaper page is placed in the phototelegraphic apparatus. And its special analyzing device analyzes what it sees and converts it into electric signals, gradually, one narrow strip after another, like a combine in the fields at harvest time. If there is a light section in the strip, one signal is given, and if it is dark, another. These signals pass along land and space communications lines, undergoing various transformations en route, to the local printing houses, where there is another phototelegraphic apparatus, the receiver.

Here everything goes strictly according to schedule and without interruptions--the printers and communications workers work harmoniously. And that is understandable: for the time taken to transmit a newspaper, short though it is (one page takes about 2 minutes), it is necessary to interrupt communication on 60 telephone channels.

The reverse task is resolved at the point of reception: the signals received are translated into visible form. By exposing the film to electric light in sections in the phototelegraphic apparatus it is possible to reconstruct the transmitted pages. They then develop the film, make prints from it, prepare the matrices and start printing the newspaper without delay. In the morning it reaches the reader.

Thus newspapers cross hundreds and thousands of kilometers in a matter of minutes, thanks to radioelectronics. Sixteen central newspapers, including SELSKAYA ZHIZN, are sent in this way to Khabarovsk, Irkutsk, Tbilisi and other centers--in all, to more than 40 major cities in the country. In the current 5-year plan the delivery of newspapers through space will be extended. This will be made possible by the new Moskva satellite communications system with its compact ground equipment.

Satellite communications systems are a young, rapidly developing sector. Thanks to this sector 15 years ago the inhabitants of a number of cities in Siberia and the Far East were for the first time able to see live television coverage of the Red Square parade by way of a space linkup through the Orbita system.

Now three space communications sytems are operating in our country--Orbita has been joined by Ekran and Moskva. It is through them that the main task in the sphere of television development is being implemented in the 11th 5-year plan--the transmission of the first and second all-union programs to five broadcasting time zones at convenient times for television viewers. They have already made it possible to extend the television coverage zone and reach 86.5 percent of our country's population.

Together with professional communications workers, the holiday is being marked by the many thousands of radio enthusiasts, or, as they are still called, the experts of the "people's laboratory." The range of their creativity is very great--from the simplest radioelectronic toys and receivers to space relay stations.

Yes, it was by the hands of radio amateurs in the USSR Dosaaf space technology laboratory that the Radio-3 to Radio-8 satellites, put in orbit late last year, were created. Hundreds of radio amateurs--shortwave and ultrashortwave--communicate successfully through them.

The amateur radio designers also make a great contribution to our national economy. They respond with concrete deeds--the creation of new instruments, devices and adaptations--to the party and government appeal for new ways of improving production efficiency and quality and ways of reducing the expenditure of electricity, materials and labor.

CSO: 1800/667

KOMSOMOL DELEGATES ADDRESS 19TH CONGRESS

PM031543 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on 20-23 May carries abridged accounts of the speeches delivered by delegates to the 19th Komsomol Congress. There follow extracts from speeches dealing with international and domestic issues of current interest.

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 1982, p 2.

USSR Honored master of sport A. Ye. Karpov, three times world chess champion and chairman of the board of the Soviet Peace Fund:

"In their endeavors to squash the wave of the antiwar demonstrations in the West, imperialism's propaganda centers are doing their utmost to spread the myth of the supposedly passive attitude of our youth toward the struggle for peace. This is a lie. Loyalty to the Leninist policy of peace is embodied in concrete.Loyalty to the Leninist policy of peace is embodied in concrete deeds. Deeds such as, for example, the hundreds of thousands of protest messaages sent to NATO's Brussel headquarters. As chairman of the board of the Soviet Peace Fund I know well the practical contribution of our youth to the common struggle against the threat of war.

"People in our country are educated from childhood in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism. The activity of the Soviet Peace Fund is founded of the same high moral principles. Trains, ships and aircraft depart from various countries, carrying baby food, children's clothes and equipment for infirmaries, hospitals and kindergartens. The proposal made in the Komsomol Central Committee report to hold an all-union peace march of our youth merits special attention. The Soviet Peace Fund board will give all possible support to this important humanistic action. (applause)"

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 4.

A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

"We must express tremendous gratitude to our Central Committee and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who spent the war from its first day in the most dangerous places and the most difficult positions. He well knows from the example of his own life what tremendous harm in every sense war does to mankind, and he puts all his energy into ensuring that you and all people on earth can live under conditions of peace. (tumultuous applause)

"You are now living under totally different conditions from those we lived under at your age. The first task posed by Great October--to deliver the people from poverty and forced labor--has been resolved successfully. And you are as accustomed to this as to the successes of cosmonautics. A very great deal now depends on how you understand and fulfill the party's slogan 'Do everything for the working people's well-being and for the harmonious development of everyone's personality.'

"It is sometimes thought that this slogan chiefly defines the material aspect. And yet it is far broader! And you will impoverish yourselves if you interpret this slogan only in the material sense. You must not slide into Philistinism. The development of your spiritual and creative potential and knowledge, participation in technical creativity, profound knowledge of literature and art--this is what will enrich your lives far more than any superfashionable clothes or furniture, any motorcycle or car!

"Do not deprive yourselves of the tremendous spiritual wealth of culture, science and art which has not been opened up before you through the labors of the older generation. Everything depends on you. If you think about this and direct all your energy toward assimilating the great spiritual heritage created by older generations and make your creative contribution to developing our great motherland and our people, then your lives will be happy and full, and I would like to wish you all just such a life! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)"

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 5

A.M. Stepanova, senior salesperson at Tomsk's Central Department Store:

"Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said of young people in the trade and services sphere that the majority of them are good, honest workers. At the same time he pointed out that 'in many places both our stores and our consumer service enterprises are still not working as we would like.' The resolution of this problem must be the most important, chief task for us Komsomol members and young people working in trade. Questions of the professional honor and dignity of the Soviet salesperson must be sharply examined and principles upheld at our Komsomol meetings. We must resolutely combat those who use their profession for mercenary motives and who live according to the principle 'You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.' We must speak loudly about violations, at the tops of our voices! (applause)

"We can influence the quality of consumer goods. One of the forms of this influence is the competition among integral process teams of excellent quality. It is our direct duty to develop it more widely.

"Mainly young people live in the Siberian oilmen's cities. Last year approximately 1,000 babies were born in the city of Strazhevoy, for example. This gladdens us; the family of Siberians is being replenished. But the young families living here without their parents have a pretty tough time. Despite the fact that the construction plans for children's establishments are being overfulfilled, many young mothers are forced to stay home because of the shortage of creches, and the city services sphere is understaffed to the tune of more than 300 people. In our opinion, the norms from which the planners proceed when constructing kindergarterns and schools and the funds for children's commodities and cultural and domestic goods must correspond to the rapid growth of young cities and the high birth rate in them, and must be higher than in established cities. We hope that the planning organs will head this suggestion. (applause)

"Another issue. We sometimes encounter in the streets of our cities garishly and provocatively dressed boys and girls who are convinced that they are keeping in step with the times. It is simply painful to see such self-deception. We still are not really tackling the job of fostering in youth the need to dress with taste. Our industry has neither enterprises nor lines specializing in the production of young people's clothes. Nor are there young fashion stores. Indeed, why not open 'goods for youth' stores alongside firm enterprises for the sale of goods for children, as KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA proposed recently.

"The time has come for the ministries of light industry and trade, specially, to tackle this question. The Komsomol Central Committee must also determine the organizational forms of Komsomol's participation in resolving it."

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 7

G.N. Seleznev, chief ecitor of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA:

"Active penetration of life, struggle against shortcomings, broad ties with the masses, the mobilizing, 'commissar' principle of the printed word--the youth press leans this from its senior comrades and primarily from Lenin's PRAVDA, whose 70th anniversary we solemnly celebrated recently.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's ties with the Komsomol committees are strengthening; large-scale joint measures have been conducted with a whole number of union republic Komsomol central committees, Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms and their youth newspapers. At the same time we must admit self-critically that we, too, are partly to blame for the unresolved problems mentioned by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and in the Komsomol Central Committee report.

"There is nothing more important for us than concern for the ideological and moral tempering and the spiritual shaping of youth. It is particularly important to remember this today, when imperialism's propaganda machine is making desperate, refined attempts to erode the ideological, moral and, in the final analysis, class positions of Soviet youth. We must not ignore this. It is dangerous not to struggle against it.

"The spiritual life of Soviet youth is imbued with civic spirit. It is not a withdrawalinto oneself, as is happening increasingly frequently in the West, it is not away from the world but, on the contrary, into the world,into reality, into social activeness that its ardor is directed.

"Here is a characteristic example. At the end of last year the Komsomol members of Barnaul machine tool-building plant and 'Rostselmash' suggested publishing in the newspaper a protest postcard to be cut out and sent to the leaders of the aggressive NATO bloc, who are planning to deploy new missiles with nuclear warheads in West Europe. Six months have passed. And today the operations staff operating inside KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA reports to the congress that 8,197,000 signatures have been appended to the protest messages sent to NATO's Brussels headquarters. (applause)

UZBEK UNION OF TEACHERS CONVENES WITH CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 May carries on page 1 a 1,200-word report of the Uzbek Teachers' Union Congress held in Tashkent on 17 May. Two thousand teachers and representatives from workers' collectives and party and Komsomol organizations as well as delegates from the other union republics gathered for the congress. The congress was opened by USSR Supreme Soviet delegate and teacher, M.S. Samatova. S. Sh. Shermukhamedov, minister of education, spoke at the congress concerning the successes and progress of Uzbek education during the years since the formation of the USSR, and in particular during the last couple of years. He predicted the successful completion of the project to turn every type of school over to the cost-free utilization of textbooks by 1983-84.

M.A. Prokofyev, USSR minister of education, appeared at the congress as did ministers and deputy ministers of education from the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan and Georgia. Candidate member of the USSR CP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek SSR CP Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov, and other members of the Buro were present and A. A. Abakumov, responsible official of the USSR CP CC; M.I. Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; and T.P. Yanushkovskaya, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union for Workers of Education, Higher Schools and Scientific Institutions, also participated in the proceedings.

RASHIDOV SPEECH AT MONUMENT DEDICATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 27 May publishes on page 1 a 2,000-word speech by candidate member of the USSR CP CC Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek SSR CP Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov, at the occasion of the opening of the monument "Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR" in Tashkent. He spoke about friendship and brotherhood--"the source of our historical victory in all fields of economic and cultural construction, in the struggle for peace and social progress." Much of the speech was devoted to the Uzbek soldiers who distinguished themselves in World War II and to those people who took in homeless orphans despite their nationality.

Rashidov emphasized that the monument demonstrated the open-hearted and maternal nature of the Uzbek people towards their fellow Soviets and toward their international friends, as evidenced by the international film festival being held in Tashkent at that time.

"The monument of friendship will always symbolize the verity of the brotherhood of peoples and the immortal work of the great Lenin."

RASHIDOV GREETS INDIAN MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 May 82 p 1 carries a 400 word report of the reception by Candidate Member of the USSR CP CC Politburo and First Secretary of the Uzbek SSR CP Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov, of Vasant Puroshottam Sathe, Indian minister of Information and Broadcasting. Rashidov spoke to Sathe of the "dynamic development of the Uzbek economy and culture," the ideas which came out of Brezhnev's historic visit to Tashkent, the importance of Brezhnev's peace initiative and of the feelings of friendship and closeness the people of Uzbekistan feel for the people of India.

The Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, F. T. Yermash, and the Indian Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Suresh Matkhur, also participated in the discussions.

KAZAKH LEADERSHIP AT MAY DAY PARADE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 82 carries on page 1 a 2,000 word report on Kazakhstan's May Day Parade. The following Kazakh leaders attended: member of the CP CC Politbureau and Kazakh CC first secretary D. A. Kunayev; Kazakh CC bureau members K. M. Aukhadiyev, B. A. Ashimov, Ye. F. Bashmakov, V. A. Grebenyuk, S. N. Imashev, K. K. Kazybayev, Z. K. Kamalidenov, O. S. Miroshkhin, N. A. Nazarbayev, Yu. N. Trofimov, D. T. Yazov, Kazakh CC bureau candidate member S. S. Dzhiyenbayev; Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman A. P. Plotnikov; Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairmen E. X. Gukasov, Sh.Zh. Zhanybekov, E. S. Karbovskiy, K. D. Kobzhasarov, T. G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov; War Council member and political director of SAVO [Red Banner Central Asian Military District] Lt Gen V. F. Arapov; LKSM [Komsomol] Central Committee first secretary S. A. Abdrakhmanov; Alma-Ata oblispolkom chairman V. P. Belyakov; Alma-Ata gorkom first secretary A. K. Zhakupov; and Alma-Ata gorispolkom chairman A. D. Koychumanov.

CSO: 1830/363

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SOVIET COMMITTEE--On 31 May at the Soviet Committee for Support of the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea a meeting was held between Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the committee's Aktiv. [Text] [PM041517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 82 p 4]

OBITUARY OF FORMER CHAIRMAN--Hero of Socialist Labor Moteyus Yuozovich Shumauskas, CPSU member since 1924, personal pensioner of union jurisdiction and former chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died 28 May 1982 in his 77th year after a serious and long illness. M.Yu Shumauskas was born into a worker's family in the city of Kaunas in 1905. [Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.Ya. Pelshe, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, M.P. Georgadze, V.P. Ruben, A.P. Shitikov, P.P. Grishkyavichus, A.S. Barkauskas, R.I. Songayla, N.K. Dybenko, V.S. Astrauskas, A.B. Barauskas, A.K. Brazauskas, K.K. Kayris, V.V. Sakalauskas, A.A. Ferensas, L.K. Shepetis, F.Yu. Belyauskas, I.I. Vildzhyunas, G.O. Zimanas, K.F. Lyaudis. [Excerpts] [PM041409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 82 p 3]

CSO: 1800/691

END

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30 June 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1270

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS

February 1982

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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30 June 1982

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1270

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS--FEBRUARY 1982

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys cover a one-month period and contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social issues and other areas of interest.

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

SHORTAGE OF IDEOLOGICAL LITERATURE IN AZERBAIJANI

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 11 February 1982 p 3 carries an 800-word article by N. Abdulazimov, director of the Political House of the Kirovabad gorkom, on the preparation and level of expertise of propagandists in Kirovabad. One of the points made is that on subjects of ideology "there is a shortage of books for the mass reader on this subject in Azerbaijani."

SKILLED WORKER CADRES POORLY TRAINED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 2 February 1982 p 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of training more skilled workers. It is pointed out that "there are still serious shortcomings in the preparation of workers for production and in the growth of specialists." Singled out for mention in this regard are the Ministry of Communal Housing, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Main Gas Administration.

BOOK SHORTAGE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 14 February 1982 p 3 carries a 1,350-word discussion of the book shortage. The first part is a statement by J. Memmedov, first deputy chairman of the AzSSR State Publishing Committee; he attributes the shortage to "the growth of the cultural level of the society and the raising of the intellectual level." He refers to books in private libraries as "dead capital," implying that some people are hoarding them. Z. Salahova, deputy chairman of the Republic Voluntary Bibliophile Society, notes that "from this year onward, 'book exchange' departments in large book stores have been set up by order of the Republic State Publishing Committee."

AUTHOR REPORTS ON TOUR OF AMERICA

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 2 February 1982 p 4 carries a 2,200-word article, the first page of a 2-part article, by Jabir Novruz describing a 17-day tour of America which he undertook as a member of the delegation of the USSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The first part of the tour took them to Washington, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. The guide was a woman of Ukrainian descent who "never emerged from the program schedule and constantly repeated the same words and ideas."

KOMMUNIST 3 February 1982 p 4 carries a 2,000-word continuation of the article, in which the journey continues to Chicago, Minneapolis and ends in New York. The entire essay is singularly uninformative.

MUSLIM BURIAL TRADITIONS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 12 February 1982 p 2 carries a 3,800-word article by Academician F. Kocherli heftily criticizing certain aspects of Muslim burial rites as now practiced in many parts of the AzSSR. A teacher writes from Kirovabad that "sometimes mourners mark the death on the 1st, 3d, 7th and 40th Friday evening following the death." In other regions "5 horned beasts are sacrificed to honor the death." The author points out that "wherever Soviets of peoples deputies and labor collectives participate and lead burial rites, or wherever workers are deeply involved with questions of lifestyle, there socialist customs and traditions are firmly entrenched in the lifestyle." The author finds the Muslim traditions too expensive.

ISLAMIC ACTIVITY 'INFLAMED' BY IMPERIALISTS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 19 February 1982 p 2 carries a 2,200-word article on Islam in the AzSSR by G. Mustafayev, director of the Department of the History and Theory of Atheism at the S. M. Kirov Azerbaijan State University, and A. Gurbanov, docent at the M. A. Aliyev Azerbaijan State Fine Arts Institute. In speaking about religious-freedom guarantees under the Constitution, they add that "however, this is not to say that there are not parasites, addled ones, swindlers--in a word, schemers who claim to be mullahs who view religion as a source of income and damage communist education among the people, especially among the youth." In reference to the "holy" places and the mullahs watching over them and making a living through them, it is noted that "one can meet situations wherein there is an attempt by them to exploit such places." Pointing out the destructive effect religious movements have on ideology, they say "this can explain this religious activity as a result of the political-religious movements occurring in Iran which borders the south of our republic--this activity was inspired by the imperialists who inflamed it by various means."

IBRAGIMOV NOVEL PUBLISHED IN TEHRAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 10 February 1982 p 4 carries a 450-word Azerinform release on the appearance of a Persian translation of Mirza Ibrahimov's 1948 novel about the national liberation movement in Southern Azerbaijan, "The Coming Day." The dispatch notes that "if one takes into consideration that the book was written in 1948--at a time following the quashing of the democratic movement in Iran--the political optimism and astuteness of the author is invested with an even greater influence."

AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE PUBLISHED IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 12 February 1982 carries a 200-word "Letter From Afghanistan" by Shahin Fazil about the first four issues of the magazine "Women of Afghanistan" in which poems, short stories and feature materials by Azerbaijani writers have been translated into Pushto and Dari and reprinted.

EXCERPTS FROM 'ON THE ROAD OF REVOLUTION' PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Baku AZARBAYJAN in Azerbaijani, No 12, 1981 pp 21-27 carries a selection of excerpts from the Southern Azerbaijani "political-literary" magazine INCILAB YOLUNDA [On the Road of Revolution] (Tehran), No 12. The excerpts are: an editorial introduction by a Southern Azerbaijani author H. Sadig which notes the death of the Soviet Azerbaijani poet Rasul Rza; a poem to Rza by Imran Salehi; a conversation with the author M. Shami on the importance of using folklore in literature (as well as two poems by him); and an anti-American short story in the form of a folk tale by M. Guloghlan.

POET ON DIVIDED AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku AZARBAYJAN in Azerbaijani No 12, 1981 p 15 carries a poem by Memmed Araz, "What Do We Say to These Summer Winds?" which is addressed to his "neighbor brother." The last quatrain reads: "I am from Tabriz, Nakhchyvan and Ganja/ And I have seen the dead upon the barricades/ I am learning to divide the earth/ Though divisions win nothing."

ANTI-AMERICAN POEM FROM SOUTHERN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 19 February 1982 p 8 carries an anonymous poem reprinted from DADA GORGUD (Tabriz) No 12 entitled the "Owner of Capital." The poet begins by mentioning the tyranny of Chingiz Khan, changes the theme to "parasites" then ends with the line "Certainly, he is as much a master at shedding blood as America."

LIFE IN TEHRAN SLUMS DEPICTED IN SHORT STORY

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 26 February 1982 p 4 carries a 2,200-word short story, "Life in the Ruins," by the Southern Azerbaijani author Seyfeddin Daghly. It concerns a homeless boy who takes shelter in a ruined caravansary in the south of Tehran during the winter. In this time, he overcomes a fear of dogs and befriends one, who saves his life by keeping him warm and bringing him food when he is sick.

CHRONOLOGY OF NEWS EVENTS FROM IRAN AS REPORTED BY AZERI LANGUAGE MEDIA

[All news reported appears on p 3 of Baku KOMMUNIST]

--2 February 1982: Report on Nabavi's news conference in Tehran on the financial claims directed by Iran against the United States.

--16 February 1982: Report on press conference given by A. Tavakkuli on planned expansion of industrial growth.

--17 February 1982: CIA accused of interfering in Iranian affairs in 1979 through manipulation of Banisadr.

--17 February 1982: Iranian president says purpose of Weinberger trip to Arab countries to raise sentiment against national liberation movements in the Islamic East.

--23 February 1982: Report on explosion in Tehran killing 11 in a military garrison. "Dozens of such explosions and armed attacks have killed at least 1,200--state and religious personnel, parliament deputies and regime supporters." It is alleged that these attacks are conducted by Shahist and other groups supported by the CIA.

--23 February 1982: 250 million riyals have been allocated for conducting industrial scientific research.

--23 February 1982: 15 "armed smugglers" killed on the Iranian-Pakistani border were carrying 40 million riyals of illicit goods, primarily narcotics. These were to be delivered to the "Afghani basmachis."

--25 February 1982: Islamic tribunal has 3 shot for treason in Shiraz; one of them was a battalion commander.

--25 February 1982: 9 safe houses seized and 24 arrests made "in 2 northern provinces."

--25 February 1982: On 23 February 9 Iranians killed in clash with Kurdish insurgents near city of Salmas (Kurdistan).

--25 February 1982: Death toll in military garrison explosion in Tehran rises to 15.

CSO: 1830/366

EDITORIAL ATTACKS WIDESPREAD MARKET FRAUD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial titled "Let Us Observe Trade Regulations Strictly." The living standards of the people were considerably enhanced during the last 5-year plan. Much has also been achieved during the current 5-year plan and consumer goods production has been increased, product quality improved and products made more marketable. There remain, however, many deficiencies in trade and trade services.

Trade services workers are part of a key economic sector and bear major responsibility since they have such an immediate relationship and immediate impact upon the public. They must maintain trade regulations strictly but things are quite different in this area than they should be.

Among abuses that have been discovered are under-the-counter sale of goods to some, but not to other customers; artificially created shortages and the distribution of goods in high demand through secondhand stores at high profit; bribe taking for preferential treatment, particularly in rural areas with but one trade outlet; and unwillingness on the part of store operators to submit to audit.

The editorial calls on trade service workers to eliminate these abuses and obey the rules and demands of increased responsibility and control. The editorial also sees the need for a general improvement of trade services, particularly the goods distribution system, and a greater effort towards marketing research.

INDUSTRIES MUST INCREASE AUXILIARY FOOD PRODUCTION EFFORTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 February 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "The Agrarian Departments of Industries." Reliable supply of meat and other agricultural products is one of the most important social and economic goals of the party. Auxiliary food production enterprises of industries are making major contributions in this area and the practice should be spread throughout the KaSSR.

Experience has shown that industries making an effort to maintain auxiliary food production enterprises reap rich rewards. Food produced, moreover, not only provides nutritious meals in factory cafeterias but has national importance as well. Last year industries delivered more than 11,000 tons of meat, more than 14,000 tons of milk and many other products to purchasing organizations. Some 900 auxiliary food producing enterprises now exist in the republic with 200 to be formed in 1980 alone.

The editorial provides numerous examples of successful enterprises in a variety of industries but sees no reason for complacency since there have been serious lags in the development of auxiliary food production in some sectors. Many industries, moreover, maintain little more than flower gardens. It is important, the editorial concludes, not just to organize auxiliary food enterprises but to set out to make them profitable. Among problems facing operators of Kazakh auxiliary food enterprises are assignment of lands too distant or of little economic value, fertilizer shortage, lack of hay and feed, equipment shortage and poor organization in agencies administering and assisting auxiliary food enterprises.

FIFTY YEARS OF SUCCESS FOR EMBI PETROLEUM INDUSTRY'S AUXILIARY FOOD PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 February 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Q. Mulikov, head of the Workers Supply Administration of the Embi Oil Production Union, on the history and present state of union auxiliary food raising enterprises. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Rich Yields of Auxiliary Enterprise."

Major attention is being devoted to the development of oil fields in western Siberia and Kazakhstan. As the oil fields develop the need grows for attention to good living conditions and food for workers. Special effort has been made in the latter area at Embi since the very beginning of oil production there, nearly 50 years ago.

Mulikov traces the history of auxiliary food production at the Embi Oil Production Union from its origins during World War II up until the present. During the last 5-year plan the industry's auxiliary enterprises delivered 200 tons of poultry, 12,000 eggs, 3,816 tons of potatoes, 29,000 tons of vegetables, 2,396 tons of fruit and other products to the tables of union workers, 1.6-1.9 million rubles of agricultural products a year.

Industry auxiliary food production will be the object of a large scale investment program in the future to expand the material and technical bases of the enterprises and increase productivity. The range of food products will be extended with emphasis on livestock raising. Embi auxiliary food production enterprises also supply potatoes, vegetables, other garden products, fruits, berries, eggs, poultry and other food to area markets.

IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION IN TALDY-KURGANSKAYA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 12 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Zhabbarkhanov, chief of the Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast Water Enterprise Construction Trust, on irrigation in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast and on the Work of his trust. The article is published ununder the regular rubric "Problems, Suggestions, Proposals."

The Semirychye is rich in rivers, lakes and other bodies of water. In accordance with a 1966 CC CPSU Plenum resolution particular attention is being devoted in one part of the Semirychye, Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, to use these waters to grow wheat, rice, corn and sugar beets in irrigated fields. Grains are now grown in some 272,000 hectares of such lands and 286 million rubles have been spent on oblast irrigation. During the 11th Five-Year Plan 37,000 new hectares of irrigated fields will be added and 60 million rubles spent. This effort will involve considerable irrigation and construction work on the part of the Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast Water Enterprise Construction Trust.

Zhabbarkhanov reviews past and present work of the trust whose base was considerably strengthened during the last 5-year plan. He examines the new methods, new equipment and new technology in use, major successes in the use of deep subterranean waters in particular. Among problems facing the trust is a shortage of cadres making it difficult to staff new irrigation projects and maintain old.

OBLAST KARAKOL INDUSTRY HIGHLY INEFFICIENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 5 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by regular commentator Saytqazy Dosymov on problems of the Dzhambulskaya Oblast karakol industry. The article, published under the regular rubric "Problems, Suggestions, Proposals," is the first of two on the subject and looks at the problem from a regional perspective.

There are three karakol raising rayon in Dzhambulskaya Oblast, Talas, Sarysu and Moyynqum. Each is desert or semidesert with essentially similar environmental conditions.

There were 831,000 karakol in the three rayon at the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan but only 745,300 at the end of 1981. Thus the three rayon suffered a loss of 85,700 sheep at a time when republic herds as a whole grew by 194,000. Moreover, it is clear that there was a qualitative as well as a quantitative loss since present herds contain a higher percentage of young sheep than those of the past and are now poorly structured for efficient karakol raising. Seeking explanations for the declines, Dosymov discovered a local karakol industry that is highly inefficient and badly run.

There are, for example, relatively few purebred karakol in the three rayon and little attention to proper breeding practices. Moreover, too many lambs are being raised for meat and wool and much less attention is being devoted to valuable karakol skins. Poor care of animals is also a problem and there is a general lack of concern for karakol by-products. Plans for the production of rennet, for example, a product used to manufacture pharmaceuticals and in the chemical and food industries, were fulfilled by only 48 percent and almost a third of what was produced was of poor quality. Dosymov also notices incompetent slaughter of karakol and incompetent tanning as factors adversely effecting karakol skin quality.

WATER SHORTAGE LIMITS OBLAST KARAKOL INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 12 February 1982 carries on page 6 a 1,700-word article by Sqytqazy Dosymov on problems of the Dzhambulskaya Oblast karakol industry. The article, published under the regular rubric "Problems, Suggestions, Proposals," is the second of two on the subject and focuses on the key limiting factor of water shortage.

The "Talas" and "Tugisken" Sovkhoz are among many situated along the Talas River in an area of desert and semidesert. In the summer sovkhoz livestock are supported by water in the Asa and Talas River beds or from artesian wells. In the winter they graze in the desert itself.

The Asa and Talas, however, have been drying up over the last 10-15 years and the two sovkhoz, situated at the end of the old water courses, now receive very little water. Although the problem is now critical little is being done to respond to the problem on account of official waverings.

The only ray of hope lies in the USSR Council of Ministers decision to encourage actively the karakol industry in the USSR. Under current plans, 2.7 million karakol skins and 350,000 slaughtered overage ewes will be produced in the KaSSR by 1985, 365,000 skins and 40,000 ewes in Dzhambulskaya Oblast. In accordance with this decision numbers of sheep raised will be increased and two special feed complexes built. To support the feed complex, in turn, the Oyyq irrigation system, irrigating some 17,400 hectares of crop land and 8,800 hectares of pastures, will be put into use.

In the meantime, however, sovkhoz such as the "Talas" Sovkhoz must rely upon their own resources to build up and maintain karakol herds. However, this will strain area resources and there are questions about the eventual completion of the irrigationproject at all since construction is seriously lagging. If the system is not completed sovkhoz herdsmen will be back to a hand to mouth existence. This is the very thing that is making the life of the herdsman so unattractive to the younger generation.

Dosymov provides a history of the "Talas" Sovkhoz and underlines the many successes achieved under difficult conditions there in the past. He suggests, however, that problems are likely to develop in the future as karakol production is built up, interrupting the train of successes, if the key water issue is not resolved.

KUSTANAYSKAYA OBLAST ENERGY SYSTEM STRIVES TO MEET AGRICULTURAL NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by D. Kovalenko, chief of the Regional Administration of the "Kustanayenergo" Energy Enterprise, on the past achievements, present state and future plans of his enterprise. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU."

Industries of the "Kustanayenergo" administration have achieved major successes in producing and delivering electrical and thermal energy to consumers, producing millions of kilowatt hours and thousands of gigacalories above plan goals in 1981. This was achieved, among other things, through re-equipment, fuel economy and careful attention to electrical system organization.

Kovalenko gives particular emphasis in his article to the system goal of efficient and reliable supply of energy to agriculture. He notes the extensive use of electrical substations and auxiliary electrical lines to this end.

The current 5-year plan calls for a 37-percent increase of total output, an 18-percent increase of electrical energy generation and a 35-percent increase of thermal energy production for the "Kustanayenergo" system. Among problems possibly preventing achievement of these goals are lagging construction, technical problems, a lack of long-term planning in some cases, poor coordination of projects and funding problems.

ECONOMIST CALLS FOR NEW METHODS TO OFFSET OILFIELD DEPLETION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 February carries on page 1 a 600-word article by M. Aqdauletov on new methods to increase oil yields and offset oil field depletions. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress."

The Kazakh oil and gas industry is currently developing at a rapid pace in connection with the opening of new wells in Western Kazakhstan. State plans for 1981-85 calls for a production of 24.5 million tons of oil and 7.9 billion cubic meters of gas. Much effort, however, will be required to achieve these goals.

One major problem area is maintaining production in oil fields that are becoming depleted. That measures in this area have not always been adequate is clear from declining production in fields under the "Embaneft'" and "Mangyshlakneft'" and other petroleum production unions. Aqdauletov discusses current and proposed solutions to this problem including careful location of wells in relation to oil-bearing strata, water pumped into well-heads to maintain pressure, hydraulic pumping, hardening of well faces with plastics and other chemicals and simultaneous production of oil from several horizons by a single well. Above all, Aqdauletov stresses, the greatest possible productivity must be achieved from existing wells, existing equipment, existing labor and other resources.

LACK OF COOPERATION BETWEEN SYSTEM, CONSUMERS HINDERS RURAL ENERGY SUPPLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word article by engineer V. Safonov on problems presented the Kokshetavinskaya Oblast electrical system by a lack of cooperation between the system and consumers. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress."

Workers of the Kokshetavinskaya Oblast electrical system number more than 800 and are working hard to supply their region with electrical energy. Regional power demands, however, continue to grow and this complicates the problem of energy supply for system workers. One solution is conservation and the elimination of waste. Efforts are also underway to expand the electrical supply system and improve power generation.

Among the many difficulties hindering system operation are a lack of cooperation between the power system and rural consumers. Rural consumers, for example, alter local power systems and add equipment without consulting system officials. The result has been damage to power relay stations, damage that requires time and effort to make good, and an inability of the electrical system to make an accurate appraisal of system load, especially during winter months. Some control must be exercised over consumers and the system must increase efforts to instruct rural consumers in efficient organization of electrical facilities and safety. Conservation is not just the affair of electrical system workers but directly concerns consumers as well. Cooperation between consumers and the electrical system will eliminate the generalized waste that continues to be rampant.

PAVLODAR CONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATIONS CONSTRIBUTIONS TO BAYKAL-AMUR MAINLINE CONSTRUCTION REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by O. Qaliev on the contribution of the specialized "Kazakhbamstroy" construction and installation convoy to the construction of the Baykal-Amur mainline. The people of Pavlodarinskaya Oblast are taking a leading role among the people of Kazakhstan in their contributions to the construction of the Baykal-Amur mainline. One expression of this activism is the purposely created "Kazakhbaristroy" specialized construction and installation convoy under the "Gavpavlodarstroy" trust. As the main line advances the convoy will become a major construction organization.

Qaliev describes the express rail links now operating between the Pavlodar supply base and the mainline construction front. He notes the many specialized rolling stock units assigned the convoy that make it a veritable workers base and settlement on wheels.

MINISTER REVIEWS KAZAKH CONTRIBUTION TO BAYKAL-AMUR MAINLINE CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 900-word interview with Oraz Beysenov, first deputy minister of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises KaSSR, on Kazakh contributions to Baykal-Amur mainline construction projects. Beysenov is interviewed by T. Bekniyazov, place and time not given. It appears under the regular rubric "60 Shock Weeks for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR."

Beysenov answers questions on the KaSSR contribution to Baykal-Amur mainline construction, the specific tasks of Kazakh constructors, plans for the future and what is being done to fill out the ranks of constructors now on the job. In his answers Beysenov focuses on the "Kazakhbamstroy" construction and installation convoy, the first real Kazakh contribution to the railroad project.

He notes the difficult conditions under which the collective works in cold, impenetrable and describes its efforts to build facilities for railway workers at the Char Station where the eastern and western sections of the railway will meet in 1984. The population of Char is expected to reach 10,000 in the near future.

PRODUCTION LAGS SERIOUSLY AT KEY COAL PRODUCTION UNIT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by O. Qaliev on coal production problems at the Bogatyr' cut of the Ekibastuz-Pavlodar Coal Production Complex. The article is published under the regular rubric "Verifying Fulfillment of Tasks."

The Ekibastuz-Pavlodar Coal Production Union is obligated to produce 73 million tons of coal this year. Some 52 million tons of this will be produced at the Bogatyr' cut. Production there, however, was 609,400 tons short and amounted to only 86 percent of the planned total for January and was 363,000 tons below production totals for January 1981. Difficult weather conditions that interrupted and washed out mine railways and interruption of electrical power were given as reasons for the short fall. Qaliev notes, however, that nearby mines were subject to identical conditions but still overfulfilled plans.

NEW KAZAKH PRODUCTION UNION IMPROVES SUPPLY OF SPORTING GOODS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 February 1982 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by A. Serikbaev, head of the KaSSR "Kazsporttorg" Production Union, on the role of his production union in Kazakh sporting goods production. The article is published as part of a continuing series of articles devoted to health and sports.

The resolution of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers on "Further Enhancement of the Mass Character of Physical Education and Sports" calls for increased production of mass consumption sporting goods, especially those intended for young children and teenagers, and improvement of production quality. Serkbaev discusses comprising 22 republic industries producing sporting goods, in achieving the goals. He notes the many gains that have been made since the organization of the union due to the administration of sporting goods production as part of one system and their unified distribution.

Serikbaev also discusses the many problems that still remain to be solved before production will meet a growing popular demand. These include an inadequate assortment of goods, shortages of items in demand, the need to import many items that could be produced in the KaSSR and inadequate attention to producing goods for children. Serikbaev calls for general expansion of the quantity and scope of union output to meet future needs.

PRODUCTIVITY GAINS FROM WELL-ORGANIZED RECREATION SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 February 1982 carries on page 4 a 2,000-word article by B. Iliyasov on the well-organized recreational system of the Sokolov-Sarybay Ore Enrichment Combine. The city of Rudnyy, center of the Kazakh iron ore industry, is a city of sports and health enthusiasts with more than 46,000 participants, 40 percent of city population, in mroe than 50 city sports organizations. Among them are some 10,000 workers of the Sokolov-Sarybay Ore Enrichment Combine, 55 percent of the plants labor.

As a result of this high level of worker participation the combine has become known as a health combine while productivity and work quality have been increased and labor turnover decreased. Iliyasov describes the factory recreational system, which focuses on sports and athletics but also includes tourism, hunting, fishing and family recreation, in detail. His account emphasizes its good organization competent staff and abundant equipment.

KAZAKH HOT SPRINGS SANITORIUM TREATS OCCUPATIONAL AILMENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM SHANE ENGBEK No 12, December 1981 carries on page 19 a 900-word article by Doctor of Medicine Erkin Berlibekov and Zhumaghazy Igisinov on the Rakhmanov Mineral Hot Springs of the Altay. The article is published under the regular rubric "Health, A Great Treasure."

The Altay is known for its mineral wealth but each rock, each canyon and body of water also have their own special values and histories. Among these noteworthy features of the Altay are the Rakhmanov Mineral Hot Springs.

Discovered by the semi-legendary hunter Rakhmanov and his son, the springs became a gathering place for local and regional sufferers of a variety of ailments, in the early 19th century and drew the attentions of numerous Czarist investigators. With the Great October Socialist Revolution the lakes passed into the hands of the people but the remoteness of the local forced the Soviet Regime to close the springs in 1934.

Local people, however, were undaunted in their pursuit of health and continued to use the springs. In 1960 the decision was made to build a 150 bed sanitorium on the site to serve nonferrous metal industries workers. The sanitorium opened in 1967 after much difficulty and has since operated for 17 seasons with up to 300 persons served each summer. The waters are 36-39°C in winter and up to 42°C in summer.

The Rakhmanov facility treats a variety of ailments but specializes in occupational illnesses. It is the first USSR Sanitorium, for example, to treat production line vibration stress syndrome . Current plans call for the expansion, re-equipment and the organization of the existing sanitorium into a 1,800 bed facility by the end of the current 5-year plan. The authors emphasize the importance of the total, restful environment of the sanitorium in treating workers.

NEW SOCIALIST WAY OF LIFE REFLECTS CHANGED ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 12, December 1981 carries on pages 18-19 a 1,600-word article by Q. Shulembaev entitled "A Socialist Way of Life and New Customs." The socialist way of life is a product of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is a complicated social phenomenon that cannot be expressed in economic, political or lifestyle terms alone.

Its basis is in the Marxist classics and must be understood as a totality of human relationships and social actions.

Against this background Shulembaev examines traditional Kazakh customs and practices and shows how they were rooted in the religious and patriarchal feudal relationships of the past and must be understood in terms of these relationships. The new customs and traditions of the socialist way of life that are replacing the old customs reflect a changed society.

In discussing the new customs Shulembaev notes the changed position of women in them reflecting a breakdown of the patriarchal feudal values. He notes, however, many old customs that survive under the new system but stresses their new, socialist content.

LIBRARIES RESPOND TO RAYONS' MULTIETHNIC CHARACTER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 12, December 1981 carries on page 5 a 700-word article by N. V. Lyubovenko, director of the Sayram Rayon (Chimkenskaya Oblast) centralized library system. The article is entitled "Work With Young Readers" and is concerned with the multi-ethnic character of the local population and the needs of young readers.

Representatives of 43 ethnic groups live in Sayram Rayon of Chimkenskaya Oblast, of 82 schools there 39 are taught in Uzbek, 26 in Kazakh, 5 in Russian and the remainder are mixed schools. Much is being done by the rayon library system to respond to this ethnic diversity in meeting the needs of young readers; such things as ethnic surveys of school age population to structure library collections properly.

There are now 118 libraries in the rayon working with these goals in mind, some 60 in villages and around 50 in schools. They have 200,000 volumes in their collections including 45,000 in Kazakh, 70,000 in Uzbek and 86,000 in Russian. Some 34,000 library users account for a circulation of 500,000 volumes a year.

Lyubovenko discusses efforts to select books not only to correspond to the ethnic mix of library users but also to accord with differences in age as well. He also reviews the educational and ideological work of his library system.

RICHES OF KAZAKH MOTHER TONGUE MUST BE PRESERVED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 12, December 1981 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,200-word article by Omirzak Aytbaev on the importance of preserving the linguistic riches of the Kazakh mother tongue. The article is entitled "Mother Tongue-Great Tongue" and is published under the rubric "Spoken Culture."

Language is a most remarkable expression of man's culture and intellectual life, a fact noted by the Marxist philosophers, language is also a school in values, one that is not to be taken lightly.

Aytbaev calls for proper use of the Kazakh mother tongue through preserving its purity, using native Kazakh vocabulary for old and new ideas and guarding the cultural riches of the language. Proper language use, he says, is also the sign of a man's knowledge and culture. Throughout the article Aytbaev emphasizes the people as a fountainhead of linguistic riches, in the proverb for example.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF DECLINING GRASSLANDS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 400-word letter by Sh. Khalyqov on the need to reverse declines in shi (Casia Crostia splendens or Stipa splendens) grass lands. The letter is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Shi grasses grow in many parts of the KaSSR and have been used for various purposes for centuries by the Kazakhs, as fodder for livestock, particularly in the difficult winter months, as latticework and doors in yurts, as broom and as textile fiber. There are now some 700,000 hectares of shi grass lands in the KaSSR but this represents a great decrease over the past.

Khalyqov calls for a reversal of the present trend towards decline in shi grasslands and gives many examples to illustrate the great usefulness of the grasses today, as Kazakh livestock herds are being built up. The grasses, after all, grow readily and permit substantial yields from a minimal investment.

PLANS MADE TO PROTECT DIMINISHING REED RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 100-word unsigned notice on plans to protect diminishing reed resources, the question of proper use, increase and protection of reeds was raised in a 29 October 1981 SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN article and specific suggestions were advanced on preserving reed fields in the semirychye. The Alma-Atinskaya Oblast agricultural administration as discussed the problem with other KaSSR oblast agricultral administrations and has announced concrete measures. They include putting reed fields under the protection of local economic units and fire prevention efforts.

RESPONDING TO WORKERS IMPORTANT PART OF SOVIETS WORK

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by A. Yeremenko, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Semeyskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, on the need to improve responses to workers petitions and suggestions. The article is published under the regular rubric "In the New Age of Soviet Work."

The people of the Soviet Union hold all power in their hands and make their will known through letters, suggestions and requests. L.I. Brezhnev has stressed the importance of proper response to these letters, suggestions and requests on the part of party and Soviet organization as a means for them to establish a meaningful connection with the masses and has called for sensitivity and efficiency of party members and officials since the people have boundless faith and trust in them and freely present their views and feelings on all aspects of Soviet life.

Yeremenko discusses efforts to improve responses to workers letters, suggestions and requests in Semeyskaya Oblast in detail noting the many successes achieved. He claims that 8 out of 10 letters received are now being dealt with quickly and efficiently and stresses their importance in indicating problem areas, proposing solutions and helping form policy. Yeremenko underscores the effectiveness of the new "open letters" now being directed to newspapers, other organizations and special collection boxes in particular.

Among problem areas mentioned are "bureaucracy" in personal dealings with workers on the part of party and soviet officials and, in some cases, lack of a system for meeting workers at all. Major areas of complaint in workers letters seem to be consumer goods production and trade services.

EDITORIAL SUMMARIZES ROLE, FUNCTIONS OF KAZAKH LABOR UNIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial on the role and functions of Soviet and Kazakh labor unions. The editorial is published to note the opening of the 12th Congress of Kazakhstan Labor Unions.

Labor unions, which are active, mass social organizations, have important responsibilities in carrying out the historical resolutions of 26th Party Congress which set goals for the economic and social development of the Soviet Union. This is because the communist education of workers, resolution of problems of economic and social construction, enhancement of the material living standards of the people and other key tasks are part of the daily agenda of labor unions.

Lenin himself defined the role and functions of labor unions in a socialist society as schools of management, of enterprise and of communism. Today Soviet labor unions are not only educating the workers in the spirit of communism but are mobilizing the workers to manage production and carry out plans for the economic and social development of Soviet society; thus the high evaluation of Soviet labor unions offered by L.I. Brezhnev in his report to the 26th Party Congress.

The editorial reviews the present state and programs of Kazakhstan labor unions, which now include 7 million workers in their tanks, in detail. It notes the important role of labor unions in organizing socialist competition, in administering Soviet social security, in monitoring adherence to labor law and in providing various cultural and domestic services. In all 2.88 million workers have served in union sanitaria, rest and nursing homes and in union tourist establishments. Unions also provide sports and physical culture facilities and organize competitions.

OFFICER OUTLINES FUNCTIONS OF KAZAKH LABOR UNIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,800 article by V. Fomin, secretary of the KaSSR Labor Unions Council on the current role and functions of Kazakh labor unions. The article is published to note the 12th Congress of Kazakhstan Labor Unions.

Today activist representatives of the largest republic mass organization, the Kazakhstan labor unions, are meeting in their 12th congress. Organization by republic labor unions to carry out the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan CP, facets of mass education work and various past achievements will be discussed in detail at the congress.

Fomin discusses the role of Kazakh labor unions in terms of the broad responsibilities and major obligations assigned by the 26th Party Congress, what is being done to meet these responsibilities and obligations and individual union functions. The latter include organization of socialist competition, initiatives in the area of worker management of production through production conferences, administration of collective contracts and of social security, organization of various labor, scientific and technological associations and societies, providing various cultural, recreational and health services, social control in cooperation with various government and economic organizations and education.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN KAZAKH TRADE SERVICES NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial on trade services workers. Trade plays an important part in enhancement of the material living standards of the people and its role grows as the economy expands and the demand for goods and services increases. One sign of official interest in this area is the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Develop Trade Further During the 11th Five-Year Plan and Improve Trade Services to the People."

Some 173,700 persons work in the KaSSR trade services system and in most cases they are successfully meeting demands for increased quality and quantity. Deficiencies do, however, remain and problem areas include poor marketing research, poor marketing, violation of trade regulations, waste and inefficiency and poorly trained cadres. The editorial calls for general improvements, particularly insofar as the education and preparation of trade services workers is concerned. Their proper moral and psychological attitudes are of the utmost importance if trade services workers are to meet current requirements responsibly.

ILI FLOOD THREATENS CATTLE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 February 1982 carries on page 4 a 600-word report on recent serious flooding along the lower Ili by B. Abdullin. The Ili has been frozen over for some time. This year "Bestorangghy" Sovkhoz of Kurti Rayon (Alma-Atinskaya Oblast) established its winter cattle pastures in the Ili estuary as it has in years past since the grass cover is rich in the area and it is easy to pass the winter there.

Although cattle herds have been pastured in the estuary for years without incident the repose of the herdsmen was recently shattered when late one evening the ice cracked on the Ili and a wall of "red water" up to 6 feet deep swept over low lying areas on both banks of a river. Only quick thinking on the part of herdsmen and sovkhoz officials prevented disaster and permitted an orderly evacuation without major loss. The floods also affected neighboring sovkhoz and extended as far as Lake Balkash. According to area "old timers" nothing similar had ever happened before and the flood was completely unexpected. Abdullin describes relief efforts in detail.

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF VALUABLE LAND RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial entitled "The Land, Mother of All Riches." Protection of the land is absolutely necessary since land is the basis of all wealth; not only do we draw our food from the land but it is the source of our minerals as well. Thus protection of the land has been official policy since the very first years of the Soviet regime in accordance with the instructions of Lenin himself. Recently, increased attention in this area has found expression in new environmental laws, among them all-union and republic land laws that are designed to protect the fertility of the land, the basis of agricultural production, ensure efficient land use and increase output.

The current emphasis in agriculture is on increasing yields from existing land resources, that is to say, per capita land is now on the decline in the Soviet Union since expanses of new land are no longer available for development and if the food needs of a growing population are to be met better use will have to be made of agricultural lands presently in use to increase average yields per hectare.

The editorial discusses two processes harming agricultural lands in Kazakhstan in detail, namely erosion and the destruction and damaging of agricultural lands on account of industrialization and mining. It notes that erosion not only destroys land but also lowers fertility even when not actually destroying land.

There are now some 70 million hectares of land in Kazakhstan subject to erosion and a considerable effort must be made to protect them. In southern Kazakhstan the problem, moreover, is compounded by complications with irrigation. In terms of industrial and mining development the editorial calls for other regions to follow the example of Karaganda and restore strip mine lands and refuse heaps to use.

OPINIONS DIFFER ON HERDING CAMELS IN MANGYSHLAKSKAYA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 12, December 1982 carries on pages 181-188 a 4,300-word article by Marshal Abdikhalyqov on the past and present of camel raising in Mangyshlakskaya Oblast. The camel seems inseparably associated with the Caspian coast of Mangyshlakskaya Oblast as can be seen from the folklore of the region. The camel, moreover, was more than just a symbolic animal there but also one of the pivots of local livelihood in the past, especially in terms of long range trade and the supply of the many commodities imported by the Kazakhs from oasis cities. There were about 120,000 camels in the area in 1891, an estimated 78,000 in 1905 and some 30-40,000 today in two specialized camel raising kolkhoz.

Although a long term decline in local camel numbers is evident there is now renewed interest in camel breeding in Mangyshlakskaya Oblast and numbers are on the rise once again as prices for camel wool, camel kumiss and other camel products rise. A renaissance is taking place for the camel in the region but many problems must be solved before real progress can be made.

Abdikhalyqov examines these problems in a series of short discussions with kolkhoz officers and others involved in local camel breeding. From the discussions it is clear that although regional camel breeding has now turned the corner there are serious disagreements about how best to herd camels in the area on an industrial basis and a severe shortage of herdsmen and others experienced in camel raising on account of the long term decline in camel raising. Real growth will only come when these problems have been resolved but there seems to be, unfortunately, hesitation in high places perhaps reflecting the disagreements of those on the scene themselves.

SUCCESSES OF SOVIET CIVIL AVIATION HERALDED ON AEROFLOT DAY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 February 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by T. Madighozhin, first deputy head of the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration, on the current state and future prospects of Soviet and Kazakh civil aviation. The article is published to note Aeroflot Day.

Air transport workers of the KaSSR are greeting their traditional holiday, Aeroflot Day, with new achievements. Air transportation has continued to improve year after year as a result of party attention. The scope of service has been expanded, many new airports, airfields and other air facilities have been built and major advances are being made in automatization, including automatic ticketing, new, more efficient aircraft such as the IL-86 airbus, which now carries 20 percent on Soviet air traffic, have been put into service. Current plans call for a 1.3 fold increase in total air traffic during the current 5-year plan.

In terms of the KaSSR Madighozhin notes a general improvement of service there also, the many new facilities such as the Karaganda Airport, largest in the USSR, and new technology such as television information systems. In 1982 more than 7 million travelers will be transported by air in Kazakhstan and 62,500 tons of freight. Kazakh civil aviation also makes an important contribution to agriculture through such things as aerial spraying.

OFFICIAL LACK OF CONCERN, ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS HINDER FISHING INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by A. Qusbaev, chief director of the Zaysan Fishing Industries Production Union of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, on various problems currently facing his production union. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress."

Sparkling lakes and streams are the glory of the Altay and since the construction of the Oskemen and Buqtyrma State Electrical Stations artificial seas have also appeared. Fishing has expanded based upon these reservoirs.

The Zaysan Fishing Industries Production Union which controls local fishing is working hard to fulfill goals advanced by the 26th Party Congress with respect to further expansion of the variety of available foods from fish and improving quality. Although the industry was once among those lagging in plan fulfillment timely and well-thought out measures have now turned things around and the industry has been able to achieve plan goals in quantity and quality since 1979. Some 350 fishermen are now united in 34 well-equipped brigades of the production union.

These successes notwithstanding, problems still remain. The Buqtyrma reservoir is a major area of concern for the production union which is attempting to stock this large body of water with fish to full capacity. Falling water levels in the reservoir, however, have adversely effected natural breeding of fish there making stocking from fish farms necessary. Plans in this area, however, have often been seriously underfulfilled. For example, only 1.5 million carp fry out of 23 million planned were raised last year and the production union badly needs help in this area. Part of the problem is lagging construction of needed facilities.

Equipment is also a problem area since new equipment is slow in being delivered while old equipment is difficult to maintain. Factory repairsmen, moreover, have been unable to meet the needs of production union fishermen fully. Qusbaev also laments lack of ice drilling equipment for winter fishing and an official lack of concern for fishermen. Fishing, he says, is an important economic activity in the republic but many economic and social projects urgently required by the production union are not even planned for the future; the production union as a whole, moreover, has received very little money. The Ministry of the Fish Industry must devote attention to Zaysan fishing.

SHUL'BA ELECTRICAL STATION RISING ON BANKS OF ERTIS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1982 carries on page 1 a 600-word article by M. Tokeshev, Zh. Atantaev and E. Sydyqov on construction of the 1.35 million kilowatt capacity Shul'ba State Electrical Station, one of the major projects of the current 5-year plan in Kazakhstan. Five years ago the Shul'ba was empty, featureless steppe but its condition has changed radically since 4 June 1976 and the beginning of construction on what will be the Shul'ba State Electrical Station.

First priority was assigned to housing and other facilities for station workers and a smart new city is now arising in the area. Its population is expected to reach 25,000 in the future. This, however, is only the beginning since 230 million rubles have been allotted for Shul'ba construction and only 35 million have been expended thus far.

Among Shul'ba projects currently being undertaken is a 254.8 cubic kilometer capacity reservoir, 70 kilometers by 15 kilometers in size. Problems associated with Shul'ba construction include lack of stable cadres and difficulties with technical equipment. Some 28 million rubles of work is to be completed during the second year of the current 5-year plan.

REVIEWER HERALDS NEW ANTHOLOGY OF EARLY KAZAKH LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 February 1982 carries on page 4 a 600-word review of a new anthology of early Kazakh literature by Doctor of Philology B. Uakhatov. The review is part of a regular series published in SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN.

Peoples employ various means to recall their pasts. One is literature. Literature is an aesthetical expression of a people's spirit, feelings, world view and appearance. It is a popular art that is expressive of the collective experience of a people's past and the difficulties that have been overcome, a form that preserves the past for the present. Literature thus has an historical as well as aesthetic side.

Ghylym Press has recently issued a volume entitled "XV-XVIII Ghasyrlardaghy Qazaq Poeziyasy" (Kazakh Literature in the 15th-18th centuries) that is comprised of surviving examples of the literary heritage of the Kazakh people from these centuries. The book appears in response to a growing interest in early Kazakh literature and is one of a number of similar volumes that have appeared in recent years.

The author of the new anthology, philologist A. Derbisalin of the Literary History section of the Literature and Arts Institute imeni M.O. Avezov of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, has provided a well-done, fully annotated, scholarly edition of works printed before and after the revolution and of manuscript materials. An informative essay on the literature and its context introduces the volume. The review stresses its superiority both in terms of the scope of its content and scholarship to anything previously published.

PLANS TO IMPROVE UNION RECREATIONAL AND TREATMENT FACILITIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial on the current state of Kazakh recreational and treatment facilities and plans for the future. Protection and improvement of the health of Soviet citizens is a primary goal in the Soviet Union. One clear expression of this is the recently enacted CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers and All-Union Trade Unions Council resolution "On Measures To Improve Treatment and Rest in Sanitoria and Nursing Homes Further and Develop the Control System for Convalescent Institutions."

Current emphasis in these areas finds clear expression in the KaSSR where 700,000 persons recovered their strength in more than 20 union rest institutions during the last 5-year plan alone. During that same period many new facilities were built and others renovated or re-equipped at a considerable expenditure of funds. This has resulted in an overall improvement of service.

Problems, however, still remain and foremost among them is lagging construction of needed facilities. In addition, some possibilities for broad development of recreational and treatment facilities are not being exploited as they should be. The editorial also sees the need to build up the material and technical bases of the facilities, to improve organization and service, for better control, emphasis on family recreation, more recreational facilities in connection with large industrial projects and strict responsibility, especially in terms of environmental protection. Traditional methods of medical treatment, dietetics and physical culture also require further development. The editorial ends by noting official intentions to expand recreational and treatment facilities greatly in the future.

KAZAKH ARCHITECTS URGED TO HEED ENVIRONMENTAL, HISTORICAL CONSIDERATIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial on the functions and duties of architects. The shape and beauty of Soviet cities influence economic and cultural development and asthetic levels. What this means in practice can be seen in Alma-Ata with its well-designed, well-laid out and beautiful structures. Alma-Ata expresses the concern and creativity of Soviet architects.

The editorial stresses the importance of the work of architects today, new goals advanced at the 26th Party Congress and their many successes. The work of the Kazakh Red Banner of Labor Order State "Kazgopstroyproyekt" Institute is singled out for particular praise since institute architects have made savings of materials, fuel and energy an active part of their work.

Among problem areas singled out is failure of architects to take specific natural and climatic conditions and peculiarities of people's lives and industrial specialization into account in their plans. Also a problem in recent years with the reconstruction of older, historical cities is failure to look at these cities as organic unities and establish a connection between the old and the new by preserving the old and designing new buildings within the historical architectual environment. The USSR Supreme Soviet law "On Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments" is playing an important role in this area but observance of the law is often strictly formalistic.

Rural reconstruction is also an area of difficulty. Here the need is to accord with national building traditions and save on materials. Quality and beauty must not, however, be forgotten and in rebuilding the whole complex of rural life must be taken into account. It is urgent with the current interest in agricultural development to promote better housing for rural workers.

MONUMENTS OF THE PAST, ENVIRONMENT MUST BE RESPECTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 26-27 a 1,900-word article by Aqselev Seydimbekov on the past, historical and cultural monuments and natural environment of Turghayskaya Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "Readers Share Their Thoughts."

Preserving the historical and cultural heritage of the past is no less important today than protecting the natural environment since just as the natural environment is necessary for man's livelihood and biological existence so the historical and cultural environment is necessary for man's intellectual life and spiritual happiness. Man's historical and cultural environment also engenders a love of homeland, people and nation.

The Torghay is located in the center of the KaSSR and is a land rich in historical associations. The Turgayskaya Oblast Council of the KaSSR Society for the Protection of the Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Past has registered 144 historical and cultural monuments, 28 architectual monuments and 61 archaeological sites. In fact so rich is the area in this regard that it might be considered a great open air museum.

Seydeimbekov discusses the long history of the Torghay, legends associated with its past, some of the surviving monuments and the great beauty of the natural environment of the area. He laments the fact that although there is much concern for the past in the Torghay many monuments still need protection. Among them is the alleged tomb of the 18th century Kazakh nationalist ruler Abilkhayyr Khan, who is closely associated with the events leading to the voluntary submission of the Kazakhs but whose monument is now in a delapidated condition with much of the surviving building material long since removed for other purposes, and various early architectual ruins including structures with some of the world's earliest arches. The latter have unfortunately been the objects of dynamiting by pot hunters in search of treasures.

Seydimbekov concludes that it is of the utmost importance that we maintain a feeling for the past and its monuments that after all represent the creativity and artistic expression of the common people. To be sure, he says, history does not stand still and a new cultural legacy, of socialism, is being added to the old. This new culture must be respected but we must also protect the historical and cultural monuments of the past and the natural beauties of the environment.

KAZAKH TRADITIONAL MILLET PREPARATION METHODS MUST BE PUT TO WIDER USE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 30-31 a 900-word article by Zhumabay Istaev, Saghmybek Altaev and Qanat Kuzembaev on traditional Kazakh methods for processing millet as a food grain and current attempts to reproduce traditional methods on an industrial basis. The article is published under the regular rubric "Readers Share Their Thoughts."

Millet is widely grown in the world with more than 400 varieties cultivated. The grain has been grown since ancient times in the KaSSR and is a most important component of the traditional Kazakh diet.

The authors describe the preparation of aqtalghan tary, "Kazakh parched millet," involving a complicated hydrothermal process that enhances the food value of the millet, improves its storability and makes it into a highly appetizing and nutritious food. They note current efforts to reproduce traditional preparation methods on an industrial basis as a result of research carried out at the Alma-Ata branch of the Dzhambul Technological Institute and describe the processes involved.

Development of traditional crops they conclude, is an important area of interest at present. Among them is the millet of the Kazakhs and especially fine and appetizing foods are produced from millet processed in the traditional manner. This traditional technology should be put to a broader use for the good of the whole people.

MOSCOW NOTES BUTCHER KAZAKH LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 19 February 1982 carries on page 15 a 200-word letter by Sh. Tayyrova, director of the Alma-Ata Recording Studio, replying to a 15 January 1982 letter by reader Abduali Danaev complaining of gross orthographic errors in notes to a recording made by the studio that made the notes virtually incomprehensible. Tayyrova acknowledges the problem but notes that her studio sends its tapes and record note texts to the All-Union Melodiya Firm in Moscow that reviews all tapes and notes before releasing them to a factory, in this case, in Tashkent. The problem arose, she claims, at the factory through a lack of careful control. Complaints have been made before on this type of problem, she continues, to Melodiya, in 1979, for example, when a recording of songs by the traditional band Qurmanghary had to be withdrawn and the album cover reprinted due to horrendous errors in the notes. The matter has been raised with Melodiya once again, she concludes, and we hope that help will be forthcoming from the KaSSR Ministry of Culture in solving the problem.

ACADEMICIAN TRACES ORIGINS OF KAZAKH LITERARY CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 10-12 a 4,300-word article by Academician Alkey Maghulan on the life and times of Orazmambetkhan and his connection with the earliest literary culture of the Kazakhs. The article is published under the regular rubric "250th Anniversary of the Voluntary Submission of Kazakhstan to Russia."

Orazmambetkhan was an intellectual member of the Kazakh aristocracy who devoted his life to scholarship and the strengthening of the Russian nation. At the time of his death in the early 19th century at the hands of the False Dimitrii in defense of Boris Godunov's line Orazmambet left behind in a highly ornamental silver inlaid chest a marvelous library collected at the end of the 16th century expressing the life and literary culture of the Kazakhs of the 15th and 16th centuries. Although the chest and its books were destroyed in the 19th century enough is known about its contents to draw some conclsions about Orazmambet himself, his life and times and the contemporary culture of the Kazakhs.

Marghulan discusses Orazmambet's own life, the contents of the library chest and the works of Qadyrghali Zhalairi, whom he calls the first Kazakh intellectual and literary figure and who was the teacher and close friend of Orazmambet. Concerning Orazmambet himself we learn that he was from a distinguished aristocratic line, received an excellent traditional education and lived the typical life of the Kazakh nobleman until 1588 when he was seized during a hunt by czarist agents. At court, the astute Orazmambet soon endeared himself to his Russian captors and assimilated to their culture. As a consequence Orazmambet soon became a major political figure during the reigns of Feodor and Boris.

Orazmambet's library was gathered before and during his Moscow residency and included various works connected with the Kazakhs of the 14th and 15th centuries, contemporary documents, including letters sent by the Kazakh khans to secure his own release, and works commissioned by or otherwise closely associated with Orazmambet and the line. Among the latter works was a highly valuable history by Orazmambet's teacher Qadyrghali Zhalairi, the best and most important single source for early Kazakh history.

Throughout the article Marghulan reiterates the close relations between Kazakhs and Russians as witnessed by the fact that both Orazmambet and Qadyrghali spoke Russian and the lack of expressions of real animosity towards Russia in surviving documents. Marghulan seems to suggest that Orazmambet's library was as much a reflection of the then state of relations between Kazakhs and Russians as it was of Kazakh culture itself. Thus Russia would seem to have been assigned a direct role in the rise of a Kazakh literary culture. Marghulan, incidentally, goes to great lengths to establish the Kazakhness of the books and documents in question as compared to other literary expressions of other Turkic peoples of the same period.

KAZAKH DEFENSE COMMISSIONER ON STRENGTHENING MILITARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 23 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Major General B. Esmambetov, KaSSR Commissioner of Defense, entitled "A Strong National Defense." The article is published to note Soviet Army and Navy Day. The armed forces of the USSR are highly respected and esteemed as a bulwark of the nation as can be seen from roles assigned them in the current Soviet constitution and from the pronouncements of Soviet leaders including L.I. Brezhnev.

Brezhnev, moreover, has called for an enhanced defense effort to counter deteriorating international conditions. The American ruling class has rejected the policy of detente, is interfering in the affairs of other nations and is carrying out a policy of military adventurism. The Chinese are also doing their part to form a general anti-Soviet front. Under these conditions the defenses of the USSR must be strengthened and the power of Soviet military forces increased.

Esmambetov emphasizes the victorious tradition of the Soviet military since the time of the 1917 revolution and the fact that Soviet armed forces have been maintained at a high level of efficiency. He stresses, moreover, the spiritual as well as physical readiness of the Soviet soldier to fight.

Turning to the KaSSR, Esmambetov notes successes in educating youth physically and mentally for the military and in military patriotic education in general. He notes the role of local soviets in these areas in particular and ends by recalling that readiness for war is part of the Soviet peace policy.

TREES, GREEN AREAS POORLY CARED FOR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 February 1982 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by N. Baygharaev on poor care for trees and green areas in some parts of Zhalaghash Rayon of Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Who does not long for green grass and a cool garden. Some, however, do more than wish and actively plant trees and create green areas. Numerous forests and groves named after such individuals recall their concern for nature. Young people are often particulary active in this regard.

Concern for nature as reflected in the creation and care for forests and other green areas, however, is not universal and is totally lacking in some areas. Trees, for example, recently planted along a road and the pride of the rayon were allowed to die for lack of care while some green areas are choked with weeds. Bahgharaev calls for an end to attitudes of this kind and active efforts to impress young people with the need to protect and care for all green areas, forests in particular.

MINISTRIES RESPOND TO WATER POLLUTION CHARGES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 February 1982 carries on page 4 a 200-word article reproducing a letter by T. Sadvakasov, KaSSR deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy, written in response to a 7 January 1982 SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN editorial on protection of KaSSR water resources. The editorial announced new Soviet and KaSSR water protection laws but also outlined problem areas including lack of supervision over implementation of water protection measures, failure to construct or complete water protection facilities and equipment and failure to use appropriate funds fully. The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and factories belonging to their systems were singled out for criticism.

Sadvakasov accepts the criticism of the editorial on behalf of his ministry and acknowledges the fact that it has not been protecting water resources properly. Measures are, however, being undertaken to overcome the problem and a program has been drawn up and approved for intensification of the struggle to maintain the purity of rivers, lakes and other bodies of water during the 11th Five-Year Plan. New facilities will be built and put into service to protect water resources and new technology is planned to eliminate exhaust of industrial wastes into bodies of natural water. The matter has also been taken up, he says, by the KaSSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services.

REDUCED RIVER FLOW THREATENS LAKE BALKASH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 8 and 9 a 1,200-word article by O. Tlenbekov, chief of the Kazakh Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Intitute's laboratory, on reduced river flow and other problems threatening Lake Balkash. The article is published under the regular rubric "Journalistic Ecological Laboratory."

Lake Balkash plays an important role in the economy of the KaSSR and is one of the largest bodies of water in the USSR. The lake is situated in the south-eastern part of the Kazakhstan arid zone, extends over a territory of 600 kilometers, west to east, and contains 19,000 cubic kilometers of water.

Lake Balkash is divided into two unequal halves separated by the 4.5 kilometer wide Yzynaral Narrows. The water of the western half is little mineralized fresh water suited for agricultural and other uses. It supplies fresh water to surrounding settlements and industries. Mining, metallurgy, fishing, hunting and agriculture have developed in the region based on lake waters giving Lake Balkash a considerable economic significance. Changes in the depth and hydrochemical regime of the lake are thus having a large impact.

Although the depth of Lake Balkash has varied over a range of 3.5 meters during the last hundred years (lake depth was 340.7 meters Baltic Standard in 1946, for example, and 343.0 meters in 1961), the lake was hydrologically balanced and maintained a more or less constant size over the long term. Mineralizationwas also constant.

Some 80 percent of lake water was supplied by the Ili but Ili flow has now been much decreased on account of construction of the 28 cubic kilometer capacity Kapshaghay Reservoir to support a hydroelectrical station (1970). This, coupled with decreased flow from other rivers feeding the lake on account of large-scale irrigation(500,000 hectares at present, 1.4 million in the future including rice fields now being developed along the Ili) has created a crisis since the level of the lake has dropped dramatically since completion of the Kapshaghay Dam (by 1.4 meters).

The reduced level of the lake has lead to a gradual end to the circulation of waters between the western and eastern halves of the lake. Since this circulation was the mechanism whereby mineralization levels were kept low and constant in the western half of the lake water quality is now declining there and much of the water, with the exception of those parts of the lake directly filled by the Ili, is now too mineralized to supply as fresh water to surrounding communities.

Still more changes are to be expected in the future if present trends continue, threatening not only the lake itself but the economy and ecology of the entire region, especially if the amount of irrigated land continues to be expanded. As possible solutions to the problem Tlenbekov suggests a dam across the Uzynaral Narrows with sluice gates to prevent mineralized waters in the eastern half of Lake Balkash from flowing back into the western half, strict protection of the local environment and pastures and more research on irrigation. He also proposes dropping the planned level of the Qashaghay Reservoir from 485 meters Baltic System to 480 meters. But the first priority, he says, must be the supply of drinking water to local settlements and industries.

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SEMINAR ON ATHEISTIC EDUCATION IN DARGANATA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 2 February 1982 page 2 carries a 300-word report by M. Taganov, deputy director of the Propaganda and Agitation Section of the Darganata Raykom, on a recent seminar on atheistic education. "The seminar participants stressed the necessity for an unremitting struggle against harmful remnants of the past."

STRUGGLE AGAINST ISLAM EMPHASIZED IN CHARDZHOU

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 February 1982 page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by J. Khemrayeva, secretary of the Chardzhou raykom, on "strengthening the influence of atheistic education." Related to decrees of the 26th CPSU Congress, questions of strengthening atheistic education among the populace, means of struggling against harmful remnants of the past, the implanting of new traditions and rituals and similar questions are being discussed and planned." Recently, "48 student conferences and evenings on the themes 'Islam and Women,' 'Let Us Struggle Against Harmful Remnants of the Past!' and 'Youths and Atheism' were held." With regard to priorities, "we are giving primary importance to revealing the social roots and reactionary content of the prayer, the fast, the sacrifice and similar things."

ISLAM THRIVES IN COUNTRYSIDE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 10 February 1982 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on atheist education. It is observed that "in most rural areas religious customs are preserved in family life. Thus, in the struggle against harmful remnants of the past new progressive traditions and rituals must be substituted for them. The atheistic education of the population and the formation of their material world-view is directly related to raising the living culture." A number of rayons are weak in this regard: Koneurgench, Saragt, Kalinin and Gokdepe rayons and the outskirts of Ashkhabad. It is also that "the sacrifice is marked as a celebratory event in recent years in the rayons of Ashkhabad, Gavers and Bakherden." It is directed that all party, soviet and Komsomol organizations, school principals and teachers "must think consequently about the harmfulness of ancient religious traditions and remnants such as reciting the prayer, fasting, making the sacrifice and pilgrimages to the saints."

TEJEN AND MARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST STRENGTHEN MILITANCY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 16 February 1982 page 1 carries a lead editorial of 1,100-words on the need to strengthen the militancy of some raykom and primary party organizations. "We must say that insufficient attention has been given to increasing the militancy of the Tejen and Mary raykoms and primary party organizations. A number of enterprises in these rayons are continually lagging behind."

ATHEISTIC EDUCATION STRESSED IN VEKILBAZAR RAYON

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 February 1982 p 2 carries a 1,200-word article on the stress now being placed on atheistic education in the Vekilbazar rayon by D. Seyiliev, secretary of the Vekilbazar raykom. Noting that "in the last 3 years there have been five meetings on the question of atheistic education for the people in the office of the raykom" the coordinating role of the party is described: "the raykom, in conducting atheistic propaganda scientifically and to the point, coordinates the work of primary party, profsoyuz and communist organizations, the 'znaniye' house of culture administrations and general education schools. This kind of workstyle increases the effectiveness of political-mass measures conducted among the population, assures an influential workers' movement in the struggle against harmful remnants of the past and helps to implant new traditions and rituals." Only one new tradition is mentioned: after a couple gets married "a bouquet of flowers is placed on the monument to those who died heroically in the Great Fatherland War."

IDEOLOGICAL WORK WEAK IN ASHKHABAD OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 24 February 1982 p 2 carries a 1,250-word report on the XVth Komsomol conference in Ashkhabad in which various shortcomings in their work were discussed: apathy, lack of contact with youth, inadequate stress on socialist competition, lack of participation "in the struggle against old religious remnants," crime, drunkenness and not going to work. "The basic reasons for these shortcomings is the weak application of ideological and political education work among the youth masses."

DIRECTOR OF 'ATHEISM HOUSE' DESCRIBES ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 February 1982 p 2 carries a 1,350-word article by D. Khajmyradov, director of the "House of Scientific Atheism" of the TSSR "Znaniye" Society, on recent activities. In the "House" exhibits are on display such as "Marxism-Leninism Classics on Religion and Atheism," "Oriental Intellectuals on Religion," "Turkmen Literary Classics Reveal the Clergy," "New Celebrations and Traditions Are Being Established." Also, "lectures are considered the most basic forms of propaganda." Recent topics include: "The Present Ideological Struggle and Religion," "Discussions on the Qur'an," "The Historical Truth About 'Holy Places'" and "The Role of Socialist Traditions in the Defeat of Religion." Problems include the small number of atheist lecturers ("hardly a thousand"), the youth and inexperience of cadres and the inadequacy of technical equipment (the film projector cannot run standard-sized films). Some of the problems are being resolved by sending cadres to "fraternal republics" for additional training.

FOCUS ON RURAL MEDICAL SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY 12 February 1982 in Turkmen p 1 carries a 100-word lead editorial on the importance of the village doctor. "At present, 83 hospitals, more than a thousand paramedical centers and 40 ambulances serve the rural population. In the 11th Five-Year Plan 90 ambulances will be put into service." Some regions have shortcomings in rural medical services. "For example in Gyzylbayyr village in Byzyletrek rayon construction of the village hospital has lagged from year to year. Since there is no hospital here the sick patient has to travel between 100 to 120 kilometers to the rayon center or to a neighboring rayon. In the 'Leningrad' kolkhoz in Darganata rayon no possibility exists to serve the people well. On the 'Bolshevik' kolkhoz in Saragt rayon medical services are significantly below the demands of the time."

CONSUMER FOOD PRODUCTION FALLS BELOW JANUARY QUOTA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 16 February 1982 p 1 carries a 300-word Turkmeninform release on a republic meeting of trade workers. It was noted that "consumer food factories were unable to meet production quotas."

SHORTCOMINGS IN CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 February 1982 p 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on shortcomings throughout the consumer goods sector. "One often runs across violations of the laws of Soviet trade such as giving purchasers short weight and hiding goods in demand and selling them surreptitiously." Certain types of consumers are virtually deprived of services altogether: among these are gas workers, canal workers and herdsmen in distant and isolated regions.

SHORTFALL IN COTTON QUOTA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 February 1982 p 2 carries a 4,500-word "Round Table" featuring B. Kasyet, chief agronomist of the (TuSSR Ministry of Agriculture) Cotton Administration and A. V. Gudratullaev, director of Cotton Growing Technology at the Agriculture Scientific Research Institute, who discuss reasons behind the 59,000 ton shortfall in the 1981 cotton quota. Kasyev notes that "agrotechnical measures were taken too late." Gudratullaev adds that "one of the fundamental reasons for the low level of production and the fact that the cotton bolls did not open up on time was the application of nitrogenous fertilizer in too great a quantity too late."

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT REPAIR TO BE EXPEDITED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 February 1982 p 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial stating that "this year expediting the repair and improvement of agricultural equipment" is a priority. Shortcomings in this regard are noted throughout the TuSSR.

NEW RIVER SHIPS COMMISSIONED IN ARAL'SK--A number of new ships built in the yards of the Central Asian Shipping Works imeni Red Banner of Labor were given over for disposal to river sailors. One of them was christened the "Zelili." It is a contribution to the immortalization of the works of the classical Turkmen poet Gurban-Durdy-Zelili, whose 200th jubilee is to be marked this year. Now work is being done to prepare the "Zelili" to go forth into the Jeykhun [Amu Darya]. [Text] [Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 25 February 1982 p 4]

PRACTICE OF NEW TRADITIONS NOT INTERESTING ENOUGH

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 26 February 1982 p 2 carries a 1,300-word article on the inculcation of "new traditions" by Yo, Khojaev, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences. He points out that "the role of new traditions in purging man's mentality from the remnants of religion is very great." However, "we must state that in some parts of Ashkhabad, Mary and Dashkhovuz oblast's funeral ceremonies are conducted on the basis of old, or, more correctly, religious traditions." If new traditions are not convincing, "it means that protests can be launched against them." In the wedding ceremony the new tradition requires an oration by a deputy of the local Soviet. As the author notes, "all of them are not qualified as orators." A seminar on oratory at the rayon level is recommended. In some cases primary party organizations are apathetic with regard to new traditions. "In Danev, Chardzhou and Kerki rayons this question has only been examined once in the last 3 years. This is very little. Most of the commissions basically do not function; they do not even keep minutes of their meetings."

COMPENDIUM OF TURKMEN BOOKS IN ARABIC SCRIPT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad Sovet TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 28 February 1982 p 4 carries a 1,400-word book review by P. Azymov and S. Atanyyazov of the recently-published "Turkmen Books Published in the Arabic Script" by Almaz Yazberdiev. The work is considered to be essential for the study of Turkmen literature and bibliography in the pre-Revolutionary period.

TRANSCAUCASIAN DRAMA FESTIVAL TO BE HELD IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 28 February 1982 p 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial saying that because of the success of the Central Adian Drama Festival held in Ashkhabad in 1980 "the TSSR Ministry of Culture decreed that a drama festival of the Transcaucasian republics is to be held this year." No schedule is given.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen

6 February: Guerrillas of the "Islam Party" repulsed by the Afghan Democratic Republic Army on the southern Afghan border.

6 February: Democratic Organization of Afghani Women support Palestinian independence in a letter sent to Palestinian women.

10 February: More than 450 teachers have graduated from special courses and will teach throughout the country.

10 February: Pushtuni tribes living on Pakistan-Afghani border have resolved to "expel counterrevolutionaries" from their province. This decision was transmitted to Pakistan.

11 February: A number of provincial meetings have taken place to elect delegates to the Afghan People's Democratic Party General Conference (to be held in March 1982).

18 February: Preparations begun for spring planting. At a recent meeting sponsored by the Agriculture and Land Reform Ministry in Kabul questions of perfecting the distribution of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and animal vaccinations were discussed.

24 February: Cultural exchange agreement signed between Cuba and Afghanistan.

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SAMARKAND OBKOM CHIEF ON EVE OF REMOVAL VIEWS LEADERSHIP QUALITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Bektash Rakhimov, first secretary of the Samarkand Obkom, titled "A Matter of the Principle of Partiynost'." Rakhimov devotes this article to a review of those qualities which the Communist Party expects of its leaders, and without which a leader cannot spearhead the rapid development of social and production forces. Foremost, the party leader must be able to realistically appraise progressive socioeconomic and political trends. Rakhimov states that a clear expression of high leadership norms may be found in production successes, and remarks that workers of Samarkand Oblast completed the 1981 plan for production of industrial goods ahead of time, while Samarkand cotton growers harvested 545,000 tons of cotton. Furthermore, special attention has been paid to commandeering skilled and educated elites to manage the oblast economy. The first secretary cites several individual partkom leaders who are "modest, principled, and exacting," which are among the most important leadership qualities. The modest, principled leader does away with outmoded and rigid connections, is concerned with the future, and endeavors to introduce the newest lifestyles and customs. Such leaders are ruthless in taking action against improper conduct and management violations, such as exaggerating figures, exalting phony records, and indulging in localism, formalism, and pomposity. Rakhimov criticizes conceited leaders who disregard others and consequently separate themselves from the nation and the collective, contract the sickness of lack of principles, and eventually become rude, apathetic, and immodest. He refers to several cases in recent years in which such leaders have failed to realize production plans and, as a result, have been removed from their positions. Rakhimov cites the CC CPSU Decree "On the work done by the Samarkand Oblast Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress that relate to increasing the vanguard role of communists and to developing their activism in social life," and its provisions for instilling principles in cadres through meetings and strong political indoctrination. In conclusion, he vows to increase the struggle to mold leaders with the lofty principles of sound economic management, modesty, and exactingness. An UzTAG report that appeared in PRAVDA VOSTOKA 24 February 1982 on page 1 stated that at a Plenum of the Samarkand Obkom, B.R. Rakhimov was removed from his post as first secretary and replaced by Rashid S. Ashuraliyev, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the UzSSR.

EDITORIAL CITES IMPROPRIETIES AMONG SAMARKAND OBKOM LEADERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,300-word double-column lead editorial titled "Loyalty to the Debt of Partiynost'." The editorial focuses on unacceptable modes of behavior by communists. A number of letters have reached the editorial office complaining about party members who blemish the name communist through their improper behavior. Some communists are nonactivists, do not fulfill daily and monthly plans, show up late for work, sit around teahouses and restaurants, and throw sumptuous banquets and parties. These letters also reveal that some communists are amassing personal wealth and showing it off. Others are rude to workers, yell at them, and withhold the respect due them. Still others forget that laws apply to one and all, and that theft of money by anyone will not be tolerated. The editorial cites the CC CPSU Decree "On the work done by the Samarkand Oblast Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress that relate to increasing the vanguard role of communists and to developing their activism in social life," and stresses the correctness of its criticism of communists who fail to fulfill production plans. The editorial concludes that the most important task of party work is to educate cadres in a spirit of modesty and candor, of responsibility toward work assignments, and of loyalty to the debt of partiynost.

UZBEK INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ACCENTS CRIME PREVENTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by K. Ergashev, UzSSR minister of internal affairs, titled "The Most Important Thing Is Man's Education." Ergashev begins the article by observing that emphasis of police and social organizations should be directed toward prevention of crime, since it is easier to turn a person headed for crime away from this path than it is to rehabilitate him. He is especially critical of plant managers who turn away people sent to them by police organs on the pretext that the plant is no place to educate such people. In his opinion, communications between police organs and enterprises must be strengthened as part of the focus on elimination of parasitism. Ergashev turns to another serious problem, that of theft of socialist property. Petty theft at industrial enterprises is on the rise.

NEW UZBEK CHAIRMAN OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT SUPPLY DISCUSSES TASKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by M. Igamberdyyev, chairman of the UzSSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, titled "The Power of Mechanization." Igamberdyyev reviews some of the Committee's achievements during 1981, but notes that the 1981 plan for production of consumer goods was not fulfilled, economizing on energy and fuel resources was low, and repair of engines and equipment was behind, especially in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Fergana Oblasts. Igamberdyyev considers the work of the Roskomsel'khoztekhnika to be a crucial factor in the mechanization and chemicization of agriculture. Consequently, 1982 plans, which call for a 3.7 percent increase in production volume, reconstruction and reoutfitting of 15 repair enterprises, and substantial improvements in the speed and quality of repairs, must be met. The State Committee will focus on repair and updating of livestock economies, where technical equipment is especially below standard. Igamberdyyev concludes by stressing that special attention will be paid to increasing the skills of cadres through formation of special courses and seminars and attendance at higher and secondary schools.

SAMARKAND OBLAST SHEPHERDS CALL FOR HALT TO LAMB SLAUGHTER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word article by Toldi Qodirov, chief shepherd on "Moybuloq" Karakul Raising Sovkhoz in Kushrabat Rayon of Samarkand Oblast, titled "Honorable Debt." Qodirov, a shepherd for the last 30 years, urges that steps be taken to improve the stock of karakul sheep. He attributes the decline in stock quality to the neglect of the principle of exchanging male sheep of one herd with those of another. He also calls for a firm halt to the slaughtering of female lambs for their pelts during lambing season in order to meet karakul pelt quotas. A related problem arises from the practice of slaughtering early spring lambs while holding back late season lambs for further growth. Qodirov urges the opposite practice, because early spring lambs get accustomed to increasingly warm weather and thus can bear summer heat better than late season lambs. Finally, Qodirov comments on the increase in number of stock. Because of the shortage of feed, both male and female lambs are not fully developing. He advises feeding all newly born lambs special feed mixtures, and calls on specialists to formulate appropriate feed measures. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 19 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Norboy Ergashev, hero of Socialist Labor and chief shepherd on "Ghozghon" Sovkhoz in Nurata Rayon of Samarkand Oblast, titled "Honor of Livestock Raising." Ergashev devotes much of this article to the development of karakul raising on this sovkhoz in recent years, and to its plans for 1982. He concludes that there is a single crucial task, which is to assure that every female lamb is held back for further growth, and that none is slaughtered for its meat or skin until it reaches a weight of 50-60 kilograms.

PUMPING STATION, CANAL TO IMPROVE WATER SUPPLY IN DZHIZAK STEPPE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 200-word article by newspaper correspondent N. Mirzayev titled "Water Comes to the Steppe." Mirzayev reports that construction of a second pumping station in Zarbdar Rayon of Dzhizak Oblast has been designated a shockwork project. The pumping station will lift water from the Syrdarya River to a height of 36 meters and enable an agricultural turnaround in the Dzhizak Steppe. Thus far, the "Gidrostroy" Trust has completed a large volume of work on the project, with removal of half a million cubic meters of soil, pouring of 32,000 cubic meters of concrete, and assembly of 5,000 tons of metal structure. Workers have pledged to pour another 3,000 tons of concrete, assemble 12 pumping and electrical equipment units, and complete the basin that will hold the water, by 1 April 1982, Lenin's birthday anniversary. When fully completed, the pumping station will supply 20,000 ha of land with water and double the cotton harvest in Zarbdar Rayon. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 100-word report by E. Suvonov titled "Water Has Come to the Steppe." The report states that workers of the "Gallyaaralvodstroy" Trust have completed 1,552,000 rubles worth of construction work on the Tuyatartar Canal that runs through the "Uzunbulak" Sovkhoz in Bakhmal Rayon of Dzhizak Oblast. Water brought to the steppe through the canal will make it possible to reclaim 500 ha of land.

UZBEKISTAN FLOOD RESEARCH CENTER PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 February 1982 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by A. Umarov, docent in the Department of Hydraulics of Tashkent Polytechnical Institute imeni Beruniy, titled "Is It Pos Possible To Prevent Flooding?" The article begins with the observation that 70 percent of all floods that take place in the Soviet Union occur in the Central Asian republics, with Uzbekistan ranking among the hardest hit. Umarov points out that special departments and groups for the study of floods have been formed in scientific research institutions around the country in recent years, including the "Kazglavselyezashchita" Office subordinate to the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. The author feels that the time has come for the formation of a republic and regional scientific research center for the study of flood characteristics and warning and preventive measures. A course on flood studies, such as that introduced at Moscow State University, should be organized as a step toward training cadres in this field. Current studies at various institutes around the country are oriented toward drafting recommendations for designing water works safe from floods and toward computing flood parameters. Such research, in Umarov's opinion, should be unified. Most importantly, he concludes, specialists in flood studies must be trained at republic universities and at the Tashkent Institute for Motor Vehicle Transport and Roads and the Institute for Engineers for Irrigation and Mechanized Agriculture.

UZBEK TRADE UNION ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSES MECHANIZATION, AUTOMATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word report by A. Korjovov, newspaper reporter, titled "The Future of Mechanization." This report excerpts remarks made by participants in a roundtable of the Republic Council of Uzbekistan Trade Unions. T. Tormisheva, chief of the Department of Labor Defense and Technical Security of the Council, says that every year more than 400 mechanized and automated lines, shops and sections go into operation, more than 300 units of machinery are modernized, and close to 8,000 workers are freed from manual labor. P. Nurmirzayev, chairman of the Republic Committee of the Trade Union for Workers in Forestry, Paper and Lumber Processing Industries, says that despite some successes in recent years, many enterprises still neglect the task of mechanization and automation. Finally, Ye, Vasil'chenko, chief of the Department for Labor Conditions of the UzSSR State Committee for Labor, confirms the recent emphasis on phasing out manual tasks. However, the number of people engaged in manual labor in industry is declining too slowly due to insufficient exploitation of scientific and technological progress. Even in mechanized and automated shops, many tasks are still done manually. As an example, he cites the cotton ginning industry, which is 95 percent mechanized, but where loading, storing, bundling, wrapping, and preserving are done by hand. The same reliance on auxiliary workers is also found in canning plants, meat and dairy combines, tea packing, tobacco and candy factories.

EDITORIAL RAPS INEFFICIENCY IN UZBEKISTAN CEMENT INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Efficiency is the Main Criterion." The editorial points out that efficiency in the industrial sector not only depends on attracting additional labor, but also on labor productivity. Furthermore, it is very important to reduce the amount of manual labor through mechanization and automation, and to strictly observe economical utilization of resources. Alarm has been raised that enterprises of the cement industry are not taking steps to fully utilize existing production forces and resources. In 1980, utilization of existing production forces stood at 82 percent, but in 1981, this figure dropped to 69.9 percent. Because such forces were not fully utilized, production fell by tens of thousands of tons of cement and 31 million slabs [shifer]. Several enterprises fell into backward status due to breach of contracts. The editorial concludes with the admonition that Uzbekistan's industrial workers must firmly execute orders for higher efficiency in 1982.

SHORTAGES HAMPER CONSTRUCTION AT UZBEKISTAN METALLURGY PLANT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by newspaper special correspondent E. Khojayev titled "When Will the Pace Quicken?" The article deals with the slow pace of construction work on a new rolling mill at the Uzbekistan Metallurgy Plant, Khojayev underlines the importance of the project by stating that presently sheet metal is brought to Central Asia from long distances at a transport cost of more than 7 million rubles a year. When completed, this rolling mill will supply the Central Asian region at five times less the cost. Although slated to begin operation in 1983, only 6.9 million rubles of the allocated 35 million rubles have been appropriated for this project in the last 3 years. Yet, construction continues at a snail's pace during 1982. The chief engineer of the trust in charge of construction tells the correspondent that responsibility lies on the doorstep of those in charge of supplies, who have failed to provide workmen with machinery, roofing and reinforced concrete materials. The secretary of the plant's party committee informs the correspondent that the fault rather lies with the labor force, which lacks forward brigades and is not fully utilized. Work on one project stopped for a month and a half due to insufficiency of workers, but the secretary complains that the other workers could have continued the job. The correspondent concludes that the real problem is a lack of mutual cooperation between planners, suppliers, and workers.

SHURTAN GAS COMPLEX EXPANDING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Vast River of Gas From Shurtan." The report states that the second section of the Shurtan Gas Complex is finished and will make possible an increase in excavation and processing of gas from 4 billion to 8 billion cubic meters per year. Excavation and processing of natural gas at the complex is slated to reach 20 billion cubic meters annually by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The Syrdarya and Tashkent Heating Power Stations, as well as several large enterprises of the building materials industry, will operate with gas from Shurtan.

KARAKALPAKISTAN TELEVISION TOWER COMPLETED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "New Teletower." The report states that in Kungrat City of the Karakalpak ASSR a television tower standing 350 meters above the level of the Aral Sea has been delivered for use. Thanks to the early completion of construction by the Leningrad "Spectsatal' konstruktsiya" Trust, the population of Ustyurt and Kyzylkum Rayons can now get Moscow television programming. Moreover, the population of the southwestern region of Mangyshlak Oblast in the Turkmen SSR can easily get these television broadcasts by means of retransmitters.

UZBEKS ADVISED TO RID CUSTOMS OF RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 February 1982 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 1,800-word essay by S. I. Vorob'yova titled "Socialist Law and Customs." The essay emphasizes that propagation of socialist law and new customs and traditions is an important method of instilling communist morality and a scientific world-view in people. In the development of new customs and traditions, it is crucial to wage a wide-scale fight against religious vestiges. Progressive customs of the people must be supported, while their religious encrustations must be removed. Unfortunately, there are still people who cling to the old customs and do not adopt the correct attitude toward vestiges of the past in order to adapt them to modern needs. Such people annually observe the Passover [paskha] and the Ramadan Fast, just as though these belong to the people's customs and traditions. There are also people who embrace customs and traditions that are harmful and nonbeneficial to society under the pretexts that they are "national." Vorob'yova cites the CC CPSU Decree "On the work done by the Samarkand Oblast Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress that relate to increasing the vanguard role of communists and to developing their activism in social life," which stressed the need for waging a sharp struggle against harmful customs and traditions and reactionary ceremonies.

NAMANGAN OBLAST FORMS SCHOOL FOR ATHEISM LECTURERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 200-word report by newspaper correspondent A. Niyozov titled "School of Atheists." The report states that the Political Education House of the Namangan Obkom and the Oblast Filial of the Republic Scientific Atheism House have formed a 2-year school for advanced training of atheism lecturers. Among those taking part in these studies are deputy chairmen of rayispolkoms, instructors of raykoms, deputy editors of rayon newspapers, directors of methodology departments of rayon people's education departments, second secretaries of rayon Komsomol committees, and others. The first classes included lectures by E. Hayitboyev, director of the Obkom Propagit Department, and by A. Mahkamov, Namangan Oblast Representative of the Council on Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers. The latter spoke on "Problems in the Observation of Soviet Laws Concerning Religious Worship."

UZBEK AUTHORITIES PUSH NEW CUSTOMS IN MAHALLAS, COUNTRYSIDE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by newspaper correspondent H. Abdusamatov titled "Important Direction of Ideological Work." The correspondent relates the remarks of workers involved in propagation of new Soviet customs. Z. Gafurov, chairman of the Kirov Mahalla Committee in Akmal Ikramov Rayon of Tashkent City, reports that ideological and indoctrinational work of this kind has been most effective when carried out where pensioners, the elderly and the invalid actually live. Gafurov states that more than 7,000 people live in Kirov Mahalla, including 30 doctors and candidates of science, hundreds of teachers, technical engineers, medical, transport and trade workers, more than 200 communists, several hundred Komsomol members, and dozens of veterans. The Mahalla Committee takes their occupational, educational, age and other characteristics into consideration for its propaganda work. Its goal is to explain to each person the importance of the new customs in their present prosperity and cultural life. Occasions such as engagement parties, assigning passports to young people, honoring the elderly, or seeing off youths to the army, are ceremoniously observed. A. Mamatmurodov, deputy chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Bekabad Rayon of Tashkent Oblast, reports that the rising standard of living and political and ideological work in rural communities is having an effect on the elimination of vestiges of the past and old customs from the consciousness of farmers. Occasions such as welcoming youths on the collective farm, honoring production and competition winners, graduating from secondary school, assigning passports to young people, seeing off youths to the army, and Navroz [spring] and harvest festivals, are ceremoniously marked in accordance with the new customs.

UZBEK ACADEMICIAN SCORES MORAL, ESTHETIC SLIDE IN COUNTRYSIDE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by Academician E. Yusupov, vice-president of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Living Standard and Man's Education." Yusupov observes that various republic ministries and administrations, under the leadership of Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the CC CPUz, have devoted much attention to raising the standard of living in the rural areas. He points out that a high standard of living does not consist merely of new housing, conveniences, and household articles, but also of high moral and esthetic standards, which must be developed through the process of education. While many villages are adorned with new housing, wide roads, and gardens, the level of taste leaves much to be desired. In many homes, unmatching curtains droop, plaster falls, and furniture is tasteless, and after a few years, many of these originally lovely homes completely deteriorate. Moreover, some people have so many possessions, such as cars, television and radio sets, and furniture, that it is impossible to even get in the door. Such tastelessness and mediocrity cannot be traced to the individual characteristics of villages. Yusupov also complains that many homes are being built according to the erratic preferences of individuals. He feels that a force which can make a difference is the village intelligentsia, composed of young people who leave the village to get a university education and then return to work in the village.

Unfortunately, he says, many of these soon get reaccustomed to rural life, and after a few years are hardly recognizable as university graduates. He calls for increased attention to educational and ideological work among such people. Yusupov also criticizes neglect of progressive and new customs, while harmful vestiges of the past continue to inflict material and spiritual harm on the people in villages. In particular, farm workers throw away their hard-earned money on lavish weddings and feasts, fall into debt, and bring detriment to the well-being of their children. Finally, Yusupov has several comments on the filthy, unkempt, and tasteless clothing of rural Uzbeks. He recounts that he was recently in a Moscow marketplace with a scholar from the North Caucasus, and there saw an Uzbek selling melons for 4 rubles a kilo. His colleague from the North Caucasus wondered how an Uzbek could sell a melon for 30-40 rubles and still be unable to afford a decent suit of clothes. Yusupov ends the article with the observation that this is a sad commentary on a nationality with many centuries of rich heritage.

EDITORIAL URGES HIGHER LIVING STANDARD FOR UZBEK COUNTRYSIDE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Perfection of People, Beauty of Villages." The editorial deals with the question of housing and public services in rural areas. It points out that while the movement to eliminate khutor-type villages and to restructure farm settlements into agrocities has "peaked," nonetheless many resources have not been utilized. Most importantly, a basic plan for the reconstruction of villages has yet to be drawn up and the general construction of trade services and public institutions has been neglected. Typically, village soviets permit building of new homes without design plans even though public services cannot be provided them. The editorial emphasizes that such services are an inseparable part of the spiritual formation of Soviet man. Raising rural living standards demands an increase of ideological and mass political work among the rural population. In particular, the editorial identifies the struggle against vestiges of the past, old customs, and traditions that are alien to the Soviet way of life, as the most vital task of today. It decries the fact that farm workers waste a considerable part of their assets for weddings and ceremonies, but sees this as the result of the failure of educational work and a lack of involvement in problems of living standards.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES UZBEKISTAN TRADE SECTOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 February 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Courtesy of Trade Workers." The editorial focuses on the treatment salespeople accord customers and on the supply of consumer goods by the trade sector. It states that the republic, state and cooperative trade system suffers from serious deficiencies in supplying consumers with goods. Staples such as soap, salt and matches, are being produced in sufficient quantities, but they either remain in the warehouses or are held back by trade workers. Waste, theft, and concealment of state property can be traced to serious failures in the process of selection, training, and replacement of cadres. The editorial demands that party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations improve educational and mass political work among trade collectives. Trade organizations and enterprises must increase productivity, quality, discipline, and supervision. Trade workers must be scrupulously honest, courteous and sincere, and must safeguard state property. People who seek to accumulate personal wealth, violate trade principles, covet state and cooperative property, and are crooked in their dealings, have no place in the trade sector. The editorial concludes that fulfillment of trade turnover plans depends on the proper behavior and skill of salespeople.

UZBEK ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES HISTORY, BIMILLENIAL OF TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Academician A. Sadykov, president of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "City of Brotherhood." The article appears in connection with the 2000th jubilee of Tashkent to be celebrated in 1983. Over the following years, Tashkent became the "Beacon of Socialism in the East" and is today one of the largest industrial centers in the country. The number of heavy, light and food industrial enterprises surpassed 450 in the 1970s. Representatives of local nationalities form the majority of industrial, technical, engineering, and skilled workers. Sadykov dwells on the removal of industrial enterprises and more than 200,000 orphans from the Western front to Tashkent during World War II, and then on the reconstruction of Tashkent after the 1966 earthquake. His final remarks concern the international relations of Tashkent, including export trade to 60 countries, sister city ties with seven foreign cities, and numerous annual conferences and symposia.

BABUR'S LITERARY, HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 1982 carries on page 3 a full page of features devoted to Zahiraddin Muhammad Babur (1483-1530), noted as the author of Uzbek poetry and historical memoirs, as well as the founder of the Moghul State in Northern India (1526-). In a 1,200-word article by Ghulom Karimov and Begali Qosimov titled "'Do Your Best For the Nation'," Babur's historical importance is emphasized. The authors argue that Babur was a ruler who tried to establish a strong, centralized government and to administrate sensibly. For this reason, his campaigns in Afghanistan and India had "a very positive significance for thie history of these countries and peoples." They consider it a mistake to classify Babur among the hated world conquerors, because he was also a great writer. They quote Jawaharlal Nehru, who considered Babur the most civilized and refined man of his time. In a 1,200-word article by Ne"mat Otajonov titled "The 'Baburnama' Tours the World," translations of Babur's memoirs, which record events in Fergana, Transoxiana, Afghanistan, Khorasan and India, are surveyed. In a 1,200-word article by Omonulla Valihanov titled "The Poetical Arts of Babur," the lyrical poetry of Babur is discussed.

UZBEK COMMENTATOR NOTES PROGRESSIVE ASPECTS OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 19 February 1982 carries on page 7 a 500-word commentary by N. Muhammadiyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "Dangerous Game." The commentator reviews recent American actions aimed at stepping up the arms race and creating more tension through deployment of Pershing missiles in Western Europe. He asserts that the United States, in its suppression of national liberation movements and support of dictatorial regimes, seeks to become the sole government in the world. Naturally, such policies are encountering stiff resistance in many regions, of which Iran may serve as an example. It has been 3 years since the Iranian Revolution ended 2,500 years of the rule of the Shahs, and resulted in the establishment of an Islamic Republic. This revolution struck a sharp blow against U.S. imperialist designs in the Near and Middle East. While the United States has imposed economic sanctions and SAVAK agents have engaged in terrorist activities, the country has nonetheless seen the initiation of "a number of progressive changes.' Banks, insurance companies, and 70 percent of the industrial enterprises of the country have been nationalized. The grip of foreign monopolists on the country's oil operations was thrown off. Workers have seen their minimum wage doubled and a 44 hour work week introduced. Special committees for elimination of illiteracy and for supplying food to the poorest families have been formed. Muhammadiyev concludes his commentary with the statement: "Soviet peoples greeted the Iranian Revolution with sympathy. In the years since, good neighbor relations between our countries have continued. Today, our country is taking part in building many industrial projects in Iran. The scale of our cooperation is ever expanding. All of this is a shining expression of the sympathy of the Soviet people for the Iranian Revolution and the antiimperialist struggle of the Iranian people."

UZBEK COMMENTATOR CLAIMS THIRD WORLD TARGET OF U.S. BIOCHEMICAL ARMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 12 February 1982 carries on page 7 a 700-word commentary by M. Kamolov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric entitled "Defenders of Peace." Kamolov asserts that the Soviet Union, along with a number of socialist countries, are trying to implement a program of progress toward peace in the face of U.S. and NATO attempts to increase tension in the world. He criticizes U.S. responses to Soviet proposals at the Geneva talks for reduction of nuclear arms. In particular, he claims, the United States is starting production of chemical and biological weapons, and there is information that the United States "is using these weapons in fighting peoples struggling for their freedom." Moreover, Kamolov states, the United States has decided that the Near East, Africa and the Indian Ocean region are a zone of vital importance to its interests. In the remainder of his commentary, Kamolov touches on Soviet peace efforts at the Madrid talks of the European Security and Cooperation Council, which the United States is trying to turn into a forum for propaganda against the Soviet Union and Poland. He concludes that the mutually friendly relations that exist between socialist and various Western countries serve as a refutation of such efforts.

ARMS BUILDUP HURTS AMERICA'S POOR, SAYS UZBEK COMMENTATOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 February 1982 carries on page 3 an 800-word commentary by A. Meliboyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "Who Is Entangling the Knot?" Meliboyev criticizes the recent U.S. proposal to drop plans for deployment of Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe if the USSR removes its SS-20, SS-4, and SS-5 missiles. He states that acceptance of this plan would mean tipping the military strategic balance in favor of the United States. Meliboyev outlines disarmament proposal which Brezhnev recently discussed with representatives of the Socialist Advisory Council for International Disarmament, which demonstrates once more the principled path followed by the Soviet Union toward establishing peace. The West, on the other hand, pursues a different path. Arms buildup is currently the most important issue in the United States, whose government recently submitted a plan to Congress calling for $263 billion in military spending for 1983. This comes, he points out, at a time when the U.S. national debt has surpassed $1 trillion, and when $25 billion has been cut from social programs. As a result, some 875,000 people have been denied food stamps, and 700,000 people have been removed from the welfare rolls.

CZECHS TO BUILD AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN KARSHI STEPPE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 February 1982 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Czech Builders to Uzbekistan." The report states that the "Druzhba-Shurtan-Urengay" agroindustrial complex of the "Soyuzuzbekgazprom" will be built in the Karshi Steppe with the help of Czech construction workers. In addition to building apartment buildings, a school, club, and other public facilities, the Czechs will outfit the livestock farm of the complex. On 8-12 February 1982, a group of Czech specialists and of Moscow representatives of the Czech firm "Stroyeksport" visited the proposed site and toured several sovkhozes in Kashkadarya Oblast in order to determine the amount of building materials and time needed to complete the complex.

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE COOPERATION PACT FETED IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 200-word report from UzTAG titled "Dedicated to a Glorious Year." The report states that on 15 February, a ceremonial meeting of Tashkent public figures was held at the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the cultural cooperation pact between the USSR and Vietnam. Speakers stressed that the signing of this pact marked an historic stage in development of fraternal friendship between the two countries, and that workers of Uzbekistan heavily contribute to the strengthening of this pact. Not only are many kinds of industrial goods exported to Vietnam, but Vietnamese specialists are being trained at higher educational institutions of the Uzbek SSR, and a program for the exchange of cultural delegations is being implemented. The student Nguen Thiu Ban, on behalf of Vietnamese students in Tashkent, expressed sincere gratitude to Soviet friends for their aid to this homeland.

TURKESTAN MILITARY DISTRICT AIR FORCE COMMANDER PLEDGES READINESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Lt Gen N.K. Martinyuk, commander of the Turkestan Military District Air Forces, titled "Army of Friendship and Brotherhood." Martinyuk begins this article, which is published in conjunction with Soviet Army and Navy Day, with remarks on the multinational composition of the Soviet Army since the first days of its formation. From the 4 May 1918 Decree of Lenin creating the Turkestan Front, the military power of the armed forces increased and its political and ideological unity grew stronger, so that the foundation for victory in the Great Patriotic War was laid. The wounds of the war have long since healed, and the Soviet people has lived in peace for nearly 40 years while building a developed socialist society under the leadership of the Communist Party. The concern of the party and government can be seen in the present condition of the armed forces. The Air Force is equipped with planes that are launched in reaction to sound and are armed with missiles, bombs and radioelectronic equipment. The armed forces comprise strategic missile, land, air, and naval forces. Martinyuk turns to the world situation, and remarks that the positive changes initiated by the Soviet Union in international relations are not to the liking of the imperialist and reactionary forces, who are stepping up the arms race in response. The U.S. administration spreads propaganda about the "Soviet military threat" and heats up the "cold war," while the Chinese leadership actively assists these policies. Under such conditions, the Soviet people and its army must be ready to strike a blow against any aggressors. Martinyuk concludes with the statement that the soldiers and air forces of the Turkestan Military District, who preserve the southern borders of the Homeland, are ready to carry out any orders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in defense of the Homeland.

STATE OF THE UZBEK THEATRE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 5 February 1982, p 6, 3,700 words. "Thinking of the Future of the Theatre and the Fate of the Genre" Discussion between Chief Director of the Tashkent Muqimiy Uzbek State Musical Theatre, Bakhtiyar Ikhtiyarov, and drama critic Muhsin Qadirov. Qadirov points to a number of problems he sees in the work of the Muqimiy Theatre. He illustrates this by pointing to the fact that in the 1950's and early 1960's the theatre was filled with excited audiences. But this has changed. Now the theatre-goers with good taste go elsewhere. Since the late 1960's the Muqimiy Theatre's plays have been directed at unsophisticated audiences. The Muqimiy Theatre has rather mechanically adapted works intended for drama theatre to the musical theatre. Discussed proceeds to touch on such subjects as the lack of top-notch actors, the need to increase the number of native musical instruments in the theatre's orchestra, and the need to improve the theatre's repertoire. Ikhtiyarov complains that most of the actors graduating from the Tashkent Ostrovsky Theatre and Arts Institute do not meet the needs of the theatre for lead actors who can sing, dance, act and speak on stage. He also calls for creation of a folk musical instrument ensemble and folk singing ensemble.

WESTERN TRANSLATIONS OF CLASSICAL UZBEK WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 19 February 1982, No 8, p 3, 1,200-words. Ne"mat Atajanov "'Babirnama' Travels the World" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. This work, because it gives a chronological account of great historical events which took place in Ferghana, the Maveraunnahr, Khorazm, Afghanistan and India, has been viewed by both Western and Oriental scholars with great interest. There have been translations into Russian (two printings), Latin, English (four translations, eight printings), Hindu and Turkish. In the Middle Ages there were four Persian translations made, three of which were done in India. First interest in the work in Europe was by a Dutchman in 1705, but it was not until a hundred years later that great interest was aroused. The contribution to the world fame of Babur's work by English scholars was especially great. Besides translating and publishing Babur's works, they also studied his life. Atajanov provides an outline of the most important translations and works about Babur. In reference to more recent times, he notes a two-volume Ottoman Turkish version with notes printed in 1944-46. This translation aided Uzbek scholars in determining the proper transcription for a 1960 edition. In Pakistan interest in the "Babirnama" has grown, too. As a result, there have been several Urdu translations of Babur's works, including one of the [entire?] Babirnama. There have also been many articles, such as some devoted to Urdu lexical elements in the "Babirnama."

PLAYS OF 1981 REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 19 February 1982, No 8, p 7, 1,000 words "Dramatic Composition--Basis of the Art of the Theatre" Report on meeting of the Dramatic Composition Council of the Uzbekistan Writers' Union. (Main report given by Berdiali Imamov carried on page 4 of same issue.) Comments by deputy Chairman of the board of the Uzbekistan Theatre Society, Bahriddin Nasruddinov: Currently there are 28 theatres in the republic. Every year they offer audiences 130-140 plays. Nearly half of these are by Uzbek authors. However, outside of the UzSSR plays by Uzbek authors are almost unknown. Critic Bahadir Ghulamov's comments: Strongly criticized the play "Hedgehog Without Spines." "The author's position is incorrect; this must be given serious thought by the kollektiv of the theatre together with the author." Chief producer of Yash Gvardiia Theatre Habibulla Fayziev responds: The theatre will make the appropriate conclusions from B. Ghulamov's remarks. Hafiz Abdusamatov [editor of Sharq yulduzi] comments: "If one looks carefully, it appears that not a single new work was staged in Tashkent theatres. This cannot be viewed indifferently." "It's true, translated works are also needed. But, nevertheless, it is necessary to strengthen attention to national dramatic composition. There is no way to excuse the fact that during 1981 the Hamza Uzbek State Academic Drama Theatre staged only one original work."

NEW PRIZES ESTABLISHED FOR KARAKALPAKH LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 19 February 1982, No 8, p 7, 150 words. "Prize Established" announces prizes for various genres of Karakalpakh literature; also established, special prize for translation of Karakalpakh literature into Russian and other languages of the USSR and for Karakalpakh translations of works originally appearing in other languages of the USSR.

STUDY OF UZBEK CLASSICAL LITERATURE IN 1981

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 26 February 1982, No 9, p 4, 1,200 words. Aziz Oayumov "The Heritage and Today" article primarily devoted to reviewing achievements and weak spots in studies of pre-Soviet (especially classical) Uzbek literature in 1981. It is noted that the complete collected works of Navoi are to appear in 20 volumes by 1985.

UZBEKISTAN THEATRICAL SOCIETY HOLDS SIXTH CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 5 March 1982, No 10, pages 1 and 7, 2,600 words. "The Art of the Theatre--To the Level of the Demands of the Times." Report on sixth congress of the Uzbekistan Theatrical Society which opened 3 March at Tashkent's Hamza Theatre. The major report on the state of the theatre was delivered by the president of the society's presidium, S. A. Eshantorayeva. She noted that there are 28 professional theatres in the republic, numerous people's theatres and drama and amateur theatres, as well as over 10 state concert organizations. They perform in Uzbek, Russian, Karakalpakh, Tatar, Korean, Uyghur and other languages. In the course of the last 5 years they gave over 32,000 performances which were attended by audiences totaling nearly 12 million. Over the last 5 years 500 young artists have entered the Theatrical Society. The organization's membership now stands at 2,065. Much of Eshantorayeva's report concerns the question of repertoire. Why, she asks, are there so few heroes such as cotton growers and those working on land reclamation on today's Uzbek stage? Every year over the last 5 years there have been 130-140 new plays staged. They totaled over 700 [sic]. But among them there were only 49 new works by Uzbek authors, and even the quality of those few left something to be desired. There have also been relatively few classical plays staged. Eshantorayeva criticizes the phenomenon of playrights straying from the topics she feels should be at the center of their attention. As things stand now, experienced playrights work on primarily historical and historical-revolutionary themes and young playrights write on narrow everyday topics. Production and labor have not occupied the place they should in the plays. Eshantorayeva examines the repertoire of the Russian-language theatres in the republic. The Gorky Academic Drama Theatre, interoblast drama theatres, Tashkent's Russian Theatre for Young Audiences, the Russian group of the two opera and ballet theatres, the Russian puppet theatres in Tashkent, Andijan and Samarkand, and kollektivs of opperetta theatres all should perform the best works of Uzbek authors. This has not always happened, as is evidenced by the fact that over the last 5 years the Gorky Academic Theatre staged only two Uzbek works. Eshantorayeva praises the experience of the Sirdarya and Surkhandarya Uzbek theatres in putting on plays in the Russian language. [OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI also carries summary of comments by other speakers.]

MORE DISCUSSION OF REVISED ORTHOGRAPHY PROPOSAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 5 March 1982, No 10, p 3, 2,000 words. Shavkat Rahmatullaev "To Create Anew or To Amend?" Part one of a two-part article on the new orthography proposal. Most interesting is the author's criticism of the fact that the proposal did not address the question of changes in the writing system [grafika]. "It is necessary to express a strong protest at the proposal's avoidance of the controversial questions of our writing system."

TRANSLATION WORK OF 1981 REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 26 February 1982, No 9, p 4, 1,000 words. "On Considering the Development of

Translation." Report on meeting of Uzbekistan Writers' Union Belles-lettres Translation Council. Meeting devoted to a review of work in 1981. Report at the meeting revealed that in 1981 there were 258 works translated into Uzbek at Ghafur Ghulam Literature and Art Publishers from the literatures of peoples of the USSR and socialist countries; the total for other countries was 150. Among the areas of work which need improvement, the report said that the quality of translations needs attention. The question of achieving more translations directly from the original into Uzbek [rather than through Russian] was also raised. The director of the adolescent literature section of Yash Gvardiia Publishers, Hajiakbar Shaykhov, lamented the paucity of experienced translators knowing both Russian and Uzbek. He called upon the Translation Council of the Uzbekistan Writers' Union to work more seriously in preparing qualified translators.

TOO FEW RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LITERARY WORKS PUBLISHED IN UzSSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTAN ADABIYATI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 5 March 1982, No 10, p 7, 400 words. Ya Khojaev "Let's Create Artistically Solid Works." Report on meeting of Russian Literature Council of the Uzbekistan Writers' Union. It was noted that although the ranks of writers writing in Russian in the republic have broadened and the editions of their works have increased, there are a number of shortcomings. In particular, there were only eight titles of [literary] works by Russian authors published. At the same time, nearly 80 manuscripts are lying about in folders at publishers. The period for reviewing and editing them has come to be very long. The speaker expressed confidence that the Russian editorial offices of the publishers, in particular Ghafur Ghulam Publishers, would put an end to the shortcomings which were pointed out.

CSO: 1830/366 END

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13 July 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1274

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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CAPTURE OF SOUTHERNBORDER VIOLATOR REPORTED

LD111331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 82 p 7

[Report by Maj I. Kozlov: "27 Minutes of Life on the Border"]

[Text] "There are no accidental arrests on the border. We regard that recent arrest as a classic one. Captain Slobodskiy was deservedly awarded the order of the Red Star and several of his subordinates the medal 'for distinguished service in safeguarding the USSR state border.' A complex situation arose, but the border guards operated skillfully, confidently and bravely."

"How long did the search last?'

"Just 27 minutes." [From a talk with the border detachment chief]

We are driving along a winding road to the detachment's small white house perched on the slope of the mountains scorched by the burning sun. Only recently spring was erupting here but now the last small islands of green are burning away.

At the entrance to the post we are met by the smart, mean captain; he has a swarthy, suntanned face, blue eyes and a welcoming smile. I introduce myself. Mikhail Petrovich Slobodskiy talks about himself:

"I have an ordinary, routine life story. I was born in Siberia in 1950. My father is a miner. There was school and sports activities. Before the army I became a candidate master of sports in unarmed combat. Then I served in the border troops in the Far East and went to the academy. And I have now been serving for 10 years here in the south."

With the captain I recreate the events of that memorable day. It began quite well, even festively, one might say: First, it was a Sunday and there was a movie in the evening and, second, Ensign Vasiliy Andreyevich Kolomiytsa, the detachment's warrant officer, was celebrating his birthday. In the morning the soldiers hung up a colorful banner of congratulations at the entrance, and the orderlies polished the floors particularly enthusiastically, believing, not without justification, that it would be a present for their warrant officer. But when the movie operator was already preparing the film for the projecter and Nina Vasilyevna, the detachment chief's wife, was busying herself with the festive dinner, preparing her "trademark" dishes--Manty and Chebureks--the order "to arms!" was heard.

The first to receive the alarming news was the duty signaler, Private Igor Dyadishchev--the alarm system had gone off, he reported to Captain Slobodskiy, the commandant's officer and the detachment headquarters. The Lenin room was vacated, the rows of stools were pushed aside. Lance Corporal Anatoliy Novichikhin, the detachment duty officer, handed out weapons, ammunition, radio sets and flare guns. The engines roared and the cavalrymen saddled their mounts.

Meanwhile the detail under the command of Sergeant Nikolay Mishchenko was patroling the border strip [kontrolno-sledovaya polosa]. When the call signal came, within a few seconds the border guards had rushed to the site of the border violation--here was where the training sessions and crosscountry runs came in useful. The alert group and the road blocks were on their way when a report from Mishchenko came over the air: tracks had been discovered; to judge from his prints, the violator had hidden in a gorge leading to a series of ridges. The prompt information helped the detachment chief to take the correct decision.

Captain Slobodskiy and privates Gnoyevoy and Chechkov galloped to a high ridge from which the natural boundary could be discerned. The remaining members of the alert group headed by Sgt Aleksandr Popov, an intructor in the dog handlers' service, advanced to the place where the tracks had been discovered. The gorge through which the violator was running forked and the spy could at any moment change direction, so all hope rested with the search dog Rex.

In the border violation zone Sergeant Popov noticed on the border stip an empty zinc ammunition box: Mishchenko had used it to cover up the tracks so that the mountain breeze would not sweep them away. The sergeant lifted the box, took out a special instrument, and pressed the handle of a miniature pump several times. Now the violator's scent would be reliably stored in the ampoule: If the dog suddenly lost the scent, this unique promoting device would help the seeker to return to it.

Rex jerked at the leash and set off at a sharp angle along the hilly ground covered with a thin layer of salt. The alert group hid behind a ledge, diving into the labyrinth of narrow rocky corridors.

On the summit of the ridge they received the latest radio report from Popov: the violator had turned left. Captain Slobodskiy ordered Gnoyevoy to move along the summit and ordered the road block under the command of Sergeant Sirayev to advance to the region of a small plateau: it was here that the detachment chief proposed to detect the spy.

Slobodskiy looked at his watch: "It's time he appeared." Some 2 minutes later a man ran out from behind the crest of a ridge. He was moving boldy and confidently--you could sense he had been trained.

The captain raised his hand and the border details began to descend cautiously from the crest. When the violator was in the center of the plateau the border guards rose up from all four sides. The violator rushed to the right and then to the left, then looked round and slowly raised his hands.

Young reinforcements recently joined Captain Slobodskiy's detachment. As usual the young men were familiarized with the sector and taken to the plateau. They were slightly disappointed: What events they had missed. Well, their whole service is ahead of them.

CSO: 1800/809

CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION HELD IN UKRAINE

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 26 May 1982 publishes on page 2 a 175-word RATAU article on an all-union conference-seminar devoted to improving ideological and political-educational work within "organs of internal affairs." The conference-seminar was held in the western Ukrainian city of Ivano-Frankovsk, but no date was provided. According to the article, Colonel General Yu. M. Churbanov, first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, delivered a report in which he "emphasized the necessity for reorganizing education in accordance with the demands of the times and raising the efficacy of ideological and political work." Among other Soviet officials participating in the conference were I. I. Skiba, first secretary of Ivano-Frankovskiy Obkom, and Colonel General I. Kh. Golovchenko, Ukrainian internal affairs minister.

CSO: 1800/821

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 May 82 pp 2-6

[Speech by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia E. A. Shavardnadze at First Republic Meeting of Primary Party Organization Secretaries on 27 April 1982: "Consolidate the Experience Which Has Been Gained, Increase the Authority of the Primary Party Organizations Even More!"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

Today for the first time a meeting of primary party organization secretaries and, moreover, a republic meeting, is taking place here. And it is gratifying that this first experience of ours has, without doubt, succeeded. A genuinely good meeting has resulted. A good, interesting, useful, and in many respects instructive discussion has taken place. Not only today's exchange of opinions is meant, but all of the work which has been done during recent days.

After demonstrating its indestructible fidelity to the Leninist norms of party life and principles of party leadership, the October (1964) Plenum of the CC CPSU developed measures to overcome elements of subjectivism and voluntarism and of naked administrative rule in party leadership, restored the united oblast and kray party organizations, and again created rayon party committees, concentrating in them the leadership of all of the primary party organizations. As is stipulated by the By-Laws of the CPSU, the party organizations and their leading agencies were again organized in accordance with the territorial-production criterion--the only correct and tested Leninist criterion.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo **and Central Committee secretary, as well as other members of the Politburo, Central Committee secretaries, first secretaries of the union republics, party kraykoms and obkoms, are carrying out great theoretical and practical work in affirming the Leninist style, Leninist methods, in further perfecting party organizational and political work, developing inner-party democracy, and strengthening the primary party organizations.**

Recently the greatest attention has also been devoted to the lower level party elements in the international communist and workers' movement, something which is witnessed by the recent Prague Conference of Secretaries of the CC's of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries which worked on the issues of party organizational work.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was represented at the conference by the Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade I. V. Kapitonov who delivered a report.

For you and I it is especially important that at the conference in the capitol of Czechoslovakia, as has been noted, there took place a wide exchange of work experience on increasing the role of the primary party organizations in carrying out party policy, in their influence on the life and affairs of labor collectives, and in the accomplishment of the social and economic tasks which have been mapped out by the congresses of the fraternal parties.

All of the materials and all of the documents of this conference are being published in the periodical PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', and we strongly recommend to all of you, primary party organization secretaries, that you acquaint yourselves attentively with them and study them. This will provide you with a very great deal.

Today we have the concluding stage of the work which has been done during the week. I would say that today's meeting is the beautiful finale of the republic meeting. Note should be taken here, first of all, of the very rich, although brief, reports by the Second Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Georgia Comrade G. V. Kolbin, the Secretaries of the CC Comrade G. N. Yenakidze and Comrade D. I. Patiashvili, and the Chief of the party organizational work section and Member of the Bureau of the CC Comrade S. Ye. Khabeishvili. These reports provide a profound revelation of the various aspects of the activities of the primary party organizations, and the forms and methods of their work. I also have in mind here the very interesting and thorough addresses by the participants in the discussion.

At the same time, during the course of the republic meeting, not only the strong sides, but also the weak sides of the work of the primary party organizations came to light.

Since we are speaking today about the primary party organizations, I shall permit myself to remind you that in the decree of the CC CPSU on the Tbilisi gorkom it is stated, in particular:

"The gorkoms and raykoms are showing insufficient concern for improving the work of the primary party organizations, and for strengthening their influence on the work of enterprises and institutions. In many primary party organizations effective measures are not taken to increase the activeness of communists and their initiative, and to develop criticism and self-criticism."

And further:

"The Tbilisi gorkom is not going deeply enough into the work of the party organizations of republic ministries and departments to improve the work of the apparatuses and to educate leading cadres," and so forth.

This is How Matters Stood in 1972.

When you re-read the decree of the CC CPSU on the Tbilisi gorkom which was adopted on the initiative and personal instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, alongside the above extracts from this party document there take their place other evaluations which were made 10 years later. Permit me to cite these evaluations also.

At the 26th CPSU Congress it was noted that the Communist Party of Georgia had achieved a substantial increase in the republic's economic and social development rates.

During those days it was said:

--Things are going well in Georgia.

And several months later, in May of last year, during the days of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of its Communist Party, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev noted that our republic's contribution to the country's common property was now constantly growing, that in 10 years the production of industrial output had doubled, and the average annual production of agricultural output had increased by 1.5 times, that the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan for the basic indicators of economic and social development had been fulfilled ahead of schedule, and, finally, that Georgia had taken a confident start in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

And as a summary of all of these successes achieved by the republic there were the words of Leonid Il'ich:

--Things are going fine!

That Is How Matters Stand in 1982.

However, as has already been said, we have gathered here not only in order to emphasize the strong sides in our work.

We must, as always, concentrate our attention on still unaccomplished tasks, on that which still has to be done in order to strengthen the efficiency of the primary party organizations even more and to increase the vanguard role and authority of every organization and every communist.

This is our chief goal. And this is the purpose of our meeting.

In the field of economics, these tasks consist above all in completing the assignments of the current economic year and of the entire five-year plan ahead of schedule.

The successful accomplishment of this task depends to a large extent upon our labor collectives and upon the primary party organizations which have to direct their efforts toward putting all internal reserves for increasing the efficiency of social production into action, and making full use of the advantages of economic management under the new conditions of planning and economic stimulation.

It cannot be tolerated that at a number of industrial enterprises, especially those, strange as it may seem, of union subordination, a substantial lagging in production growth rates has been permitted. Certain enterprises and associations have even decreased their production volumes.

There are also shortcomings in agriculture. There are farms which are not meeting their planned assignments. The yields of a number of agricultural crops are still low, livestock productivity is low, and the feed base is poorly developed.

There are also quite a few omissions in capital construction. The first quarter plan for the commissioning of fixed capital has been fulfilled by only 80 percent, and for amounts of capital investments and construction and installation work--93 and 96 percent, respectively. Capital investments are being utilized in an extremely unsatisfactory way in such branches as construction and the construction components and details industry, motor vehicle transport, road works, trade, domestic services, and so forth.

The most vulnerable place in the economy continues to be material and technical supplies for production.

These and many other shortcomings in the economy were recently discussed at a joint meeting of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Presidium of the republic's Council of Ministers when they totalled up the work results for the first quarter of this year.

However, it is far from an accident that we are raising these questions today. The elimination of shortcomings depends to a large extent upon how the primary party organizations struggle against them. And it is precisely through the elimination of these shortcomings that we have the path to the accomplishment of our cardinal, strategic task--to overcome the republic's lagging behind the average union level, and, as Leonid Il'ich said, to pull ourselves up in certain essential economic development indicators.

We will be able to achieve this only if all of the reserves for our quantitative and qualitative growth are put into action.

Such reserves and possibilities--moreover, considerable ones--exist in every branch, in every association, and at every enterprise. We convince ourselves of this every time that we visit plants, factories, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and construction sites. And every time we come up against the fact that these reserves are being used very poorly. This applies both to fixed productive capital and capacities and to raw material, material, financial, labor, and other resources.

I shall stop to consider such a chief reserve as labor productivity--this basic indicator of the efficiency of social production.

The data indicate that in the first quarter of this year the assignment for this indicator was not fulfilled by almost 12 percent of our industrial enterprises and associations. Every fifth enterprise of the Ministry of Light industry and the Ministry of Construction did not fulfill this assignment. In Rustavi the plan for this indicator was not fulfilled by almost 23 percent of the industrial enterprises, in Chiatura--by 53 percent, and in Tskhakaya--by 28 percent.

Almost 260 industrial enterprises, or more than 30 percent, decreased their level of labor productivity. This is an alarming tendency.

A decrease in the growth of labor productivity means direct losses of working time. What this leads to can be seen from the following.

Last year in the republic's industry as a whole the total losses of working time accounted for, on the average, by a single worker exceeded the average union indicators by 1.5 times.

One asks: What, above all, if not the primary party organizations, is supposed to wage the most resolute struggle against losses of working time and against instances of truancy and the failure to appear at work?

Another problem is the rational and economical use of material resources. Here also large losses occur. Last year the fulfillment of the assignments to reduce expenditure norms looked like this: for rolled ferrous metals this indicator came to 40 percent; boiler and furnace fuel--41 percent; electric energy--50 percent; diesel fuel--89 percent; motor vehicle gasoline--74 percent; and for thermal energy there was an overexpenditure.

The comrades who spoke here, particularly the Secretary of the Party Bureau of the Tkvarchel'skaya Mine imeni Lenin Comrade S. A. Adleyba, correctly described the necessity of influencing an improvement of the entire economic work of an enterprise by means of the organizational and political work of the primary party organizations. At the same time, it is also true that the indispensable condition for such an improvement is precise and substantiated planning. Of course, production assignments have to be backed up by the appropriate material and technical supplies. For when real conditions are created for a collective, and when its goals and prospects are clearly delineated, the primary party organization is then able to more successfully mobilize it for the achievement of these goals and to create a good creative atmosphere in it. There is no doubt that the necessary order has to be brought into planning. It is this which will serve as a basis for the move to the new system of economic management.

It can be noted with satisfaction that the republic's party organizations are doing a great deal to shift enterprises and associations to the new evaluative criteria. The work of more than 400 of our enterprises is now being evaluated by the normative net output indicator. They produce more than 55 percent of the industrial output produced in our republic.

The process of transferring enterprises to the new evaluative indicators and criteria has to be accelerated. However, this should only be done on the basis of serious preparatory work which has to be led by the primary party organizations of enterprises and associations.

In connection with this, I would like to designate certain problems which, in our view, are of fundamental importance for the organization of systematic management of the economy--from the republic agencies to the most primary elements.

Gennadiy Vasil'yevich Kolbin was completely correct in speaking about the necessity for the principle of the concretization of the efforts of party, government, economic, and public organizations for the achievement of the best final results to be carried out from top to bottom, since it is this that is the basis and the foundation of the system of the management of the republic's social and economic development.

This system has yielded a great deal on a republic-wide scale. The task now is to expand the framework of this system, and to introduce it more actively not only in the oblast, city, and rayon elements, but also at every enterprise. As can be seen from the speeches of our comrades, quite interesting experience has been gained in this field. And it is above all the primary party organizations which have to engage in a study of this experience and its introduction in order that the principle of the concentration of efforts becomes the chief and basic management principle in the labor collective also, receiving there its concrete expression.

To put the issue this way means to follow a single goal: to increase the responsibility of the primary party organizations for the fulfillment of the state plans and assignments and socialist commitments, to ensure the uninterrupted operation of enterprises, and to improve production efficiency and output quality.

Like that of the entire party, the largest concern of the primary party organizations is the concern for man, for his well-being, and for improving his standard of living. The party's slogan: "Everything in the name of man, and for the good of man," has to be put into practice in every labor collective, in every party organization, in all of the spheres of our economy, and in all of the areas of social life.

First of all, we have to accomplish the tasks of housing construction more efficiently. This, it can be said, is the issue of issues and the problem of problems. One has to pay tribute where it is deserved: In recent years our construction workers have achieved considerable successes in this area. For the ninth year in a row, the housing commissioning plan is being fulfilled. Compared to the first year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, last year the amount of capital investments in housing construction from all sources of financing increased by 34 percent.

You will note what great and entirely legitimate dissatisfaction is caused in the population by the fact that residential houses are put into operation with large work incompletions, and that the quality of finishing and plumbing work is very low. The primary party organizations and the appropriate control agencies have to deal with all of these questions very seriously. This matter does not demand special material expenditures. It is simply necessary to put one's heart into it, and a desire to raise our construction workers, and, in the first place, communists to the accomplishment of these tasks.

It must at all costs be seen to it that any party organization, in whatever sphere it operates, in whatever sphere it acts, everywhere and in all places, and always and in everything shows a maximum concern first of all for people, for satisfying their most essential needs and requirements, and shows a maximum of concrete attention to the concrete man.

Decisive improvement is required by the organization of health care where the primary party organizations have to take all necessary measures to strengthen the struggle against manifestations of irresponsibility and incompetence on the part of some medical personnel, and against unceasing instances of extortion. The problems of the organization of health care in the village and of the role in this matter of the primary party organizations were well discussed in the report by the Secretary of the Party Bureau of the Dmanisskiy Rayon Hospital Comrade Z. A. Efendiyeva. One has to agree with him that the great army of communists in health care is still carrying out its vanguard role poorly in this sphere of activity.

This also has to be thought about by the party organization of the agencies of social security which have to show a more caring and a more attentive attitude toward those who have gone to their deserved retirement.

The work of the primary party organizations of trade, public catering, and domestic service enterprises gives rise to very serious anxiety. What kind of vanguard role of communists can be discussed here, if they themselves frequently turn out to be involved in unseemly acts, and take the road of crime?

Let us think about it, comrades: How could it have happened that bribe-takers, embezzlers of state property, plunderers of the people's goods, and extortioners have found themselves in the party? And could this not influence the authority of the primary party organization, the authority, if you wish, of the entire party?

We know that a good name is easier to lose than to restore. We still have much to do to make up for the moral damage which was inflicted upon the party by certain workers in the sphere of trade and domestic services with party cards in their pockets, to restore the prestige of this occupation itself, and to restore the good name of certain primary party organizations. We would like to see the city and rayon party committees direct especial attention to this.

To show concern for man, means to show constant concern for strengthening discipline and socialist law and order. In recent years a large amount of work has been conducted in this direction, and to a large extent it has created an improvement of the psychological morale climate in the republic and an increase in the civic consciousness and social activeness of the masses.

We are waging a consistent and well-directed struggle for a thorough strengthening of discipline at all levels and in all of its manifestations, and for the universal establishment of an atmosphere of high party exactingness. With time, this movement for a strengthening of discipline and law and order and for the eradication of all kinds of negative phenomena which have come into being in labor collectives and primary party organizations became a mass movement, and a systematic nature was imparted to it. With the help of workers' groups and commissions to strengthen discipline and the struggle against negative phenomena which were created at CC sections, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, in ministries and departments, and in the party organizations of large enterprises these processes became controllable.

We regard the results of a sociological questionnaire conducted in primary party organizations and labor collectives which indicate that the vast majority (93 percent) of the respondents are unanimous in their opinion to be very instructive. They amount to the fact that the positive changes which have occurred in the socio-economic and psychological morale life of the republic and its individual regions and in individual labor collectives are the result of the consistent and effective struggle of party committees and leading party cadres of the rayon echelon against negative phenomena and for a firm observance of party and state discipline, the result of increased exactingness and of the responsibility of everyone for his work. This opinion is especially important for us, since it was stated by those who constantly and directly have contacts with party committee leaders and know their strong and weak sides well.

For some time now, statistical reporting on the state of discipline has been instituted on a republic-wide scale. Now, with the experience of Telavskiy Rayon as a basis, a system is being developed of up-to-date weekly information for party committees on the state of affairs at every economic object which will help to work out and adopt timely preventive measures to stop possible violations and abuses.

As a result of all of this, socialist law and order is becoming stronger and stronger. The number of personal property and apartment thefts has been decreasing, the discovery of automobile thefts has improved, and the number of the more dangerous types of crimes has decreased.

However, the struggle to strengthen law and order is, as we have already said more than once, a matter not only for administrative agencies. It is important that the role of labor collectives, and the role of primary party organizations and of all communists and all Komsomol members should become increasingly great. It is as a result of this that certain primary party organizations have removed themselves from this important matter and that the struggle against crime is being waged unsatisfactorily in Akhmetskiy, Gudautskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy, Tianetskiy, and Chokhataurskiy Rayons, and in the city of Tskhatubo.

How can the party organizations of such large and leading collectives as the Tbilisi Machine Tool Building Plant, the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant, and the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant ignore the fact that the number of law violations there is not decreasing, and that the workers of these enterprises commit murders and hooligan actions, and participate in the theft of cars, while our comrades do not raise the alarm.

It is obvious that matters have to be organized in such a way that the party committees and party organizations systematically, every week, and, if necessary, then every day examine the state of the observance of law and order and take concrete measures against violators.

We call upon the voluntary people's druzhiny, the soviets of public law and order points, and the preventive soviets to take more aggressive actions. The assignment of druzhinniki to internal affairs agencies has to be practiced more often.

Recently a new form of control over reactions to instances of crimes and law violations began to function in our own republic which is carried out directly by the CC secretaries in their branches. I want the comrades to know to what level we are raising the struggle against law violations. Every day, on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs' daily summary the party organizations of the affected enterprises and organizations are sent letters for every instance of a law violation containing concrete instructions from the CC secretaries. It is very important for every law violation to become a subject of special consideration for the primary party organizations and for concrete measures to be taken for each of them.

The struggle against parasitism is another important direction of work in reducing the crime level on which the efforts of our primary party organizations are now concentrated. This is a very serious problem for us, since people who are not involved in socially useful labor become an active nourishing soil for the commission of crimes, not to mention other aspects. Recently the Secretariat of the CC approved a new form of struggle against parasitism in which the chief role is assigned to the party organizations of enterprises to which people who have been avoiding work are assigned for permanent attachment to production.

However, unfortunately, we still have quite a few cases of an irresponsible attitude toward the struggle against parasitism and, in essence, the showing of indulgence to parasitic, criminal elements. This is the only way that one can evaluate the position of the leaders of the Kutaisi Mobile Mechanized Column of the "Gruzkoopstroy" Trust who issued false employment documents to two inveterate repeater criminals who had not worked in this organization for a single day. The Bureau of the Kutaisi gorkom drew the most serious conclusions from this fact. But the communists knew what was going on in their organization. Why did they permit it?

And one more thing. In the struggle for the moral purity of every person, every individual, a decisive role is played by the position of the collective in which he lives and works, and the positions of the primary party organization. And if this position is active, if it does not permit any compromises, any deviations from the norms of socialist morality, there will be no place in such a collective for bribe-takers, plunderers, illegal businessmen, con-men, and other antipodes of the socialist way of life.

Let us say it candidly: If the party organizations of many of the labor collectives of Ambrolaurskiy Rayon had been up to the mark and had been able to oppose a handful of business operators in time by taking a principled and uncompromising position, there would not have been the ill-famed "juice case." We would not have had a minister bribe-taker, if the party organization of the Ministry of Finance had also been faithful to our unshakable party principles. Here, of course, there was negligence on our part, on the part of the Central Committee of the party and the republic's government.

Unfortunately, the situation is sometimes such that a party organization remains uninvolved in all of these matters until some emergency occurs in a labor collective: a theft, a bribe, a murder. . . . Only then does a discussion begin: How could it have happened that a human being, a communist, could have fallen so morally? But why let things go that far? Would it not have been more correct to invite the communist in time to the bureau, simply for a conversation in the party committee, to discuss his behavior at a party meeting, and to warn him against incorrect actions--in a friendly and, at the same time, principled way. Then the person would not have made a misstep, would not have taken a crooked path, and would not have embarked upon crime.

We know that cases of theft, bribe-taking, deception, distorted reporting, mismanagement, and so forth are discovered, as a rule, by the checks of superior agencies. But these violations take place before the eyes of the primary party organizations, before the eyes of communists. Everyone sees it, and everyone knows it. And everyone is silent. Why? Because, as we believe, not all of our primary party organizations show the necessary fighting qualities. Because some people have lost their class approach to evaluating individual phenomena, some people have ceased giving every fact the necessary political evaluation.

However, only with a class, principled, party approach will we be able to discern the phenomenon behind the individual facts, and to see behind each unseemly act the deep processes which have their own soil and their own nourishing environment. This soil is nourished as a result of our failures in the struggle against the carriers of negative, antipodal, antisocial phenomena, as a result of our failures in studying and forming the inner world a man and in establishing him as an individual. And who is supposed to conduct all of this work, if not our party organizations?

This is why when we speak about the necessity for ensuring systematic work aimed at the prevention of all kinds of law violations, encroachments on socialist property, and other anti-social manifestations, we place in the forefront the role of every labor collective, and of every trade union and Komsomol organization with the primary party organization taking the lead. This is the work of the primary party organization--to lead the activities of all public organizations and to direct them on a daily basis into a concrete channel, always remembering that the moral atmosphere in a labor collective is the basis for its successful functioning.

Comrades! Since we are talking about the fact that maximum concern has to be shown for people, for the concrete person, I would like to consider one more question.

In his report, Dzhumber Il'ich Patiashvili has already spoken about the achievements of our agricultural production, and about the tasks facing our rural primary party organizations in carrying out the food program and in the formation of the republic's agroindustrial complex. These issues were also raised by many of the discussion participants.

Here I would like to mention something else--the problems of the social development of our village, and the matter of overcoming the essential differences between town and country.

Of course, large changes have taken place in recent years in the village. And this was correctly discussed today by the Secretary of the Party Committee of the kolkhoz in the village of Ingiri in Zugdidskiy Rayon Comrade O. Sh. Tsaava, who stated with satisfaction that this village has in all respects reached the level of the city, that now they are not disturbed about the problem of labor turnover but, on the contrary, people are trying to remain in the kolkhoz. It was pleasant to hear such words. They reflect a reality of rural life. Indeed, the borders between the work of a kolkhoz worker and a worker are increasingly being effaced. The two forms of socialist property are increasingly becoming like one another. As was noted at the party congress, the village's social structure is greatly influenced by the development of inter-farm organizations in which both the kolkhozes and state organizations participate. There is also the effect here of the changes in the forms of the organization of the payment of labor for kolkhoz workers, and the application to them of the social security system which has been established for workers and employees. The creation in rural localities of industrial enterprise branches is of considerable importance.

In all of our work we have to base ourselves on the rural intelligentsia. It also comprises a large detachment in our republic. Recently at a plenum of the Akhmetskiy raykom the question was considered of a more active enlistment of the rural intelligentsia in the accomplishment of social and economic tasks. A good and important issue. It was studied on the basis of a preliminarily conducted sociological study. A check showed that a substantial section of the rural intelligentsia was aloof from the social and political life of its rayon, although many are ready to take active part in it. Today these questions were raised in her report by the Secretary of the Kistaurskaya territorial party organization of this rayon Comrade N. G. Iosebashvili. She quite correctly said that in the accomplishment of all tasks an important role belongs to the primary party organizations which have to concentrate the efforts of the rural territorial, kolkhoz, and other party organizations and coordinate their activities.

I think there would be sense in holding a republic meeting of the rural intelligentsia at which all of the issues which agitate us could be discussed. This is something to which rural communists and primary party organizations could apply their energy.

In addition, account has to be taken of the fact that our villages are far from homogeneous. They differ from one another depending upon the level of their socio-economic development, and upon their historical, geographic, and natural and climatic conditions.

There are villages in which there is not even a radio, which are rarely looked in at by the mobile movies, and which have long been waiting for a good lecturer, not to mention the fact that the population here does not have even the elementary conveniences and is in need of better medical and cultural services. Things have gone so far that in one of the ward hospitals of Onskiy Rayon there is not even a single doctor. What kind of hospital is this without doctors? In 78 village out-patient clinics, not a single T/O doctor's position has been filled. There are incomplete doctor cadres in the medical institutions of Ambrolaurskiy, Chkhorotskyskiy, Aspindzskiy, Khobskiy, Chokhtaurskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy, and Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayons, and there are 10-20 vacancies for doctors in Karel'skiy, Bolnisskiy, Khashurskiy, and other rayons. These matters have to be looked at very sharply and with principle in the Ministry of Health Care.

The state of hygiene in most rural medical institutions is bad. It is for this reason that the proportion of rural inhabitants who come to city hospitals for treatment comes to more than 43 percent.

Should not the party organizations in the village, including the primary ones, occupy themselves with all of these questions? It is you, the party organization secretaries, who have to persistently seek ways of furthering the economic and social development of our villages.

Serious work has to be undertaken on a scientifically valid solution of the problems of cooperation between the economically strong farms of the lowland zone and the low capacity agricultural enterprises of the mountainous rayons and of a subsequent planned distribution of profits with regard to their share of participation, the optimal siting of agricultural production, and the development of an economically advantageous branch of the agroindustrial complex.

A great deal has to be done by the party organizations of our VUZes in order to increase even more the prestige of our higher education which in recent years, it can be said, has in a certain sense restored its authority. The barrier which has been created against negative phenomena and protectionism in the entrance to the VUZes has determined the social composition of our student body. Two-thirds of today's students are the children of workers and kolkhoz workers. Almost one-half of the communists in the VUZes are students.

The creation of a harmonious system of management for the process of the communist education of students and pupils has imparted a new form and new content to party work in the VUZes and secondary schools: the institution of VUZ prorectors, deputy deans of faculties, and deputy directors of secondary specialized educational institutions for ideological and educational work.

The ideological tempering of the student youth and the formation in it of high political and moral qualities has to be given the chief emphasis in all of the joint work of the party committees and the rectorates and in trade union and Komsomol organizations. It is very good that it is the accomplishmetn of these tasks on which the party organization of Tbilisi State University is concentrating its efforts, seeking to obtain the more systematic management about which the Party Committee Secretary Comrade G. A. Lordkipanidze spoke so interestingly.

School party organizations must not ignore cases of a lack of objectivity in evaluating the knowledge of pupils, and also violations of pedagogical ethics and of the moral laws of the Soviet school by certain teachers. We need less showy measures and more useful deeds aimed at overcoming the formalism in evaluating the results of teachers' and pupils' work.

We regard it as a large achievement that during the 10th Five-Year Plan all of the schools of the vocational and technical educational system went over to full secondary education, and this sharply increased their authority, and radically changed the attitude toward this system by the broad public.

However, the primary party organizations still have to do a great deal in order for the graduates to better become permanently assigned to production and for there to be an active introduction of the experience of the Leningraders and the Sverdlovsk people on the personal assignment of vocational and technical school graduates.

There has to be a practical solution of the problem of directing the graduates of the eighth grade of general educational schools into vocational and technical schools. Only 17 percent of them enter these educational institutions, while the average indicator in the country is 35-40 percent. The schools are slow in being staffed with experts in production training who have a higher education.

As you see, comrades, we have plenty to do. Big problems have to be solved. There are serious tasks before us. These tasks have to be accomplished, in the first place, by the labor collectives led by the primary party organizations. Communists have to accomplish these tasks.

This is why the decree of the CC CPSU on the Tbilisi gorkom ordered that daily concern be shown for strengthening the efficiency of the primary and shop party organizations and party groups, and their influence on all of the aspects of the life and work of labor collectives.

This demand, this instruction was placed at the basis of all of the work to strengthen the primary party organizations, and if we are to be consistent to the end--at the basis of all of our work as a whole, for it became completely obvious to us that the struggle against the serious shortcomings and work inadequacies in all of the spheres of the republic's life--economic, social, political, and in the spheres of party organizational and ideological educational work--had to be begun in the lowest elements--in the labor collectives, and in the Primary Party Organizations.

This is why immediately, as soon as the republic's party organization began the active implementation of the decree on the Tbilisi gorkom, when the apparatus of the Central Committee had been strengthened, when a number of organizational measures aimed at a serious renewal of gorkom and raykom cadres had been adopted, the center of gravity of all of our work began increasingly to move to the primary party organizations, there where the fate of every matter and every initiative is decided.

How, by what means, by what methods, and by what forms of work did we bring about a strengthening of the primary party organizations, an increase in their capacity, and an increase in their role and importance in the accomplishment of the most important socio-economic tasks and the solution of the most important social and political problems?

What kind of levers do we now have with the help of which we must continue to improve the management of this process and adjust the mechanism of the operation of the primary party organizations even better?

First of all, this lever consists in a consistent improvement of the information provided to the primary party organizations. For the better informed they are, the greater will their role become as the vanguard of the labor collective.

We have built up a certain experience in this. I have in mind the publication of the monthly Information Bulletin "In the CC CP of Georgia and the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR" which goes to every primary party organization; and the special letters which are sent by the Central Committee to the primary organizations; and the organization of meetings and discussions with primary party organization secretaries in the Central Committee, and in the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms.

Important current information is obtained by communists directly in the primary party organizations during the class days in the political education system which in a number of cases are conducted by leading workers of the republic. To this should be added the organization of single information days, single political days, regular meetings between responsible workers and labor collectives, and so forth. All of this, of course, helps to provide systematic information for communists on the most important issues. Incidentally, the fact that single political days, as well as sociological studies on important problems which are meaningful for people, have gone into the practice of the party committees of Georgia, as well as other regions of the country, was mentioned in yesterday's editorial in PRAVDA.

We have to thoroughly expand this work and find new channels and new ways and means which will make it possible to improve the information level of communists. The party has no secrets from the people. However, the communists and the primary party organizations have to be better informed than the broad masses of workers. Communists have to know everything--the difficulties and the unsolved problems, and, as you know, we have enough of them. Communists have to be up-to-date about what leading agencies are concentrating their efforts on and what their plans are--only then will the primary party organizations be capable, as we say, of constant mobilization readiness, and only then will it be possible to move them for the accomplishment of urgent tasks.

A direct and confidential conversation has to be conducted with the primary party organization secretaries, with the broad party aktiv, and with every communist. We have to share with the primary party organization secretaries and with communists everything that causes especial concern in us, and sometimes alarm, without hiding anything from them and concretely defining the place which they have to occupy in the struggle against difficulties and shortcomings. At the same time, along with the information which goes from the top to the bottom, there has to be a counter-flow of information coming from the bottom to the top, from the primary party organizations to superior agencies, which is undoubtedly of great importance for the adoption of correct managerial decisions that take account of the opinion of our party public and of the broad masses of workers.

Toward this end, it is necessary to improve the content of the weekly bulletin--"Current Party Information"--which we have been publishing for more than six years, and to diversify it. Things have to be organized in such a way that it not only informs the republic's leading personnel and the CC apparatus about the most important and interesting events in the life of the primary party organizations and the local party committees, but also increasingly becomes an effective means of struggle against shortcomings. We must in every way increase the effectiveness and the actual yield of every item of information, and more frequently discuss at the Bureau or Secretariat of the CC the questions which are raised on the pages of the bulletin. It would be useful to introduce this experience more widely in the city and rayon committees and in the primary party organizations. Incidentally, the first steps have already been taken in this direction. An exchange of information between the party committees and the primary party organizations will help us to activate the work of the lower party echelons even more and to increase their efficiency.

Secondly, the role and importance of the primary party organizations and their authority have to be increased by us by means of a profound and detailed study of the opinion of communists on the most diverse questions.

We attribute especial importance to the primary party organizations in the selection and placing of cadres. They have become the best advisors and the best recommendors for party agencies in this important matter. It can be said that today not a single promotion and not a single appointment to an established position occurs without a serious and deep study of the opinion of the primary party organization and of the communists as a whole.

This kind of practice has to be thoroughly expanded. It is at the party meeting that the practical and political qualities of every candidate should be discussed. Life shows that workers who have been selected on the basis of the recommendations of collectives, primary party organizations, and communists better justify the confidence that has been shown in them, are more successful in work, and relate to it with a feeling of greater responsibility.

A communist must always feel that his opinion is being carefully listened to, patiently studied, and taken into account in the development of decisions.

The practice of recent years convincingly indicates that the recommendations and criticisms which are obtained from the party aktiv help to better prepare for a forthcoming congress or plenum or aktiv meeting, to go in more detail into the issues being discussed, and to find more effective ways of accomplishing tasks.

Things have to be done in such a way that the proposals and thoughts of communists and the problems raised by them which are published by us regularly in individual collections continue to receive a real return and find a practical use.

Interesting and useful work is being performed by the Center for the Study, Formation, and Forecasting of Public Opinion. Today Soliko Yevtikhiyevich Khabeishvili has already spoken about the fact that a special sociological study of more than 180 primary party organizations in which the opinion of 9,000 communists was studied was performed for our meeting.

The results of the questionnaire showed that most of the communists were of the same opinion regarding the necessity for promotions being made to leading party, government, and economic work, as a rule, with regard to the opinion of all communists, with the candidacy being discussed beforehand at a party meeting: for the discussion and approval at open party meetings of candidacies for inclusion in the reserve for admission into the ranks of the CPSU ; for preliminary discussions in the primary party organizations of the drafts of the long-term work plans of the raykoms (gorkoms); and for the raykoms (gorkoms) to regularly keep the primary party organizations informed about the activities of the party committee bureau and apparatus.

Such is the opinion and such is the wish of our communists. And we shall guide ourselves by this in our future work.

We have to make better and fuller use of social information for a study of the socio-political processes taking place in labor collectives and primary party organizations, and to conduct a constant search for the most effective and optimal ways of accomplishing the most important socio-economic tasks with the help of public opinion.

The chief task is for all of the proposals of communists, and all of their criticisms, whether expressed during sociological surveys, at party meetings, at plenums, or at aktiv meetings, to reach the appropriate agencies, for concrete practical measures to be taken for every criticism and proposal, and, finally, for communists to be informed in their primary party organizations about the measures which have been taken.

The system which has been created in our republic for this purpose in the Central Committee has to be improved, expanded, and applied to the oblast, city, and rayon committees and to the primary party organizations.

Thirdly, the establishment in labor collectives of high ideological and moral principles is a powerful lever for increasing the efficiency and authority of the primary party organization. We are called upon to do this by the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU "On a Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" whose third anniversary is falling during these days.

In the report by Guram Nikolayevich Yenukidze and in the speeches by the comrades during the discussion it was shown sufficiently persuasively how the primary party organizations are more and more becoming genuine centers of ideological and political education, and how it is precisely here that the party's demand regarding an overall approach to the organizaiton of all of education is being carried out.

I would like to add to what has been said that it is time, finally, in ideological educational work to reject cliched phrases and standard ready formulas and to seek and find new forms and methods of ideological influence on the consciousness of people. After all, it is the ideological workers, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, who have to be to the highest extent characterized by a feeling for the new.

It is very important that the primary party organizations conduct all of the work on military patriotic and international education in close connection with the party organizations of the units and subunits of the Red Banner Trans-Caucasian Military and Transcaucasian Border Guard Districts, seeking new and more effective work forms and methods, and borrowing valuable and useful experience from army political workers. This is very vividly and convincingly discussed in the report by the First Secretary of the Administration for the Armed Forces of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District Comrade V. Ya. Turchin.

A greater connection with life and more concrete and real facts--this is what is now required in propaganda and in all of our ideological work.

A discussion will soon begin in the primary party organizations of the Letter of the CC of the Communist Party of Georgia on the necessity for lifting the struggle against harmful survivals of the past and antipodal phenomena to a new qualitative level. This is a serious question. And that which has been done recently to introduce new socialist holidays and to restore good folk traditions, rites, and rituals is still clearly insufficient. Frequently these measures are of a formal character. We expect and we hope that the primary party organizations will wage the most resolute struggle against all phenomena which are alien to our time. New and more difficult and more important in ideological work are arising for the primary party organizations in connection with the shift by industrial enterprises to the new conditions of economic management, with the formation of the food program, and with the creation of the agroindustrial complex. The essence of the processes which are taking place has to be explained in a profound and accessible way, a clear and accurate understanding of the social and political importance of all of the work being done has to be developed in everybody, and, then, communists and all of the workers have to be drawn into the active management of all of production.

We have gathered not long before Press Day, but I want not only to congratulate the journalists on their forthcoming holiday, but also to criticize our republic newspapers and periodicals a little bit, especially our local press.

It has to be noted that a general shortcoming of the materials which are published is that they contain a lot of water. Water in and of itself, as we know, is very good and very useful. Water is a source of everything living on earth, the source of life itself. An abundance of water--of course, not a flood,--but water, so to speak, in normal amounts is a genuine riches. But when an excessive amount of water appears in newspaper publications, then as a result of this they become, to put it mildly, liquid. It would be desireable, in the first place, for the primiary party organizations to call attention to this, and we hope that communists journalists will take account of our criticism and comradely wishes.

More depth, more principle, concreteness, more interesting, problematic material which provides food for the mind and for the heart--this is what we expect from you, dear comrade journalists!

Without reducing the demands upon the primary party organizations, and while seeking to obtain absolute obligatoriness regarding the decisions of higher agencies for lower ones and periodic reporting by the primary organizations to superior agencies, that is, while ensuring compliance with the by-law demands of the party and the basic principles of democratic centralism, we have to do everything possible so that the lower echelons and the superior agencies work, if one can put it thus, as equals, on the basis of trust and mutual respect.

Not an atmosphere of naked administrative rule, but one of open dialogue and mutual assistance and support has to characterize the relationships between the primary party organization and the superior party agency.

Thus, we are speaking about a continuation of the chief and basic line which has been taken by us in all of our work. This is the line of the party, and this course is a course aimed at complete democratization and a deepening of intra-party work, a course aimed at the strengthening of the democratic principles of our entire social and political life, and a course aimed at granting the pirmary party organizations broader rights and more space for the development of their initiative.

At the same time, this is a line aimed at a thorough strengthening of discipline, since democracy and discipline are two sides of the same process of increasing the role and the importance of the primary party organizations, and of increasing their capabilities.

Life Itself is Dictating the Necessity for Resolutely Turning in the Direction of the Primary Party Organizations!

First of all, we have to do this in our own quarter, in the Central Committee of the party. Comrades, it has to be said directly, and it has to be candidly admitted: The preparations for the All-Union Practical Scientific Conference, and then for today's republic meeting of primary party organization secretaries has shown that we are still doing insufficiently profound and insufficiently consistent work with the primary party organizations.

Basically, this applies to the branch sections of the CC in which, unfortunately, some people believe that the primary party organizations are the concern only of the party organization section or the Secretariat and Bureau of the CC. This is an incorrect opinion, and the comrades from all of the CC sections became convinced of this themselves when they took active part in the work to prepare and carry out this important measure of ours.

For this reason, we believe that all of the work to strengthen the capabilities of the primary party orgnaizations and to increase their role and importance has to be begun by us with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, with its apparatus, with its workers, adn with the CC Secretariat.

And this requires that the CC members, ministers, and leading party, government, and economic workers of the city and rayon levels frequent the primary party organizations more often, become better acquainted with their life, and delve more deeply into the problems which agitate them. Moreover, it is not necessary to visit, as frequently happens, only the large party organizations where things basically are going quite well, but also the small organizations which are in especial need of help and of advice and recommendations. And we have many more such organizations, and they should not be under the care only of a party committee instructor who himself does not visit the locals too often.

One should speak right here about the necessity for equallizing the work levels of the primary party organizations. There must not be the kind of situation in which along with strong party organizations, where work is well organized, where organizational and political work is set up skillfully and militantly, there are almost next door weak organizations in which things are going extremely badly.

This indicates that more attention is devoted to some organizations by the gorkoms and raykoms, and less to others. There must not be the kind of situation in which the smaller an organization and the weaker it is in party work, the less the attention that is devoted to it.

Here, as in every matter, an overall approach is needed. In order to improve the leadership of the primary party organizations and to provide them with more effective aid, it is necessary to have an overall approach by many people, the advice and recommendations of specialists from various spheres of the economy, from experts in their fields.

It is this way that work must be organized. There are several thousand people in the CC, the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and in the auditing commissions. And every one of them is, in the first place, a communist in his own primary party organization. Who the, if not a communist who is invested with such high trust in the party, should show concern that things go well above all where he himself is registered? Is that not so?

The system of the leadership of the primary party organizations has to ensure a sharp rise in the general level of all of their activities, strengthen their influence in all of the areas of the republic's life, consolidate the advanced experience and organizational and political work of those primary party organizations which during the days of our republic meeting became base organizations, and turn them into our permanent support points, make them standard primary party organizations.

Today we are speaking about the necessity of increasing the authority of the primary party organization. And we are proceeding here from the fact that the greater its authority, an authority which is ensured by the firm and durable support of the broadest masses, the more successfully and effectively will the primary party organization be able to accomplish its tasks--to mobilize people, and to lead them to the attainment of planned goals, that is, to always be a genuine leader of the labor collective.

Now we have to do everything necessary so that the authority of the primary party organization is raised to the necessary height.

The authority of the primary party organization is its constant readiness always, in any situation, in every concrete case, and in all concrete circumstances to be the genuinely fighting leader of the collective, its heart and soul, and to always be in its vanguard.

However, one must today talk with regret about the fact that the primary party organization's vanguard role manifests itself by no means everywhere and by no means always. Frequently, it is somewhat depreciated because, as was correctly noted here, we ourselves sometimes raise the responsibility of the primary party organizations and their secretaries and communists insufficiently high, and do not make the same high demands upon them as, for example, upon enterprise leaders, although, in essence, the responsibility of the party organization to a party agency should not be lower than the responsibility of an administration.

It is this conclusion which we have to draw from the results of the sociological study which was discussed before. They indicate that only one-third of the communists believe that the most important and most fundamental questions of the life of the labor collective are decided at meetings of the party bureau and at party meetings, while 58 percent of the respondents are of the point of view that decisions on these questions are made in the director's office. You will agree that this situation is somewhat alarming.

The accomplishment of all of the tasks facing us demands a serious improvement of the forms and methods of our work. And we see its chief direction in a further increase in the authority of the primary party organizations and in a strengthening of their role and importance.

The authority of the primary party organization is achieved on the basis of close, businesslike contact with the administration and with the leaders of the labor collective. This was correctly talked about today by the Secretary of the Party Committee of the "Inzhstroy" Trust Comrade G. A. Akhalaya. Indeed, the party organization is able to do a great deal so that the work style of economic leaders will be increasingly improved and so that they become more actively enlisted in the tasks of the communist education of the workers. There are great possibilities for this and many-sided forms, and maximum use has to be made of them.

Granting the party organizations the right of control over the administration does not at all mean that work has to be organized on so-called conflict situations. On the contrary, it should be based on healthy and purely party relationships. These relationships have to be controlled by party forms and party methods.

Incidentally, rights also have to be used with knowledge, as they say, skillfully! A right is power, and a person, especially a communist, has to adhere to the ethics and culture of handling the rights which have been granted to him.

However, the right of control over the activities of the administration which is granted by the CPSU By-Laws is still being used very unsatisfactorily by our party organizations. The data of the sociological survey also indicate this. Twenty percent of the respondents believe that the primary party organizations in which they are enrolled make poor or no use at all of the right of control of the administration. Moreover, every fourth stated that their party organization is held on a lead by the administration even in cases when clearly incorrect decisions are made. Thirty-six percent explained this by the fact that the party bureau secretary seeks advice only from the administration, while 30 percent believe that the administration is in fact not accountable to the party organization.

All of this speaks of an extreme necessity to take concrete practical measures to carry out the recent decree of the CC CPSU "On the Primary Party Organization Commissions for Exercising Control Over Administration Activities and Apparatus Work," and for fully implementing the demands of the special regulation which has been developed in connection with this and which clearly defines the character of the relationships between the party organization and the administration.

To increase the authority of the primary party organizations means to better concentrate their efforts, and the efforts of trade union and Komsomol organizations, people's control agencies, and the administration on the accomplishment of the basic tasks of party organization. This was well discussed in the address by the Secretary of the Party Committee of Tbilisi Knitted Underwear Production Association Comrade M. N. Tevdorashvili. It is correct that we have to thoroughly increase the authority of all public organizations--trade union and Komsomol--and that this can only be achieved with a well-conceived system of the party leadership of these organizations. This kind of system has to be created.

To improve the party leadership of the trade unions and the Komsomol means to increase the concrete contribution of every public organization to the accomplishment of the concrete socio-economic tasks of every labor collective. It is this that was discussed at the recent 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the congress, and also at the congresses of Georgia's trade unions and Komsomol.

In order for the primary party organization to always be the ideological and spiritual leader of the labor collective, the kind of situation has to be achieved in which the tasks of the formation of the spiritual world of people are not in the background, as is frequently the case, but always at the center of the activities of the primary party organization whose chief functions are educational. For the more conscious people are in their attitude toward their work, the more successful will the work go!

At the same time, the authority of the primary party organization depends to a large extent upon the primary party organization secretary, upon his personal authority, and upon the authority of the party bureau members and the members of the party committee. And our comrades have correctly spoken about this.

We have a large number, a very large number of highly educated, highly learned, and highly competent, and, this means, highly authoritative primary party organization secretaries who possess good organizational and practical qualities, who are ideologically convinced, and who are politically solid. They are here, in this hall. These are people with an interesting fate who have gone through a large and good school of life.

And this, as it were, confirms the fact that the vast majority of the communists who were questioned place a high value on the political, practical, and moral qualities and the authority of the primary party secretaries, taking note of their accessibility, democratic spirit, ability to create a working, practical atmosphere in a collective, and their merits in establishing a healthy psychological morale climate. This is what the party organization secretary, a member of the party bureau, must be.

We attribute especial importance to a further increase in the role and responsibility of the family, of parents in the political and moral formation of the younger generation. As was already said here, a study of these questions using the party organizations of Leninskiy Rayon in the city of Tbilisi and Zestafonskiy Rayon has shown what an enormous political educational and ideological moral potential there is in family education. We have to do everything in order to exercise the necessary influence on the ideological formation of the younger generation, on the cultivation in it of rational needs and interests and the ability to correctly orient itself in sociopolitical processes and phenomena.

We are far from indifferent about how a communist behaves himself at home, in his family. And I am in complete agreement with the comrades who were saying that it is still possible to encounter cases when certain party members have, in a certain sense, a dual personality: At work, in their collective, in society a person is one thing, but at home he is something completely different. At a meeting he says one thing, while among his friends, at the dinner table--the complete reverse. A communist must always and everywhere be himself--loyal to the ideas of the party and devoted to the cause of communism!

It seems to me that the time has come to pose the question in its full sharpness regarding the necessity for a closer, more organic combination of organizational and political work--the unshakable Leninist principle of all of our intra-party life.

The very closest connection is needed, a genuine alloy of party organizational and party political work is needed. This is the key to the accomplishment of many tasks and the solution of many problems.

This discussion, comrades, is not an easy one. We are talking about the extent to which every communist corresponds to his lofty title and to his vocation in life. In other words, we are talking about the partiynost' of a communist, about how honestly and conscientiously he performs his duties which are defined by the party's By-Laws, and how he makes use of the rights granted him by the same By-Laws.

It is scarcely possible to calculate how seriously the authority of an entire primary party organization is undermined by every unworthy act of each individual communist. This, probably, will not yield to any kind of calculation, to any kind of statistics, or to any sociological studies. It has to be said directly: Unworthy behavior by even one party member devalues the lofty title of communist. We have already spoken about this above. The time has come to pose the question in all of its sharpness: Not only the communist himself is responsible for his unworthy behavior, but also the one who recommended him for the party. He must also be held to the strictest account. But we do not do this. Accountability must also be demanded from those communists who work side by side, at the next machine tool or at the next table, with a wrong-doer and who see their party comrade taking a dishonest path, and sometimes even a criminal one. They see it and ignore it. This is incorrect; this is not the party way; this is not the Leninist way. This kind of lack of principle undermines the authority of the party organization in the eyes of certain people, and, if you wish, the authority of the entire party. And there must be accountability for this. A communist is responsible not only for himself, but also for those who are members of his party organization.

I recall an episode which occurred at the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Portugal in whose work I had occasion to take part.

A congress delegate, I remember, he was a worker, got up onto the rostrum only in order to very briefly, literally in two words, tell about how he was preparing one of his comrades to enter the party, how he conversed with him, brought him political books, met with him at work and at home, and during leisure hours, and how, finally, this comrade was admitted into the party. This was his entire contribution to the discussion. He said it, and he left the rostrum.

It would be difficult for you to imagine, comrades, what happened in the hall then. The entire congress stood up. The delegates, standing, applauded the speaker for a long time and enthusiastically.

And in this way they expressed their attitude to what he had said: The party's ranks had been added to by still another self-sacrificing, convinced fighter for the cause of communism. And the congress welcomed this. The congress gave its due to the one who had prepared the fighter for this struggle. This was a real recommendor. He was ready, as they say, to answer with his head for the person whom he had recommended for the communist party.

(Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze's speech was heard with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause).

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CSO: 1800/552

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE OF MICRORAYON COUNCILS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

/Article: "Develop Public Self-Administration"/

/Text/ Twenty-seven microrayon councils are now operating in the cities of Tbilisi, Kutaisi,Sukhumi, Batumi, Rustavi, and Gori. They facilitate the strengthening of ties between the urban and rayon Councils of People's Deputies and the population, render aid to the ispolkoms of the Councils and their departments and administrations in work which affects the daily needs and requirements of persons, satisfying the basic, social needs of the population at its place of residence, and they concern themselves with activating the participation of citizens in administering public affairs by means of attracting them into the solution of problems affecting life on the local level.

During the time of their existence, and the first microrayon councils were created in 1974, they have accumulated considerable experience in organizing mass-cultural, physical-education and sports, ideological-educational work, observing the norms and regulations of socialist communal living, new traditions and customs, the struggle against the vestiges of the past in the people's consciousness and conduct.

The microrayon councils have also accounted for quite a few praiseworthy deeds with respect to developing social activism and initiative among the working people, guiding and coordinating the work of the public's do-it-yourself social organizations, carrying out public monitoring over the work of trade and daily-Service enterprises, protecting public order, satisfying the public's legitimate requests and claims, attracting the means and potentials of the enterprises situated on a microrayon's territory into solving the various problems of economic and socio-cultural development.

The conference which was held in the CP of Georgia CC by the chairmen of the microrayon councils with the participation of the leading officials of the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, the first secretaries of the party gorkoms and raykoms, and the chairmen of the ispolkoms of the Councils of People's Deputies, discussed the operational experience of the microrayon councils, the problems of further developing public self-administration by the place of the population's residence.

The conference was opened by candidate member of the CPSU CC Politburo and first secretary of the CP of Georgia CC, E. A. Shevardnadze.

Information concerning the activities of the microrayon councils was conveyed by the chief of the department of organizational-party work of the CP of Georgia CC, S. E. Khabeishvili.

Those who spoke at the conference noted that the microrayon councils, this new form of public self-administration, enjoys an authority among the population. They turn here with regard to the most diverse problems and, as a rule, find aid in an effective and skilled solution to the problems which have arisen.

However, the conference participants emphasized that not all the spheres of the microrayon councils' activities have yet been precisely defined. Instances have taken place of underestimation of the importance of the microrayon councils by certain party gorkoms and raykoms and by ispolkoms of the Councils of People's Deputies. A number of microrayon councils are underutilizing the rights which have been granted to them; they are distracted by administrative methods and underestimate the importance of using the levers of public influence. At times the microrayon councils have performed the functions of poorly operating state institutions.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet P. G. Gilashvili also spoke at the conference.

In summing up the results of the conference, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze noted that life has presented party, Soviet, economic, and public organizations with new tasks, requiring highly-qualified and operational solutions. The microrayon councils have gained a certain amount of authority among the population and various urban and rayon organs, and they have functioned in recent times as the initiators of many useful causes. It is necessary to increase their influence on the work of the service field in order to achieve a serious turning-point in this area. The task of the microrayon councils is to concern themselves with seeing to it that the working people can without red tape solve for themselves such vital problems as, let's say, apartment repair, a steady supply of water to the population, as well as electric power, gas, and heat. Only by establishing everyday services in a model manner can a normal microclimate be created within a microrayon. The microrayon councils have been called upon to effectively influence the formation of public opinion.

Perhaps, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze noted, it makes sense as an experiment to grant to certain microrayon councils more extensive rights and duties in solving housing-operational problems on the spot.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze posed the problem of attentively studying, generalizing, and disseminating the positive operational experience of the microrayon councils. And in all cases we must, above all, proceed only from the interests of the microrayon, the interests of the common cause, he emphasized.

In conclusion, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze wished the conference participants successes in their important activities regarding the development and further improvement of public self-administration.

2384
CSO: 1800/481

SHEVARDNADZE AT YOUTH AKTIV ON REPUBLIC FOOD PROGRAM

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Apr 82 pp 1-2

/Speech by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU CC and first secretary of the CP of Georgia CC: "Let's Support the Initiative of the Dushetskiy Rayon Youth; Let's Make Soviet Georgia Even More Beautiful and Even Richer!"/

/Excerpts/ Dear Comrades!

We in the party's Central Committee have learned that the Dushetskiy Rayon youth have decided to take upon themselves the task of mass plantings of walnut trees--one of Nature's most splendid creations. I have been told that during the current five-year plan alone you intend to plant from 40,000 to 50,000 walnut trees and, what is most important, to grow them. Furthermore, you have conducted a great deal of work on selecting and cultivating plantings of this crop, which is suitable for the purposes of roadsides, river bottomlands, the so-called segments, and forest areas. You have outlined interesting measures for cultivating seedlings,caring for them, etc.

Your initiative also has another, no less important, aspect: at the present stage in the republic, as is also true throughout the country as a whole, a nation-wide campaign has been announced for implementing the foodstuff program. A characteristic trait of the latter is the fact that a contribution to carrying out the program must be made by every working person in the city and the village--everyone from the littlest to the biggest; we must unleash a search for reserves, for unutilized potentials to increase the production of foodstuff products.

The Central Committee of the CP of Georgia, the government of the republic, together with the local party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations are implementing a number of measures to utilize existing reserves for producing foodstuff products and for discovering new resources.

Good initiatives have emerged in many rayons of the republic. For example, in the Gurgzhanskiy Rayon a mass planting of mulberry trees is being carried out along the roadsides and alongside of suitable agricultural lands. This means beauty, richness, and a feed base for such an important sector as sericulture. Instead of useless undergrowth of bushes and scrub, the Signakhtsy have planted and cultivated pomegranate groves amounting in area to hundreds of hectares on the mountain slopes and along the roadsides. The Sagaredzhoytsy have planted and grown useful vegetation on hectares of land formerly occupied by rocks and gravel. There are likewise interesting initiatives in Lagodekhi and Mtskheta.

The foresters have presented a plan for multiplying the useful vegetation in the forests of Georgia. This plan is a component part of the foresters' foodstuff program, and, it must be said, our foresters have been working with a great deal of intitiative in this area during recent years.

In Western Georgia in many villages, on abandoned lands, poorly contoured sections, low-intensity plots, and along roadsides they are planting tkemali /?/ and other stone-fruit plants. This is a very important matter--you know how great the demand is for preserves made from tkemali and in general from stone-type fruits, both within the republic and beyond its borders.

And our country has many such reserves. Today, however, I want to focus your attention on the walnut crop, its planting and cultivation, which is of great national and national-economic importance.

The walnut has always occupied a large and honored place in our people's nutritional diet. It is used both raw and as a condiment for preparing dishes which are tasty and healthy for human beings. For a lengthy period of time the walnut served our forefathers in Western as well as Eastern Georgia as one of the basic substitutes for animal fats--lard, cream, and rendered fats and oils. It can be boldly stated that nowhere was the walnut used in such quantity and diversity as it was in Georgia.

Many centuries of using walnuts have brought about the fact that in the famous Georgian national cuisine you will rarely encounter a dish in whose preparation they are not utilized.

When we speak about the walnut crop, we must also take into account the circumstance that nowadays a scientifically grounded balance between the production and consumption of food products in the republic is characteristic by certain definite traits.

For example, in the future we will be able to provide a guaranteed supply of milk to the population of this republic from our own sources of production.

However, the present-day level and prospects for the development of livestock raising do not make it possible that we can quit receiving subsidiary amounts of cream and butter for the next 5--10 years. Perhaps many persons are not aware that 98 percent of the cream and butter which we consume is brought in from the fraternal republics, which have their own complexities and difficulties. Supplying the population with fats and oils within the framework of the physiological norm will remain a serious problem in the future as well. We should know about this. It must be recognized that, beginning in the 1940's and 1950's, we lessened our attention somewhat to the production of vegetable oils. We began to exhibit less concern for sunflowers, walnuts, hazelnuts, and other crops containing vegetable oils.

There used to be many walnut trees in Georgia, but during the second half of the 19th century they began to be cut down in a predatory manner and shipped abroad.

This was also facilitated by the fact that the Caucasian walnut received world-wide recognition, and the wood of the walnut which was widespread in the Kakhetinskiy zone won the first prize among those who had awarded it for many centuries to the wood of the Italian walnut.

During the 19th century the industrialists of America, Britain, Italy, and France shipped out of the Black Sea ports both the wood and the nuts of the walnut tree in large quantities. At the end of the last century and the beginning of the present one more than a million beams of orchard-type walnut alone was exported from Georgia. The barbaric wood-cutting reached a culmination point during the period of Menshevik domination. The American automobile magnate Ford advertised his cars as having their interiors finished in the wood of the Caucasian walnut. During the time of the Menshevik domination in Georgia more than a million cubic meters of walnut wood were cut down and shipped abroad. Because of the predatory cutting down the amount of walnut trees in Georgia dropped catastrophically, and in certain regions the walnut almost completely disappeared.

During the years of the Soviet regime certain measures have been outlined for disseminating the walnut crop, and the areas planted with it have been expanded. The best species of walnut have been discovered and approved; the goal of this was to create a master stock of plants having high-grade hereditary characteristics. Gradually the agro-technology of walnut breeding has been improved.

It will probably be impossible to satisfy the demand of the food industry and the population solely by means of the walnut and the hazelnut as a consequence of the limited amount of suitable land areas in the republic. The experience of scholars and progressive practical workers prompts us to believe that we should introduce on a wide scale in our country such a valuable nut tree as the pecan, which has already been acclimatized and approved under the conditions of this republic. In our homeland and in North America this tree often reaches a height of 50--60 meters and as much as two and one-half meters in thickness. It lives as long as 500 years. With regard to harvest yield, oil content in the nuts, and taste, the pecan is in no way inferior to the walnut. Its nuts contain 70 percent oils, 12 percent proteins, 8 percent carbohydrates, etc.

Unsatisfactory progress is being made in the scientific research on studying the bio-ecological properties of the pecan, as well as developing rational, scientifically well-grounded agro-technical measures for planting and caring for them. It is necessary to radically change our attitude toward this valuable crop and subsequently to pay particular attention to expanding pecan plantings.

The cultivation of walnuts on the necessary scientific level is also hindered by the fact that in the republic to this day large, specialized farms and zonal scientific-research experiemental stations have not been created; they will engage directly in studying the bio-ecological properties of the species of walnut crops, problems of their breeding, planting, care, districting, work out the urgent problems of selection and seed production both for the needs of science and for those of production.

We need to create an appropriate scientific base and administrative structure for this sector.

In order to ensure an integrated leadership and concentration of all efforts, it would be feasible to create within the coordinating council of the agro-industrial complex under the Council of Ministers a republican center for solving such problems; its staff should include party, soviet, and economic officials, as well as our scientists, including scientific staff members of the appropriate departments of the agricultural institute.

We must carefully think through all these problems and solve them as soon and as completely as possible.

/We must hope that the patriotic initiative of the Dushetskiy people will be taken up by the youth of all rayons, cities, and villages of Georgia. I repeat: this is a big and noble task!/ /in italics/.

2384
CSO: 1800/481

REGIONAL

DEMIRCHYAN SPEECH CRITICIZES QUALITY OF LABOR

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 22 Apr 82 pp 2-3

[Speech by First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Armenia K. S. Demirchyan at the 20 April 1982 Plenum of the CC CP of Armenia: "All Organizational and Political Work For the Conquest of the Distant Frontiers of the Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] Comrades!

In implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the workers of Soviet Armenia, like all Soviet people, are struggling actively, with all of their strength and energy, for the realization of our tremendous program of communist construction. They are working with a feeling of great responsibility on the accomplishment of the great tasks of the further all-round progress of our republic, and are making a worthy contribution to strengthening the economic and defense might of our great homeland.

Today, at the Plenum of the CC, I would like to especially emphasize the exceptionally important and in many respects decisive role of Yerevan and the residents of Yerevan in this, the gratifying fact that the workers of our capital, under the leadership of their party organization, are in the vanguard of the national struggle for the realization of the party's plans, and are the leading, shock force of the progress of Soviet Armenia.

All of us, of course, are proud of Yerevan's splendid mission in the new historical destiny of Armenia, in its rapid flourishing, and in its contribution to the steady growth of the material and spiritual riches of our people. We are especially gladdened by the stability of the successes of Yerevan's workers, by the fact that for seven years in a row now they have been achieving remarkable results in the All-Union Socialist Competition and the city has been awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the CC of the Komsomol.

The successes which have been achieved and Yerevan's confident gait are, without question, not accidental, but have a solid foundation. They are the outcome of the labor and constructive creativity of all of the workers of the capitol, an elegant testimony to their patriotism, high level of consciousness, responsible attitude toward their duty, and their labor selflessness and valor. They are the result of the large amount of organizational and political work by the capital's party organization, its gorkom, the party raykoms, and the primary party organizations to mobilize labor collectives for the accomplishment of the tasks of economic and cultural construction and to improve the efficiency of social production and the quality of work.

All of this, metaphorically speaking, has been materialized in that substantial development and progress of industry, transportation, communications, the service sphere, the city economy, and the well-being of the capital's population which was thoroughly described in the report of the First Secretary of the Yerevan gorkom Comrade L. Nersesyan and in the speeches of other comrades. For this reason, without stopping in detail on achievements, let us emphasize: The production and scientific and technical potential of the capital's economy has grown even more, a solid base has been created, and there has been an expansion of the political and economic possibilities for the accomplishment of large-scale tasks of economic development and cultural construction and for a further increase in public well-being.

Laboring Yerevan has also made a rather good start on the 11th Five-Year Plan. The collectives of the city's industrial enterprises have fulfilled the plan of the first year of the five-year plan for production volume and for the production of the most important types of products ahead of schedule, on 24 December.

Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are paying greater attention to output quality. In 1981 more than 700 products were awarded the State Token of Quality, while the proportion of highest quality category output in the total amount of certified output reached around 40 percent. Definite successes have been achieved in the development and mastery of new types of products whose technical level is in keeping with contemporary requirements.

Yerevan's workers have also taken a large stride forward in the development of the production of consumer goods. The labor collectives of railroad, motor vehicle and air transport, and communications have achieved definite successes.

High praise is merited by the large amount of organizational and political work which is being conducted by the Yerevan City Committee to ensure the commissioning of the subway, a qualitatively new element in the city's infrastructure. The new, unique "Evartnocs" Air Station Complex has been put into operation, and it is not only a convenient air harbor, but also a unique Yerevan visiting card.

A large amount of construction work has been carried out. A large number of production facilities, housing units, schools, preschool and medical institutions, and service facilities has been put into operation.

There have also been definite progressive changes in the development of the city economy.

Measures have been carried out to improve work and raise standards in the service sphere, and to equip sales enterprises, public catering, and domestic services with modern production equipment.

Guiding itself by the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the Yerevan party organization has done quite a bit to improve the forms and methods and increase the scientific level and efficiency of ideological work, to carry out an overall approach to the entire matter of education, and to ensure a close unity of ideological and organizational work. A large army of propagandists, lecturers and reporters, political information officers, agitators, and journalists are actively bringing all of the riches and depth of Marxist-Leninist ideas to every communist and Komsomol member and to all of the workers of the city, arming them with knowledge of the laws of social development and of the theory and policies of the party. In many labor collectives, Marxist-Leninist studies are closely coordinated with actual public and production problems, with the tasks facing them, and with their practical affairs, which fosters a healthy moral and political climate in them, an atmosphere of creative labor, and the achievement of high final results.

The participation by people in literature and the arts in communist education has become more active. Their direct contacts with labor collectives, joint discussions of new works, exhibitions, plays, and musical works, and their meetings with soldiers and border guards are acquiring an increasingly practical and concrete character. The union of art and labor is a real practice in our life.

In a word, a great deal has been done. But in front of us are the responsible tasks of the full realization of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, and the distant frontiers of economic and social development which we have to conquer in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

It is completely obvious that these serious tasks can only be successfully accomplished if the still existing shortcomings in all of the elements of the economy, in cultural construction, and in party work are eliminated.

And, unfortunately, there are quite a few serious shortcomings in the work of Yerevan's citizens.

In his speech in Tashkent Comrade L. I. Brezhnev called especial attention to the necessity for ensuring the efficient operation of the country's single economic complex, and the punctual and high quality fulfillment of inter-republic deliveries. This can only be achieved if the party's demands are met regarding a thorough strengthening of state and planning discipline, and an increase in the responsibility of leading economic, government, and party cadres and of party organizations and labor collectives for the complete fulfillment of output production and sales plans, and of the entire development of the economy which has been mapped out by the state plan.

But last year alone in Yerevan seven industrial enterprises and associations did not fulfill their planning assignments for output producation and sales, 13 of the city's industrial enterprises and associations did not fulfill their labor productivity plans, and 38 did not show any growth over last year. The situation is no better with regard to the results of the first quarter--17 enterprises did not fulfill their commodity output production and sales plans. The industrial output sales plan connected with the fulfillment of delivery commitments was not fulfilled both in the city as a whole and in every rayon.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan Yerevan's workers worked for three years without lagging enterprises. It is impermissible that they have given up the positions they had won. Sharp criticism here has to be directed against the republic ministries and departments, since more than 70 percent of the enterprises not fulfilling their plans are members of their systems. The Spandaryanskiy Rayon Committee (Comrade G. Asatryan) where most of the state institutions are concentrated has to increase the responsibility of the party organization apparatuses in this matter.

The gorkom, raykoms, and primary party organizations have to be even stricter in controlling plan fulfillment. They have to make every violation of planning discipline and every failure to fulfill contract commitments a subject of detailed study and serious discussion, and take concrete, effective measures in attempting to correct the situation.

The production of consumer goods is not entirely satisfactory at many enterprises. Despite the criticism of enterprises of union subordination at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Armenia, today also very few consumer goods are still being produced by them. A number of enterprises of the republic's ministries of light, local, and food industries are still producing goods which do not correspond to the population's demand, and permit gross deviations from the standards and technical specifications, which leads to the overstocking of trade and to an increase in above-norm remainders.

This does not do honor to Yerevan's industry. The city's party and government agencies are obliged to obtain the complete fulfillment of the established assignments for the production of prime necessity and mass demand goods in their full assortment and in high quality by all enterprises, and to increase the responsibility of economic leaders and party organizations in this matter.

Unfortunately, in many party committees there still exists an incorrect practice of evaluating the work of enterprises. If the plan for the production and sale of commodity output has been fulfilled, the enterprise is an advanced one. But the 26th Party Congress placed at the head of the list in evaluating the operations of enterprises the fulfillment of assignments by assortment and complete output deliveries in accordance with contracts.

The economic leaders and party organizations of the silk, butter and fat, and worsted combines, of the champagne plant, the tobacco factory, and other enterprises should be seriously disturbed by the fact that while there was an overall fulfillment of the commodity output plan, the output delivery plans were not fulfilled in the amount of more than 25 million rubles. Here, the appropriate party raykoms and their leaders also deserve just criticism.

The leaders of the ministries of light, food, and local industries, domestic services, trade, and Aykoop [consumer cooperative] Comrades A. Gevorkyan, A. Danelyan, M. Zurabyan, S. Tumanyan, S. Safaryan, and E. Sarkisyan have to make stricter demands upon enterprise leaders for the fulfillment of plans, for the punctual introduction into production and production of new, modern, and high quality consumer goods, and for an increase in contract discipline.

The importance of the introduction of the new forms of the team organization and stimulation of labor was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress and in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions.

The economic leaders and the party organizations of the city's enterprises and associations have done quite a bit in this direction. But alongside the positive results, it has to be noted that not everywhere is the necessary attention being devoted to the development of the team form of labor organization and stimulation, while in some places this work has practically not yet been begun. Studies at a number of enterprises and associations have shown that, striving to report success as quickly as possible, the leaders of certain enterprises have surrendered to an enthusiasm for "teamization" and indicators of the number of workers who are in teams, but not everywhere are the newly created teams teams of the new type. I do not know whether it is known to the First Secretary of the Shaumyan Rayon Committee Comrade R. Vardanyan that at the decorative fabrics factory of the 19 teams with the 223 workers in them, in not a single one are earnings distributed with regard to the labor participation coefficient.

There is also a formal attitude toward the brigade form of labor organization at a number of enterprises of the machine tool building and tool industry. Among these enterprises are the Yerevan Milling Machine Plant, the "Armkhimmash," the imeni Dzerzhinskiy, and many others. Permit me to ask whether the secretaries of the corresponding raykoms know about this, and whether they have not forgotten that the party congress defined the team form of labor organization as the basic one in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The task of improving the quality and technical and economic parameters of output is a most important one.

The capitol's industry must not, does not have the right to produce low quality output which lags behind modern requirements in its parameters and operational characteristics, output which is materials intensive, especially, metal intensive, energy intensive, expensive, and with a high cost. But, unfortunately, we have many cases of the production of such output.

The Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Shaumyanskiy, imeni the 26 Commissars, and Leninskiy raykoms deserve just sharp criticism for the fact that a number of enterprises in these rayons are not giving the necessary attention to improving the quality and renewing the assortment of their output. Are we not right in demanding a strict account from the leaders and party organizations of the machine tool plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy, the Yerevan Milling Machine Tool Plant, the "Armkhimmash" Production Association, and others whose output still contains products with low technical and economic parameters, 15-30 percent heavier than its contemporary analogs?

This should seriously disturb the secretaries of the corresponding raykoms.

It was said at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Armenia, and today one wishes to repeat it once again: Under present-day conditions the production of modern, high quality, reliable, and durable output with high technical and economic parameters is becoming mandatory. No one will take old output, and, moreover, no one will plan the production of such output. Therefore, if the people of Yerevan want their industry to develop in a stable and dynamic manner, the party organization has to do serious work on the punctual renewal and production of important and needed output.

Speaking at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev especially emphasized the necessity for reducing manual labor to a minimum, for the efficient organization of work in every concrete sector, and for the use of the achievements of scientific and technological progress not in general, but concretely, in application to a given workplace. If we examine the state of our industry, construction, and also other branches of the economy from these positions, we will see that the situation is far from good. The proportion of manual labor, especially at auxiliary and loading and unloading operations, continues to be very high and in certain branches of industry comes to 30-40 percent.

Meanwhile, many leaders frequently wait complacently until something new and perfected will be built and introduced, and do not take measures to improve existing production and working conditions. The consistent provision of labor with machinery and energy has to always be at the center of the attention of party committees and organizations.

And one more matter: on increasing the qualifications of industrial workers. Strictly speaking, this concerns all of the spheres of our activities.

I would like to give especial emphasis to the necessity for a thorough activization and improvement of the work of managerial cadres and production specialists. If the party organizations bring it about that every specialist works more efficiently and with better quality, many of the problems of production would be solved much better. But, unfortunately, at many enterprises and organizations attention is not directed to this circumstance, and the appropriate conditions are not created for fruitful and creative work by specialists, and sufficient demands are not made upon them. There are also quite a few enterprises in which positions which require a special education are occupied by people who have no relationship to the given specialty, and, in individual cases, even to the direction of the work. It is necessary to put an end to this phenomenon.

The solution of this problem must not be reduced to the performance of individual measures. It is necessary to achieve an overall improvement of work with production specialists and managerial cadres. And this has to become an organic part of the overall activities of the CC, the republic's government, the party committees, government, planning, and economic agencies, and party organizations, a constant process which involves the analysis and planning of cadre resources, their training and retraining, an increase in their qualifications, an overall improvement of production equipment and technology, of its organization and management, the use of new equipment and management methods, and an improvement of its organizational structure.

The formation and development of our managerial cadre potential has to be carried out with regard to the development prospects of the economy and of the republic's culture, the requirements of the scientific and technological revolution, and so forth. It is necessary to have a clear program of action here. The republic's Gosplan has to thoroughly improve forecasting and planning and the development of our cadre potential.

Speaking about work with cadres in production, I would like to especially emphasize the necessity for improving work with foremen. Attention was also called to this by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Armenia.

Comrades! The Yerevan City Committee will have to do serious work in the direction of improving the party leadership of the transportation process in the capitol. The capitol's city and rayon committees are not making full use of the existing possibilities for strengthening the influence of the primary party organizations on the state of affairs at transportation enterprises, and for a fuller provision for the needs of the economy and the city's population for transportation.

Certain primary party organizations are not fully carrying out effective control of an administration's work to fulfill the established freight and passenger transportation plans, make effective use of railroad cars, locomotives, airplanes, and motor vehicles, and improve the qualtiy of work, and are not conducting a consistent struggle to ensure the safekeeping of socialist property and against violations of labor discipline.

A number of industrial enterprises, and also quite a few construction, trade, and supply organizations which have their own sidings permit large amounts of above-norm idle time by railroad cars during loading operations. Among the enterprises which have excessive idle time by railroad cars are the Kanakerskiy Aluminum Plant, the butter and oil combine, the "Armtabakprom" Production Association, the "Armkhimmash," trade bases, and others.

It is also necessary to note that only 10 percent of the city's enterprises perform the loading and unloading of railroad cars at night. The level of night work does not exceed 20 percent compared to the planned 40 percent; loading and unloading work decreases sharply on Saturdays and Sundays.

The mechanization level of loading operations is still low, and poor work is being done on the reconstruction and construction of railroad sidings.

One of our bottlenecks is capital construction. Let us say it candidly--the measures being taken by city and republic agencies to improve matters in construction are not effective and are far from satisfying us. The allocated capital investment ceiling for the city of Yerevan in 1981 was not fully utilized. Of the 389.7 million rubles allocated in keeping with the plan, 370.9 million rubles, or 95.2 percent, were utilized. Almost 19 million rubles remained unutilized. This amount is approximately equal to the capital investments being allocated to the capitol for the construction of schools for the entire five-year plan.

The plan for the commissioning of fixed capital has been fulfilled by only 80.5 percent.

The program for the commissioning of housing on the basis of all financing sources has been underfulfilled by 2.7 percent. In addition, more than 30,000 square meters of housing has not been put into operation through the line of the Main Administration for Capital Construction of the Yerevan City Soviet.

The republic's largest "Yerevanstroy" Construction and Installation Production Association underfulfilled its contracting work plan by 12.5 percent.

Of course, such a state of capital construction speaks of serious shortcomings in the organizational and political work of the primary party organizations, raykoms, and gorkom among the collectives of the construction, installation, and other organizations of the city which are engaged in capital construction.

It must be said with absolute definiteness that the raykoms do not work with the party organizations of construction projects as they do with industrial party organizations; there is not the necessary consistency and close contacts in the former. The raykoms do not perform concrete work to mobilize the collectives of construction and installation organizations to discover and eliminate shortcomings, and do not show sufficient exactingness toward leaders for the state of affairs at the sectors entrusted to them.

The measures being taken to improve the quality of construction and installation work are very insufficient and ineffective, particularly in the construction of civil housing objects. As a result of extremely low production discipline and a lack of the necessary control over operations at construction projects, sometimes the grossest violations of planning requirements and construction norms and rules are committed.

Knowing about all of this, the leaders of construction and installation organizations, of the "Yerevanstroy" Association (Comrade E. Akopyan), of the Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade E. Avakyan), and of Gosstroy (Comrade K. Marutyan) are not taking resolute measures to correct the situation.

The state acceptance commissions which are headed by the chairmen or other responsible workers of the ispolkoms of the rayon soviets continue to accept houses for operations which have significant defects and work incompletions. And the gorkom and city soviet, as well as the corresponding raykoms, do not bring the persons who violate procedures to the strictest account.

The work of city services also requires a fundamental improvement. Party and government agencies continue to receive a large number of letters with workers' complaints about irregular drinking water supplies, interruptions in heating and gas supplies, inoperable elevators, and so forth.

These defects are the result of causes of a dual kind. One part is a consequence of objective conditions, the long lagging of the development rates of city services behind the growth rates of the city and its population which has grown by more than 40 times during the years of Soviet power. The lagging, for example, in the development of water supplies which is expressed in an insufficient zoning of the system, a shortage of daily regulation capacities, the limited carrying capacity of individual sectors of the system, disturbances of the hydraulic regimen by pumping units, large losses, and other technical causes haveresulted in the fact that while the daily per capita supply to the system is around 500 liters of water, which substantially exceeds the analogous indicator for a number of the country's large cities, in various rayons of the city there is a shortage of water and the residents receive it on a schedule.

In order to eliminate shortcomings of this kind the Yerevan City Committee and the city soviet are carrying out a praiseworthy large and planned operation to build new key installations, main lines, and networks and to reconstruct and expand the water supply, sewage, and heat supply systems and other city services facilities.

The second group of defects is a consequence of subjective causes, above all, of an unconscientious attitude on the part of the workers of these services toward the fulfillment of their duties, of the incompetence of many of them and, as a result of this, of a low level of production and performance discipline in a number of elements of city services. If we were to cite an example from the same water supplies, most often the workers complain not so much about interruptions in water supply resulting from the schedules, but, chiefly, about violations of these schedules.

Many residents complain that when they turn to the subdivisions of the administrations of water supply, sewage, and heating systems they encounter an indifferent attitude from the line personnel and from officials, and that in reply to repeated requests for help they receive bureaucratic formal answers, or are left altogether without an answer even from the ispolkoms of the rayon and city soviets.

The Yerevan gorkom and raykoms have to increase their demands upon the ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies regarding the establishment of the proper order in city services, the ensuring of accurate reactions to signals about shortcomings and the adoption of measures on them, and the strengthening of the leadership of the elements of city services with competent people capable of achieving a decisive change in the situation which has developed.

There are major shortcomings in the operation and maintenance of the housing fund. The city's construction repair organizations are of low capacity and hardly manage to perform repairs on public buildings, and, in fact, do not occupy themselves with repairs on residential houses. There is practically no organization for the repairing of apartments to meet orders from citizens. The organization of the Ministry of Domestic Services which was specially created for this purpose is not performing its functions in the necessary manner.

The time has come for the republic's Council of Ministers to help the ispolkom of the Yerevan City Soviet solve the problem of maintaining and operating residential buildings.

The party gorkom and the Yerevan city soviet are obliged to take effective measures for the further development of city passenger transportation, the optimal functioning of its entire system, and an overall improvement and rise in the standard of transportation services for Yerevan's citizens.

The state of affairs dictates that the ispolkom of the Yerevan City Soviet and the Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transport (Comrade Kh. Drampyan) concentrate their attention on managerial questions and on the solution of the problems of passenger hauls in the republic's capitol.

An analysis of the city's transportation problem shows that the strain and defects in the operation of passenger transport which are continuing to give rise to complaints from the population are a consequence not only and not so much of a shortage of passenger transportation units as of the insufficiently efficient organization of the operation of transportation, the unsatisfactory work of the dispatcher services, and imperfections in the routing of transportation means.

There has to be an essential improvement of the material and technical base of the city's trade which for individual indicaters substantially lags behind many union capitols and established norms.

Thus, at the city's industrial, construction, and transportation enterprises the seating level of dining rooms comes to 75 percent of the stipulated norms, while at individual enterprises the seating level is even lower.

Gosplan and the republic's Ministry of Trade (Comrades G. Sagoyan and S. Safaryan) have to allocate the necessary capital investments for the strengthening of the material and technical base of the service sphere. The ispolkom of the Yerevan City Soviet (Comrade M. Muradyan) has to take practical measures for the utilization of the five-percent allotments from the total amounts of housing construction which are allocated for this purpose, and for the full utilization of these funds every year.

The increased needs of the workers in the sphere of domestic services are still not being fully satisfied, and poor use is being made of the possibilities for the creation of the necessary conditions for providing services for workers in every labor collective. The Ministry of Domestic Services for the Public has simply not been able to organize the operation of laundries in such a way that the residents of the capital would make wider use of their services and that machine washing would become a part of everyday life in the same way as dry cleaning.

Despite the recently intensified struggle against negative phenomena in the service sphere, in the trade and public catering network, and at domestic services facilities, cases of deceptive weighing, extortion, and the poor quality filling and delaying of orders are still continuing to take place. The struggle against thefts of socialist property, bribe-taking, speculation, and various kinds of abuses is being waged in a weak way.

The question of strengthening the struggle against all kinds of abuses in the sphere of services is of paramount importance. An important role is being assigned in this matter to workers' control. It is necessary to thoroughly support and encourage the efforts of worker controllers, to increase their authority, to react sharply and in a practical manner to signals, and to hold officials responsible for public services accountable.

In directing the efforts of the workers toward the fulfillment of the five-year plan, and toward all of these tasks and problems, the city party organization has to see to it that there is not a single lagging enterprise, not a single lagging organization, that the plan is fulfilled and overfulfilled by all collectives for all indicators in every month, quarter, and for the year as a whole, and to direct labor collectives toward increasing the efficiency and quality of labor, and toward the strictest compliance with a regimen of economy and a rational use of raw material, fuel and energy, material, financial, and labor resources; it has to strengthen the connection between science and production, persistently accomplish the tasks of further progress by the city's economy, clearly see its tomorrow, and vividly imagine the paths along which it will have to develop in the future.

Comrades!

In order to ensure the future correct development of Yerevan and its all-round flourishing, and to make our capital more beautiful and comfortable we have to undertake the solution of a large number of general problems in the most serious manner. I would like to call the attention of the plenum's participants to some of them.

The development of Yerevan is taking place at very rapid rates. Thus, while on 1 January 1950 the city's population came to 301,300 people, by 1978 the city of Yerevan had crossed over the 1 million mark, and on 1 January 1982 its population had reached the figure of 1, 092, 400 people. Moreover, the population growth took place both on the basis of natural growth and as a result of migration from other cities and rayons of the republic and of the country as a whole.

Today we are faced by the full problem of a scientifically substantiated management and regulation of the city's development process and of the growth of its population, and by a possible minimization of mechanical growth by means of a sharp restriction on migration into Yerevan, the performance of work for a certain relief from the capital's overpopulation, and an accelerated improvement of its infrastructure.

On a charge from the CC CP of Armenia, the republic's government has, through a special decree, bound Gosplan and Gosstroy of the Armenian SSR, the ispolkom of the Yerevan City Soviet, and their scientific research and planning organizations to develop a program for the accomplishment of this task. This program has to be closely coordinated with the long-term policy and program of settlement in our republic.

In this connection, already today the workers and party organizations of industry, and of other branches of the economy also are faced with the task of ensuring a further growth in the production of output without increasing the number of workers. Moreover, this has to be achieved while reducing the number of workers.

In recent years it has been frequently emphasized by us that the republic's industry will have to develop primarily in the direction of low materials intensive, low energy intensive, and also low labor intensive branches. This formula is applicable for the development of industry in regions which have a surplus of free labor resources both today and for the long term.

And the industry of Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan, and other large cities and centers of the republic has to develop in the direction of materials saving, energy saving, and labor saving productions. The future long-term development of these cities has to be provided for on the basis of the principle of their supplying themselves with their own labor resources through natural population growth, and excluding an influx from outside; and even, on the contrary, with a view toward the possible use of their labor resources in agglomerations.

New jobs have to be created when and where there are free labor resources.

In long-term planning these circumstances have to be kept in mind so as to develop the republic's economy in the correct direction. For Yerevan, the labor-saving factor is of importance today, since there continues to be a migration of labor resources into the city, increasing the size of the populations. And we are able to bring about labor savings exclusively by means of an acceleration of scientific and technological progress, an improvement of the organization of production, an improvement of technology, and, on this basis, a sharp increase in labor productivity. On the other hand, we have to achieve an increase in labor productivity with the help of a more efficient use of equipment, and by means of the employment of attachments, automatic manipulators, robots, and so forth.

However, the urgent necessity of labor savings--not increasing the number of workers--is not sufficiently in the awareness of many of the capital's leading cadres; it does not fit into their psychology.

And today the leading workers of Leninskiy Rayon--the flagship of our industry--speak as of something positive about the fact that 70 percent of the increase in production has been obtained by us through an increase in labor productivity. In other rayons, there is no talk of this only because this indicator is much lower with them. For example, in Shaumyanskiy Rayon in 1981 it was 25 percent. Of course, 70 percent looks very very good compared to this.

But let us ask the question of Comrade Kh. Mandalyan: Will this indicator and the increase in the number of industrial personnel by 2.2 percent during the first quarter of the current year correspond to the plan of measures of the Leninskiy Rayon Committee to increase production efficiency and work qualtiy during the 11th Five-Year Plan?

To obtain the entire 100 percent of output growth on the basis of an increase in labor productivity and, moreover, with a decrease in the number of workers--this is real efficient work to increase production efficiency. That is the task.

It would be correct if the Yerevan gorkom were to perform work in the direction of having enterprises and organizations not hire workers in excess of the established number, but provide for their additional needs on the basis of a redistribution of their own workers, those who have been released from one or another sector as a result of an increase in labor productivity, the introduction of new equipment and technology, or a better organization of labor. This will compel economic and technical leaders to deal with these very important questions a bit more seriously.

With the purpose of labor savings we have to actively introduce automated systems not only in the sphere of material production, but also in the most diverse service spheres.

The question of improving the branch structure of industry both of the republic and of its capital is an important one. Comrade Nersesyan put the question of the necessity of removing a number of enterprises from the capital correctly in his report. In fact, there are enterprises in Yerevan which, in the first place, do not correspond to the structure of its industry, and, secondly, a number of enterprises are such in their function and others in the level of their technology that they can be placed outside of the city.

At one time the creation of such productions in the capital was explainable, since labor power with the necessary qualifications was concentrated only in Yerevan, and the degree of economic development of other regions did not provide any other possibility. But, unfortunately, the further development of Yerevan's industry was carried out with insufficient care, which led to its ill-assorted and excessively multi-branch character, not to mention the disregard of ecological demands. I think that the time has come to correct the situation, and to seriously take up the work of developing a long-term plan for improving the structure of Yerevan's industry with a view toward carrying it out until the year 2000.

The transformation of the structure of Yerevan's industry has to be carried out thoughtfully, on a scientific basis, and with strict regard to state interests and to the developmental prospects of industry and of the republic's economy as a whole. It has to be oriented toward low material and energy intensiveness, toward labor savings, and toward the employment of ecologically clean equipment and technology and the production of science intensive output.

The Yerevan gorkom and the raykoms have not yet brought about the necessary acceleration of scientific and technological progress and the active introduction into production of automated management systems, automated technological process management systems, and others which are the chief factors in increasing the productivity and quality of labor and improving management.

Just criticism is deserved by the leaders and party organizations of both academic and branch scientific research institutes and organizations for their weak connections with production and for the still low effectiveness of their research.

As early as 1973, at a conference of the party organization of the Rayon imeni the 26 Commissars, sharp criticism was made of the fact that scientific forces were being poorly used for the accomplishment of the concrete tasks of accelerating technological progress at the rayon's enterprises, and that, with the existence in the rayon of an institute of mathematical machines and other scientific research institutes and scientific organizations, at not a single enterprise of the rayon had an automated management system been introduced. What was being discussed was the overall introduction of a system, and not its partial use.

What is the situation today? I think that Comrade A. Melkopyan will agree if we say that it is almost the same. True, at certain enterprises such as, for example, "Armelektrosvet" work has been done in the direction of introducing computers and an automated management system; however, their number is negligible, and connections between the rayon's scientists and production enterprises have not been strengthened, and the necessary and desirable practical cooperation between them does not exist.

Or, how many times have there been discussions of the necessity for activating the efforts of VUZ science and for enlisting students for the accomplishment of various economic tasks and for providing scientific and technical aid to production collectives. The Myasninyanskiy raykom (Comrade G. Muradyan) is not working on this matter concretely and seriously, and is not showing any practical initiative in this respect while the majority of VUZ's are located in this rayon.

I would like to sharpen the attention of my city comrades, especially from the city soviet, toward the substantial shortcomings in the management and coordination of environmental protection measures in Yerevan.

Its heavy population density, the disposition of the city's basic area in a hollow, the concentration of industry and motor vehicle transportation, and the existence of a large number of small boiler rooms, and specifically climatic and topographical conditions which hinder the processes of the self-cleaning of waters and the atmosphere foster an increase in Yerevan's environmental pollution.

In order to improve Yerevan's environment, measures are being carried out which are stipulated by the environmental protection plans and by assignments established by the decrees of directive agencies. The Yerevan Aeration Station which purifies 190 million cubic meters of water a year has been put into operation, and local treatment plants have been created at a number of enterprises of the light and local industry and of motor vehicle transportation.

A circulating water supply system is in operation at certain chemcial enterprises, the ventilation system has been reconstructed, electrolysis tubs have been hermeticized, a gas purification installation has been put into operation at Kanaz, the calcium carbide production has been closed, a gas purification installation is being built at the "Polivinilatsetat" Production Association, 57 control and regulation points or sectors have been created for testing and reducng the toxicity of motor vehicle exhaust gases, and others.

Nevertheless, there has been no palpable improvement of Yerevan's environment.

As clients, the ispolkom of the Yerevan City Soviet, the Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transportation, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, Armtsvetmet, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, and others, in the same way as contracting construction organizations--the Ministry of the Construction Industry, Armmontazhspetsstroy, Tsvetmetstroy, and others--are not showing the necessary responsibility in utilizing the funds which are being allocated for the construction of environmental protection facilities. A direct consequence of the insufficiently responsible attitude of the above ministries and departments is the fact that not a single environmental protection facility has been put into operation without essential items of work left undone. The purification of the industrial sewage of a group of chemical industry enterprises is not being performed on account of delays in the construction of a united neutralization station.

Control over compliance with the motor vehicle transport exhaust gas norms is being exercised unsatisfactorily, and checks on exhaust gases by the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate and by service stations have a formal character.

Is it possible that all of this is not seen by such specialized organizations as the Administration for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, the Armenian Regional Gas Purification Inspectorate, the Armenian Republic Administration of the State Committee for Standards, the State Committee for Hygienic Supervision, and the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate? Why, then, are they not properly realizing their control functions with regard to measures to improve Yerevan's environment?

All of these matters have to be at the center of increased attention by the Yerevan gorkom of the CP of Armenia and the ispolkom of the Yerevan City Soviet.

Comrades! We know what great attention is devoted by the party and government to housing construction. However, there are serious shortcomings and omissions in housing construction in our capitol, and we are obliged, while speaking about the major achievements in this field, to also fix the attention of the city's party organization, of the appropriate ministries and departments, and, finally, of the republic's Council of Ministers on this important question.

Today all of our attention must be directed toward ensuring the commissioning of the housing which has been stipulated by the annual plans. Yet, what is the picture in reality? Through all the five years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the housing plan was not fulfilled, and during the five years a substantial amount of housing space was not commissioned.

The fault here is, in the first place, with our construction workers who, year after year, as has already been said, fail to meet the housing commissioning plans.

However, at the same time, the amount of commissioning that is planned is insufficient. Here there is both insufficient amounts from state capital investments, and little enlistment of funds from union organizations.

The unhappy state of housing construction is also explained by the unsatisfactory coordination of construction plans with the timely preparation of overall planning estimates, with the capacities of contracting organizations and of the construction industry, and with the possibilities of material and technical supply.

The insufficient activeness and shortcomings in the work of the single client--the Main Administration for Capital Construction of the ispolkom of the Yerevan City Soviet,--in developing overall long-term and current plans for housing construction create obstacles to the introduction of a continuous planning system and of flow-line construction.

The elimination of these shortcomings requires a systematic improvement of planning, and the control and management of housing construction. It is necessary to strictly regulate the entire matter of inventorying, planning, and distributing housing, settling people in it, and so forth, and to organize the management and strict control of the correct performance of all of this.

Meanwhile, neither the republic's Gosplan, nor Gosstroy, nor the Yerevan City Soviet, nor the chief contractor--the Ministry of Industrial Construction--have worked out a concrete program for improving the situation in the city's capital construction, and the Deputy Chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers Comrade G. A. Ayrapetyan is not making the demands from them that he should be making.

The Yerevan gorkom is also not showing the necessary consistency in posing and resolving these questions, but is limiting itself to palliative organizational measures which are basically oriented toward construction workers and planners.

The republic's government has to make a special examination of this question and solve it in a complex.

While posing and resolving the questions of increasing the amounts of construction in Yerevan and improving the whole of it, we, at the same time, are obliged to give more serious thought to the city's architectural aspect, to the quality of construction, to having everything built on a level befitting our capital, and to having our Yerevan give everybody happiness with its beauty, care, uniqueness, colorfulness, and parks and squares.

Yerevan is a rapidly growing city. There is not a year that goes by without noticeable signs of growth and renewal and of intensive construction appearing in it. But despite all of this, it has to be acknowledged that its general plan which was approved more than 10 years ago is being realized quite slowly, and, moreover, strange as it may seem, it is being realized in the absence of concrete perspectives connected with the architectural-layout and spacial formation of the central rayon of the city.

Around eight years have passed since the All-Union Competition for a detailed plan of Yerevan, and yet to date the necessary complete, finally reviewed, and approved town building document on the basis of which the construction of the city center could be performed has not been created. Is it necessary to say that this is having a direct effect upon the architectural expressiveness of Yerevan, and on the solution of many everyday social, transportation, ecological, and other problems which arise in a large modern city.

The formation of the city environment, especially of residential blocks, is being negatively effected by the not always deeply thought out selective construction in accordance with whose principles construction in the center is now basically being carried out. The concept of the architectural ensemble and of the subordination of the interests of the individual to the general is frequently forgotten in our town building for the sake of immediate advantages. It has to be said that an excessive enthusiasm for one or another method of erecting buildings and structures and excessiveness in the employment of various plan series results in individual cases in the violation of an already developed architectural ensemble, in changing the dimensions and accent of entire existing streets and squares, and in levelling the rich landscape on which the city is being built.

The indifferent and bureaucratic attitude of the leaders of Gosstroy and the Ministry of Industrial Construction to ensuring architectural expressiveness and their lack of genuine interest in this is deserving of strict censure.

The solution of such important questions for Yerevan as the construction of the Severnyy and Glavnyy prospects is being dragged out. There is no final decision on the fate of Konda. And we also are moving slowly from word to deed in the overall construction and improvement of new residential areas and microareas. The necessary attention is not being devoted to the qualitative side of architecture and to the solution of the problem of modern Armenian architecture which, given the industrialization of construction, expanding information relations, and the internationalization of many building models, has become one of the most important ones.

In solving these problems, two important circumstances have to be considered: First, it has to be seen to it that architecture vividly expresses the essence of our society, and the profound socio-political changes which are occurring in its life; and, secondly, the centuries-old traditions of our architecture must not be forgotten, and they should be perceived above all as the principles and forms of thinking in space, and not merely as external manifestations of these traditions or style. The development of modern Armenian architecture requires the unification of the creative forces of architects, artists, engineers, and construction workers who have the task of reflecting in memorable images of our cities and villages the greatness of the socialist epoch.

On the other hand, I would also like to call attention to the fact that there are many incompleted objects in Yerevan, corners which leave a sad impression of neglect. And how many buildings and structures are there which have been put into operation with an incomplete realization of architectural designs and planning solutions. Take a walk through the city and you will see quite a few splendid, unique structures in which something has been left undone or which are located next to an incompleted sidewalk, a small form, and so forth, which ruins the appearance, reduces the architectural effect, and ruins a person's mood.

All of this is the result of a lack of follow-through and of the irresponsibility of both construction workers and clients. Unfortunately, certain responsible workers close their eyes to so-called "trifles," unfinished work which, in their opinion, can be corrected afterwards, with the main thing being to somehow commission the object and get it off one's hands. Unfortunately, this fallacious psychology and practice resulted in the fact that the elimination of such "trifles" in Yerevan demands large amounts of money and a great deal of time, not to mention the moral damage which we have suffered and are suffering, and the anti-educational side of the matter.

There has to be a single conclusion: In Yerevan, and in our republic battle has to be given to poor quality construction. Not a single object should be accepted with unfinished work, even the most negligible incompletions. There must be no discounts here ever and to anybody.

Yerevan is the heart of Soviet Armenia and one of the major industrial, scientific, and cultural centers of our great country. This places great obligations upon the residents of Yerevan, and increases, if you wish, our responsibility for everything that is connected with Yerevan, and for the fact that it be a genuinely capital city in everything: in its appearance, in its everyday culture, and in the care which is taken of it. Our love for Yerevan has to always be active and has to find an expression in a daily concern for it.

Look at the city with the eyes of an owner, and you will see many defects. How many relapses there still are into bad manners, and how many signs of indifference and of a consumer attitude toward the city.

As we were saying, Yerevan has grown rapidly both economically and demographically. The specific nature of the city's growth in the demographic respect consists in the fact that in a brief period of time population from every region of the republic poured into it. This resulted in a great diversity of mores, customs, and personalities. It requires a great deal of time and effort to create an integrated Yerevan personality, a capital way of behavior, of mores, and so forth. All of this is placing before the capital party organization specific tasks of an educational character, and is demanding by means of consistent and persistent educational work, a correctly conceived policy, and the introduction of clearly worked out capital behavior norms and rules, the establishment of a Yerevan personality and of Yerevan socialist traditions which absorb everything that is valuable, good, and loftily moral that is contained in our old progressive folk traditions, and the introduction of a capital culture of behavior which is free of philistinism. It has to be remembered that no architecture can substitute for the beauty of everyday life, of a city's traditions, and the beauty of the behavior and moral makeup of its inhabitants.

A resolute battle has to be declared against the self-satisfaction, provincialism, and self-admiration of some of our citizens. A resident of Yerevan has to possess a high feeling of dignity, and be a highly cultured, highly moral, and well-mannered citizen. This is a difficult task. This process has to be conducted and managed on the basis of the clear criteria of a Soviet way of life and of our moral code.

This is why it is so important that the gorkom and raykoms and the city soviet and rayon soviets work more actively on these questions and constantly improve communist education.

And another thing. The Yerevan gorkom, the raykoms, and the city and rayon ispolkoms have to perform well-conceived and consistent work to create the possibilities in the capital for the workers' leisure and for reasonable entertainments. I am speaking about the necessity for the creation of a leisure and entertainment industry. Parks, gardens, appropriate buildings, and so forth have to be used for this purpose. Attention should be called to the unpardonable attitude toward the Razdan gorge as a rest and entertainment zone. This gift of nature to Yerevan is hardly used. And that is a mistake. The gorkom and the city soviet have to show initiative here--to create a large-capacity rest zone which includes the Razdan gorge, the Tsitsernakaberd, and the fields of the Ararat massif with an exit onto the Yerevan Sea.

I am confident that the CC CP of Armenia and the republic's government will support this initiative and provide for its realization.

The difficult historical fate of our people has been expressed in the fact that it built more than one capital. Yerevan is the largest and most beautiful capital of our people which was resurrected by Great October, the eternal capital of the Armenian socialist state. And it should in its constant and harmonious development and in its appearance vividly personify the powerful flourishing and beautiful socialist spirit and content of the life of the Armenian people.

Comrades!

Yerevan's leading role in the socio-political, economic, and cultural life of our republic determines the exceptional importance of the organizational and political work being carried out by the city party organization and by all of its elements.

Basing itself on the rich experience which has been built up, the task of the Yerevan gorkom is to raise the level of the leadership of the economy, all of the educational work with the workers, and all of the organizational and political work being done to a higher point in order, as rapidly as possible, to eliminate shortcomings, solve the problems which have been discussed at the plenum, and achieve the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and of the large and responsible tasks of economic and cultural constructions facing the city.

First of all, it is essential to thoroughly improve cadre work which is, as is known, the basic element of party and state leadership. The party has repeatedly emphasized that its cadre policy is a powerful lever by means of which it influences the course of social development. It is that sector of work which demands the daily intense attention of all party elements--beginning with the primary party organization and ending with the CC.

If we are to speak in general, then the Yerevan city party organization has achieved a definite improvement of matters. Many sectors have been strengthened with experienced comrades who make deep analyses of the economy, and are capable of leading labor collectives, solving the more difficult economic and political problems, and achieving stable high final results.

At the same time, there are still quite a few shortcomings in work with cadres. It sometimes happens with us that after promoting a comrade to leading work, often no work is done to provide him with an education corresponding to his new level and new position, no demands are made upon him, and he is not corrected in time. As a result, the omissions, shortcomings, and errors which are committed in work sometimes become aggravated, which leads to undesirable consequences.

In 1979, Comrade M. Nazaryan was appointed the general director of the "Plastik" Production Association. After becoming director, he ignored the rule which demands a deep study of the specific nature of the production and of the recommendations of workers, especially financially responsible people. Regarding him as an experienced leader, the Leninskiy raykom and the city committee did not work with him, and left him out of their field of vision. And as a consequence--the director's incorrect actions which were not corrected in time created the conditions for the theft of socialist property at the enterprise.

Comrade Nazaryan and the Association's Cadre Department Chief Comrade G. Khudagyan (he is also the secretary of the party organization) showed irresponsibility and a lack of principle in the selection of cadres. The CPSU member M. Gevorkyan was appointed shop chief of the polyethylene film production. Before this he had worked as shop chief at the "Nairit" Scientific Production Association and had committed abuses of his official position for selfish purposes, for which in July 1979 he was released from his job, and a strict party reprimand was announced against him with its entry in his record card. A certain Avalyan was hired as chief of the finished output warehouse (incidentally, without being sent by the rayispolkom's job placement department); from December 1979 through May 1981 he had, in general, not worked anywhere. It is he who laid hands on the people's property.

Naturally, criminal proceedings have been begun against both of them, and the Leninskiy raykom has announced a reprimand to Comrade Nazaryan with its entry in his record card.

Not a single leading worker must remain outside of party control, influence, and education. The task of party committees and organizations is to constantly improve, in the light of the demands of the 26th Party Congress, the selection and placing of cadres and their education.

We need leaders who possess organizational abilities, competent people with strong wills who know how to work with people and effectively direct their efforts and creative energy toward the fulfillment of the difficult and responsible tasks facing labor collectives. The contemporary leader has to organically combine within himself partiynost', a sense of principle, competence and a strong will, efficiency and responsibility, a democratic spirit, simplicity and modesty, and a sensitive attitude toward the concerns of people.

Cadres in all elements and on all levels have to be deeply conscious of the fact that all of the shortcomings which still occur in various areas of our life have to eliminated by consistent improvements, and by perfecting the style and methods of work.

In speaking about work with cadres, the attention of the gorkoms and raykoms should be fixed on still another important issue: the necessity for creating everywhere an effective and reliable cadre reserve. It is necessary for the comrades who are promoted to leading work, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated at the congress, to stew a bit in the thick of the working masses so that they know not from documents, but from personal experience, what is important for the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia of our country, know their life, their needs, and their interests. It has to be seen to it that, as a rule, all communists whom we regard as a promotion reserve should go through precisely this kind of school, a school of life, a school of practical work among the masses.

In recent years, definite work has been done with the cadre reserve in the republic party organization. A certain positive experience has been built up by the Yerevan gorkom and by the city raykoms. However, we have to improve the work with the promotion reserve. It is not at all a matter of every gorkom and raykom and ministry and department having a list of people with specifications of the positions to which it is proposed to promote them. It is a matter of training and educating them.

If the Shaumyanskiy raykom had taken a responsible and serious approach to the training of a cadre reserve, would it have agreed with the proposal by the Ministry of Light Industry for the appointment of G. Adamyan as director of the decorative fabrics factory? He not only did not possess the necessary practical and political qualities, but was also undisciplined, did not carry out the orders of the ministry, committed gross violations in the selection and placement of cadres, and neglected the safekeeping of socialist property; and there were large shortages of physical assets at the factory, and so forth. The Yerevan City Committee has expelled G. Adamyan from the ranks of the party, removed him from his post, and has imposed strict party penalties on other leading workers.

This example once again proves the necessity for party committees and ministries and departments to actively train and thoroughly study people who are to be promoted, and to have a complete idea of the level of their practical and political training, their abilities, and their moral qualities.

V. I. Lenin demanded: ". . . as cautiously and patiently as possible to test and identify genuine organizers, people with sober minds and practical wit, people who unite a devotion to socialism with an ability to organize tight and harmonious joint work by a large number of people in a Soviet organization without noise (and in spite of bustle and noise). Only such people, after being tested ten times over, have to be, after moving them from the simplest tasks to the most difficult ones, promoted to responsible posts. . . ."

This statement by Lenin is today also an immutable guide to action. And we have people of this kind. It is only necessary to look around more extensively and attentively. They have to be noticed and found. They have to be patiently educated, taught the art of leadership, and promoted to responsible posts.

This is not an easy task. It demands a systematic overall approach, persistence, direction, consistency, and, finally, a deep understanding of the high responsibility of all of our party, government, and economic agencies and of all leaders for the state of work with cadres and the cadre reserve.

We are obliged to improve performance verification and control. The party has always attributed and continues to attribute enormous importance to this. However, the demands of the congress, and the recently adopted decree of the CC CPSU "On a Further Improvement of Performance Control and Verification in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" are not being fully carried out.

The ensuring of the safekeeping of socialist property, and an intensification of an effective struggle against encroachments on the people's property, bribe-taking, speculation, and other crimes of greed must constantly be in the field of vision of party committees and organizations.

While consistently continuing the line of an uncompromising struggle against the antipodes of our morality, against deviations from the norms of the law, and against all kinds of abuses, and while involving the broad masses in this matter, the gorkoms and raykoms should at the same time take additional measures to raise the level of the work of our law protection agencies and their party organizations.

I would especially like to emphasize the necessity for a fundamental improvement of the work of the Struggle Against Thefts of Socialist Property and Speculation Service and for increased party control over its activities. Recently the CC CP of Armenia examined the question of the work of the apparatuses of the Struggle Against Thefts of Socialist Property and Speculation and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Armenian SSR in strengthening the struggle against thefts and other economic and official crimes.

There continue to be serious shortcomings, miscalculations, and omissions in the work of the Struggle Against Thefts Service which is appreciably decreasing the effectiveness of the struggle against encroachments on state and public property and other crimes of greed.

One is struck by the fact that a considerable part of these serious shortcomings and omissions is accounted for by the subdivisions of the Struggle Against Thefts, the Yerevan Administration of Internal Affairs, and all seven of its rayon internal affairs departments.

For serious miscalculations in the work of the apparatuses of the Struggle Against Thefts and for a low level of exactingness toward the workers of this service, the Bureau of the CC has announced a reprimand with its entry in his record card against the Chief of the Administration of the Struggle Against Thefts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Comrade L. Maksudyan. Cognizance has been taken of the statement by the Minister of Internal Affairs that the ministry's leadership and board will take effective measures for a decisive improvement of the work of these apparatuses.

The leadership of the Administration of Internal Affairs of the City of Yerevan and, above all, the Administration Chief Comrade V. Charkhifalakyan and his Deputy Comrade G. Daniyelyan must not remain outside of responsibility.

Serious conclusions have to be drawn from this example by party committees which are obliged to actively exercise control over the work of law protection agencies and to increase the responsibility of their leaders and party organizations. It is essential to consistently obtain an improvement of accounting and reporting at every enterprise and organization, and to close the channels which contribute to the theft of the people's property. Personal responsibility has to be borne here by the leaders of ministries and departments and enterprises and organizations.

Now for the most important issue of party organizational work--an improvement of the leadership by party committees of the primary party organizations which, as was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, have a paramount role in accomplishing the large and diverse tasks of communist construction.

The primary organizations are the foundation on which--as V. I. Lenin said--the entire edifice of our party is built. At the plenum the speakers spoke in detail about the work of the city's gorkom and raykoms to increase the efficiency of the primary party organizations and to improve the leadership of these highly important elements of the party.

The lack of consistency in the work by the gorkoms and raykoms to increase the efficiency of all primary party organizations is a general and most characteristic shortcoming. Almost at every step it can be seen that a limited group of organizations is in the field of vision of one or another raykom. The others, especially small ones, are worked with extremely rarely. This is especially characteristic for the Spandaryanskiy and Myasnikyanskiy raykoms. To see to it that all of the primary organizations are on the level of the demands of the party and that they always and in everything show more initiative and more principle--this is the paramount task of the raykoms and gorkoms, and our common task.

To make the demands of the party's economic policy close to every working person, and to convincingly demonstrate that it is this policy that accords with his vital interests and that, therefore, it is the duty of everyone to assist its complete success with his initiative and creative searches--here is an important task.

These points have to be at the basis of the work of our party committees and organizations. Our Soviets of People's Deputies and trade unions must also direct their work toward this end.

The ensuring of the fulfillment of these tasks is also the duty of the workers of the ideological front.

The effectiveness of ideological work is to a large extent determined by the wealth of the ideas contained in the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress. Well-organized propaganda, and a deep study of the documents of the congress and of the November (1981) Plenum of the CC of the Party--are very important factors in the fruitfulness of educational efforts. At the same time, the effectiveness of ideological influence is determined not only by the content of propaganda, but also by the art of conducting it. The 26th Party Congress posed the question sharply of having all ideological educational work conducted in a lively and interesting way, without cliches and the standard selection of ready formulas. It is from here that one of the directions of reorganization proceeds--an improvement of the forms of work, and the replacement of obsolete and petrified ones by new ones which accord with contemporary conditions. It is necessary to resolutely reject everything that is obsolete and eliminate a cliched approach to work. New forms and means have to be directed directly to the person, and an active life position has to be cultivated in him.

To establish a spirit of Bolshevik principle and of creative activeness in the life of every collective, to cultivate in people an intolerance toward shortcomings and an intolerance toward any deviations from our way of life and our morality--this is the real contribution of ideological workers to the solution of the economic, social, and other issues which have been posed by the 26th Party Congress.

Comrades!

This year is a special year, the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Soviet people are preparing to celebrate the glorious anniversary of our multi-national fatherland as a big and bright holiday of the indestructible friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples, and as the triumph of the party's Leninist nationalities policy and of internationalism. All of the preparatory work for the celebration which is now being carried out in the republic must be directed above all toward an even wider development of socialist competition for the achievement of new successes in labor and in economic development, toward a thorough improvement of the noble work of educating the workers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and toward a further strengthening of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of our great Country of Soviets.

Closely united around their native party, the workers of Yerevan and of the republic, like all Soviet people, are actively struggling for the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for the current year and for the five-year plan as a whole, and are striving to make their own important contribution to the further flourishing of our Soviet fatherland.

We are confident that under the leadership of the republic party organization laboring Yerevan and all of the republic's workers will cope with honor with all of the tasks facing them, and will celebrate the glorious anniversary of the Country of Soviets--the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--with new achievements. (Stormy applause).

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LITHUANIAN PLENUM VIEWS POLITICAL, MORAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH

Information Report on Plenum

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 1

/Text/ The Fifth Plenum of the CP of Lithuania CC was held on 16 April. The plenum discussed the following question: "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization with Respect to Further Intensifying Ideological-Political, Internationalist, and Atheist Education of Young Pupils in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, as set forth in his Speech at the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions and in Speeches at ceremonies in Uzbekistan." The report was delivered by the secretary of the CP of Lithuania CC, L. Shepetis.

Taking part in the discussions were the following: first secretary of the Klaypeda Gorkom of the CP of Lithuania, I. Guretskas, second secretary of the Vilnius Gorkom of the CP of Lithuania, V. Klikunene, second secretary of the Kaunas Gorkom of the CP of Lithuania, Yu. Yarushyavichyus, minister of education of the LiSSR, A. Rimkus, crane operator of the Western Construction Administration, I. Abramov, first secretary of the Varenskiy Raykom of the CP of Lithuania, Yu. Bazis, secretary of the Komsomol of Lithuania CC, S. Vashkyavichene, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Tsvirka, Moletskiy Rayon, B. Zhemaytis, chairman of the State Committee of the LiSSR for Vocational-Technical Education, V. Morkunas, rector of the Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute, I. Anichas, farm chief of the Za Rodinu Kolkhoz, Shal'chininkskiy Rayon, Z. Rimpo.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by first secretary of the CP of Lithuania CC, P. Grishkyavichus.

The plenum adopted an appropriate decree on the question which was discussed.

Organizational questions were also discussed. The plenum relieved A. Yakaytis from his duties as chief of the Department of Science and Educational Institutions of the CP of Lithuania CC in connection with a transfer to other work. The plenum approved V. Baltrunas as chief of the Department of Science and Education Institutions of the CP of Lithuania.

The plenum relieved V. Baltrunas from his duties as candidate member of the Bureau of the CP of Lithuania CC in connection with his being transferred to this other work.

The plenum promoted P. Ignotas from candidate to member of the CP of Lithuania CC.

The plenum elected first secretary of the Komsomol of Lithuania CC, P. Ignotas, as a candidate member of the Bureau of the CP of Lithuania CC.

Participating in the plenum's work was the sector chief of the Department of Organizational-Party Work of the CPSU CC, V. Konovalov.

With this the plenum the CP of Lithuania CC concluded its work.

Shepetis Speech at Plenum

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 2

/Report of the secretary of the CP of Lithuania CC, L. Shepetis, at the Plenum of the CP of Lithuania CC: "The School's Lofty Duty Is to Form in Pupils the Best Qualities of a Builder of Communism"/

/Excerpts/ The Communist Party, constantly manifesting a special concern for the ideological-political education of young people--our eventual replacements--, always bears in mind the Soviet school, which plays a decisive role in developing in a young person the lofty qualities of a builder of communism. Today we have assembled at a regular plenum of the CP of Lithuania CC in order to discuss how, based on the successes which have been achieved in this matter by the school, to further improve the ideological-political, internationalist, and atheist education of pupils in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, as set forth in the speeches at the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions and at ceremonial sessions in Tashkent.

As is known, for achieving high results in the All-Union socialist competition, successfully carrying out the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981 in industry Soviet Lithuania has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU CC, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol CC. Our memory retains the lively impressions caused by the letter of the General Secretary of the CPSU CC and chairman of the Presisium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the laborers of a Lithuanian village who last year successfully carried out the plan for selling vegetable produce to the state. This high evaluation has aroused the republic's laborers to work even better and to achieve new successes.

Within the republic there has been a significant rise in the level of party influence on the activities of the school; the Communists have also become interested in and with a feeling of lofty responsibility have solved problems of improving the educational-training process. In the schools there is a better exchange of experience in party work, and there has been a notable increase in the authority and role of their party organizations. They are now operating in all educational institutions of the middle level. This is a great force!

Skillful leadership of public education is being provided by the Vilnius, Klaypeda, and Shyaulay party gorkoms, as well as the Panevezhskiy, Birzhayskiy, Moletskiy, Skuodasskiy, Shilal'skiy, and Vil'nyusskiy party raykoms. Therefore, the results of the work of the achools in these cities and rayons are better than in others.

However, the work has not been set in such good order everywhere. For example, in Alitus and the Kapsukskiy, Lazdiyskiy, and Shakayskiy Rayons, where the party committees have rendered little aid to the pedagogical groups, matters in the schools are far from brilliant.

And so the party committees here should without delay come to the aid of the school party organizations and their leaders, to render them cooperation in assimilating the positive experience which has been accumulated by schools throughout the country and the republic.

There is closer cooperation among secondary educational units of all types, and the tasks of implementing universal education are being resolved more successfully. It has now been the case for several years already that most pupils graduating from the eighth grade have been continuing their education at secondary educational institutions.

It is also noteworthy that at present 67 percent of the first-graders have been through children's pre-school institutions. Consequently, every year more and more children enter the first grade already prepared to be educated. In rural areas, however, there are still not too many such children. The task of party, Soviet, and economic organs consists in fully carrying out the assigned amount of construction of children's pre-school institutions in rural areas as established by the appropriate decree of the republic's Council of Ministers--to build during the period of the 11th Five-Year Plan 543 kindergarten-nurseries with 23,765 places for children.

The working youth have begun to study more successfully. During the 10th Five-Year Plan more than 100,000 young production workers obtained a secondary education.

The republic's vocational-technical schools are also developing rapidly and in a well-coordinated manner. In the 10th Five-Year Plan they trained 11,100 skilled workers for the national economy--this is more than was planned. Staffs of teaching engineers have grown up within the system The results of their work have received high marks--for the third time in a row the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education has been awarded the All-Union Challenge Red Banner.

During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan there was a considerable strengthening of the educational-materials base. At present more than 82 percent of the pupils study in well-equipped secondary schools, supplied with qualified staffs.

Nevertheless, in the field of public education there are also some unsolved problems. Many of the pupils at the general-education schools are studying only at the satisfactory level. The drop-out rate in technical schools because of a lack of ability to achieve shows no decline year after year. Although a growing number of graduates of the vocational-technical schools are coming onto the production lines with a higher grade-category, they are mastering the general-educational disciplines only at the satisfactory level.

Hence it follows that the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the State Committee on Vocational-Technical Education must significantly improve the quality of the educational process and strengthen the ties between instruction and production.

The working people of Lithuania highly value their membership in the family of Soviet peoples. They are profoundly aware of the fact that everything which we have and are proud of has been achieved by the joint efforts of all the peoples of our multi-national Motherland thanks to the unselfish aid of our fraternal republics and, in the first place, that of the great Russian people. In the common struggle of Soviet people of all nations and nationalities to build communism the working people of our republic are actively participating as members with equal rights, making their own contribution to the development of a unified national-economic complex, science, and culture.

The school groups of this republic have accomplished a great deal for the internationalist and patriotic education of pupils, and they have accumulated abundant experience in this field. This has been facilitated by a noticeable improvement in education in the glorious revolutionary and military traditions of the party, meticulous study of the works of V. I. Lenin, the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, the directives of L. I. Brezhnev, the decisions of the 18th Congress of the CP of Lithuania, and other party documents, as well as by a discussion of the books written by the leader of our party and state, inculcating in the pupils a devotion to the ideals of communism, and the lofty concept of the common historical destinies of the Soviet peoples.

There is much that is instructive in Klaypeda's schools. This port city's schools are conducting this noble work not only based on inter-republic ties but are also utilizing the multi-national composition of the city and its labor groups. Their achievements are reflected in the activities of the schools and in visual-aids agitation. Operating in all the schools are international-friendship clubs, which have assembled abundant materials devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to the fraternal republics. Many schools have equipped rooms or corners devoted to Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, while some have museums and rooms of labor and military glory. There is a particularly large amount of materials on military-patriotic themes. The schools have organized expeditions and tourist trips over the military routes taken by the Soviet Army; they study the history of the Great Patriotic War, are interested in the exploits of the Soviet Union's heroes who liberated Klaypeda, and they conduct competitions of political songs.

Recently there was a sharing of the experience in internationalist and patriotic education as accumulated at Klaypeda's Middle School No 15. The latter cooperated closely with the neighboring Middle School No 13, where instruction is conducted in Russian. These schools conduct joint evenings, Pioneer and Komsomol measures at which a warm, cordial atmosphere reigns.

Positive experience in organizing this work has been accumulated by the Vilnius, Shal'chininkskiy, and other rayons. We consider that their experience should be applied extensively by all cities and rayons where there are genuine possibilities for this.

Now, during the period of preparations for the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the experience and themes of internationalism and patriotism should permeate all the cells of the school organism. Every worker in education, every pedagogue, every organizer of school life should seek out ways and means to show as clearly as possible the principles of development of the socialist nations, to utilize visual local examples which testify to the flourishing, mutual enrichment, and drawing together of the nations which are building communism.

Questions of patriotic and internationalist education in the schools have become particularly urgent under the conditions of exacerbation of the ideological struggle, when nationalism for bourgeois propaganda has become one of the most important weapons of subversive activity against socialism and communism. Under its influence nationalist attacks and other anti-social manifestations can arise there where there is no assurance of a close unity of an ideological-political, labor and moral education, where individual work has not been conducted, and where such an important area in the formation of a young person's personality as internationalist education has been dropped out of the field of vision.

Under the conditions of ideological struggle it is very urgent that the youth be politically aware and vigilant, that they be able to decisively expose the class enemy's attempts, the reactionary essence of imperialism, its policy and ideology. And not only this. Young persons must possess the capability and determination to go on the offensive ideologically.

Life has convincingly demonstrated that, despite the ravings of our adversaries, socialism has not only not levelled out the unique personality of peoples, the originality of their traditions but has raised these characteristics to new heights and made them accessible to many other peoples. And the pledge of this new flowering is not composed of national isolation, limitations, nor various prejudices of the past. On the contrary, it is precisely as a result of overcoming them that the national culture of all the republics has been enriched and has prospered.

The duty of the party and Komsomol organizations, as well as pedagogical groups, is to convincingly explain and demonstrate all this to the youth, to decisively struggle against such phenomena as nationalism or chauvinism, which are alien to the nature of socialism, against any nationalistic dislocations, isolation, or conceit.

Great possibilities for internationalist and patriotic education are provided by all disciplines, especially history, the social sciences, and literature. In the teaching of these disciplines the historical and new social communality of the peoples of our vast country is revealed, and the successes of the CPSU's nationality policy are disclosed. Such beneficial material should be utilized as a model by many teachers.

However, there are individual instances where, on the contrary, in lessons in these disciplines attempts are made to evaluate the phenomena and figures from the past from a non-class, non-historical point of view, to emphasize the remote, feudal past and avoid the more recent heroic past of revolutionary struggle, and to ignore revolutionary writers.

Therefore, it is good that the Ministry of Education, in conjunction with the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology, and Law of the LiSSR Academy of Sciences organized a scholarly conference, at which there was a discussion of the role of the humanities in the internationalist and patriotic education of pupils.

The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, and the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education ought to regularly discuss the teaching of these disciplines from an ideological-educational point of view and to be more concerned with raising the qualifications of teachers and lecturers in history, literature, languages, and other social disciplines.

The Russian language is a means of communication among the socialist nations. It makes it possible for them to share in the treasure-house of culture and art of the Russian and other Soviet peoples, and it makes it possible to know better the spiritual riches of the peoples throughout the entire world. Hence, those party committees and primary party organizations act correctly which are constantly concerned that the pupils master Russian as well as their own native language. This should also be done in the technical colleges and vocational-technical schools.

The patriotic and internationalist education of young persons is linked in the closest possible way with their training to defend the Motherland.

Within the republic's schools, thanks to the strengthening of ties between the schools and military units, as well as more active participation by schoolchildren in excursions around the sites of their forefathers' military glory, and fine results achieved in mass sports games--the graduates of our schools serve in an exemplary fashion in the Soviet Army. We need to keep on operating this way in the future.

We have sufficient ways and means with the aid of which educational workers can effectively influence the internationalist and patriotic feelings of young persons. Here too there is participation by the young people in public measures, voluntary work on Saturdays and Sundays, and in the life of their own communities /?/. Here too are holidays celebrating the handing out of Komsomol cards, passports, diplomas; these ceremonies are attended by parents, old Communists, and leading workers, and they are conducted in places which are connected with the revolutionary movement, with the struggle for liberty.

In the school, as V. Sukhomlinskiy said, even the walls should take part in the educational process. And so the symbols of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and visual agitation should be used to appeal to the young people with a highly ideological and artistic message throughout. We have already achieved a certain amount of progress, although there is still evidence of neglect in some places--visual agitation in schools, especially in general-educational schools, is not always artistically and ideologically expressive. In this respect, to achieve expressivity means to show in specific examples the hardly recognizable changed life in the country and the republic, the parents of the pupils, and the basic causeof these changes--the friendship among the Soviet peoples, their cooperation and mutual aid. Visual agitation on this topic should be in every school.

Educating young persons in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism is inseparable from atheistic education.

As a result of the persistent work of the CP of Lithuania, all party organizations on asserting the ideas of Marxism-Leninism among the popular masses, the influence of the Soviet way of life, a sharp rise in the level of science and culture, as well as resulting from ideological work, among most of the population and the student youth a firm, materialistic world view has developed; it is free of religious prejudices and ideas. Religious rituals are declining year after year.

And, nevertheless, life has shown that the formation of a materialistic world view and an atheistic education for young persons remains extremely urgent even under present-day conditions.

The Catholic Church, seeing how the laboring masses and the youth are departing from it, have activated religious communities by all possible ways. This is used by fanatically minded priests and monastic elements, stirring up the believers to oppose the laws concerning religious cults.

The republican party organization adopted additional measures for improving the scientific quality and militancy as one of the most important component parts of ideological activity.

In recent years the urgent questions of atheistic education have been systematically discussed at plenums and bureau sessions of many party gorkoms and raykoms; they were considered in the primary party organizations.

In expanding this work, we need in the future to be more effective in forming a materialistic world view: to improve atheistic education and to intensify the struggle against any religious extremism.

The most important characteristic of this work in the schools and a pledge of its effectiveness is composed of solid, scientific knowledge and a profound mastery of the world-view disciplines. Moreover, there are still quite a few pupils who are mastering only the factual, informational aspects of the foundations of these subjects. A schoolteacher's sacred duty consists in attaining a unity of the curricular and educational processes, to inculcate civic-mindedness and to teach the good.

As entrance exams to the higher educational institutions have shown, one encounters students from the graduating classes, especially from the Shilal'skiy, Parkuoyskiy, Kretingskiy, and several other rayons, who have a theoretical knowledge of the laws of dialectical and historical materialism and who set forth their formulations precisely; however, when interviewed on questions of social development, they rely with insufficient creativity on the knowledge which they have obtained. All pedagogues in their lessons should systematically inculcate the schoolchildren with the ability to make the correct, world-view conclusions.

Furthermore, political clergymen are striving at present, on the one hand, to discredit and slander the party's policy with regard to believers and the church, and, on the other hand, they are trying to exaggerate and falsify religion's role in the history of the Lithuanian people and its culture. Hence, the task of the school leaders and those of the party organizations is to aim the teachers at a scientific evaluation of the historical facts.

The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, and the Committee on Vocational-Technical Education must study better the status of atheistic work in the educational institutions of their own systems, discuss these problems in a business-like manner at collegium sessions, and see to it that the measures which have been worked out are implemented.

A great reserve for expanding internationalist and atheist education is the dedicated, coordinated work of internationalist, atheist, and literary circles. Those schools which have actively functioning circles of Lithuanian and Russian literature are proceeding correctly. In them the pupils are more deeply permeated with the ideas of positive heroes, and they are studying how to defend them.

The spiritual liberation from the vestiges of the past and the formation of a scientific materialistic world view constitute a noble task but complex and delicate. It is not enough merely to destroy the views of a believer--one must demonstrate the advantages of the scientific world view. And this is uniquely original work.

And so we must see to it that all our young people, all pupils, are ideologically tempered, protected from the influence of alien ideology, and liberated from religion. It is only with such a yardstick that we should approach the curricular and educational process in every school.

The joint work of farms, enterprises, and schools regarding the vocational orientation of the senior class members, the inculcation in them of a love for labor on the land or at the workbench has become today an important factor in the development of agriculture and industry.

Nevertheless, we must provide better guidance for the pupils in selecting working and agricultural vocations and see to it that there is a maximum reduction in the gap between the needs of the national economy for working personnel and the inclinations of the schoolchildren. For example, why cannot the schools now in the springtime be the initiators in rendering aid in improving the environment, their village or city, as well as other useful deeds?

Likewise the republican inter-departmental commission on the vocational orientation of schoolchildren and youth must become much active with regard to the job placement of the graduates of general-education schools.

During the last five-year period minors committed fewer crimes, including serious crimes. As before, however, we are disturbed by the crime rate and the unworthy behavior of pupils. Here too public opinion must come to the aid of the school; its potentials are truly inexhaustible. With the aid of party, state, and trade-union organizations we could better resolve the problems of the minors' rest and recreation, how they spend their time, all of which is closely inter-connected with their violations of law and order. But we will render the greatest help to the school if we refuse to allow anyone to foul up our moral climate, if we proclaim a decisive struggle against Philistinism, money-grubbing, drunkeness, abuse of service positions, a bureaucratic approach, and lack of attention to people.

We will continue an implacable fight against the antipodes of communist morality and thereby help the school in discussing this year in the CC the question of strengthening the family.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are very interested in the firm strength of the Soviet family. The country has enormous and constantly growing funds for the protection of maternity and childhood, for aiding mothers and families with many children. And, nevertheless, families do fall apart. Most of all divorces occur in the Ionavskiy, Mazheyskiy Rayons, as well as in the cities of Klaypeda, Shyaulay, Kaunas, and Panevezhis. Most painful of all is the fact that quite a few of the families which are breaking up have minor children, whose education after the divorce becomes very complicated.

Most divorces occur because of ordinary moral dissoluteness, drunkeness, or infidelity among the spouses. The party organizations must utter a decisive "No!" to such conduct, which leads to divorces.

On the other hand, the leaders of artistic culture must constantly think about the role of their own creative work in the emergence of a human personality. What kind of role can be played by a novel which is obviously not in tune with the dialectics of historical and artistic truth, as a result of which the dark colors become too thick, a novel which does not rise to socially meaningful, positive, artistic generalizations? There is an alarming tendency to distort the essence of the class struggle in the post-war period, to cast a shadow on the people's defenders.

And in poetry, music, and the pictorial arts, under the cover of artistic diversity, there appears at times an ideological vagueness, attracting the youth to an incorrect attitude toward artistic creative work, which, in turn, facilitates an opening up of their trusting hearts to low-grade, bourgeois culture. These are symptoms which give grounds for concern.

The extremely acute ideological struggle in the contemporary world requires from the masters of culture political vigilance, a profound knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory, and a great deal of responsibility.

I want to touch upon yet another problem, although at first glance it is not directly connected with the education of pupils. It is the matter of the pupils' health. Many children suffer from various illnesses. Nevertheless, certain gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, as well as organs of public education have been slow in resolving the problems of lighting classrooms, selecting school furniture, and diet nutrition,nor have they paid the necessary attention to the pupils' physical education. Health-care workers have not been demanding enough in this respect. It is also necessary to significantly improve the polyclinical service to pupils, to strengthen without postponement the center for the polyclinics which provide services to the youth.

Grishkyavichus Speech at Plenum

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 18 Apr 82 pp 1-2

/Speech by first secretary of the CP of Lithuania CC, P. Grishkyavichus, at the Fifth Plenum of the CP of Lithuania CC: "Stricter Standards and Responsibility in Educational and Organizational Work"/

[Excerpts] The republic's party organization has always devoted the most constant attention to the urgent problems of teaching and educating the rising generation. In carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th CP of Lithuania Congress, many party gorkoms and raykoms, as well as primary party organizations, accomplished significant work with respect to the formation of communist convictions among the student youth. There has been a noticeable increase in the party's influence on solving the most important questions of the work of pedagogical groups.

In solving specific problems in this extremely important sector of party activity, we should always proceed from the fact that the determining unit here is composed of the teaching staffs.

The teacher was and remains the decisive figure in the school. Moreover, on the level of his skills, political and moral maturity, and pedagogical mastery the status of the instruction and communist education of the student youth will also depend in the future.

In the republic we have many splendid pedagogues, masters of their craft. Most of them now have a higher education, have successfully studied at schools of scientific communism, of which there are now about 1500 in the republic, and actively broaden their political horizons in various departments of the university of Marxism-Leninism. The best of these--some 400--500 persons--swell the party ranks every year.

Recently, particularly during the course of carrying out the decree of the 7th Plenum of the CP of Lithuania CC (1977) on the questions of further strengthening party guidance of public education, there has been a substantial strengthening of many party organizations, and their responsibility for the state of affairs in the schools has been increased. Operating now in general-education schools, tekhnikums, and vocational-technical schools are more than 970 primary party organizations, which combine over 12,000 Communists. In the general-education schools alone more than 10,000 party members are working. At present practically one out of every four pedagogues is a Communist, and most of them are toiling self-sacrificingly, without sparing any efforts. Of course, we must continue to strengthen the party organizations in the future also, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

The teacher can never stand aside from questions of politics, from the complex process of forming communist convictions among the student youth. He, and I want to emphasize this particularly, is always called upon to be the ideological educator of the rising generation, by means of his entire conduct, in all his acts and actions to serve as an example for the pupils, to be a model of communist convictions and principles, and of high moral culture.

Unfortunately, there are certain teachers who have a reconciled attitude toward the bourgeois ideology and who conduct themselves amorally. Such persons should have no place in a school. The party and the people entrust the teacher with carrying out a very responsible task--forming the spiritual world of the rising generation, and this great trust must always be justified.

The most important task in the work of all the pedagogical groups, party and public organizations of the republic's schools is the formation of a high political culture among the pupils. With this goal in mind better use is now being made in many schools of the teaching of humanities and other disciplines, along with various forms of extra-curricular work. As was remarked at the 20th Komsomol of Lithuania Congress, quite a few school Komsomol organizations have noticeably stepped up their activities. At a number of schools fine results have been achieved by conducting Leninist registered credits, class sessions in political clubs, trips through places of military and labor glory, and other measures. This future trend for work should be actively supported everywhere.

At the same time we are profoundly disturbed by the fact that there still takes place often a completely unjustified division of labor, when a portion of the teachers are basically engaged solely in instructing the pupils, while their training is actually shifted onto the shoulders of the party, Komsomol, and Pioneer organizations. This is an incorrect approach to the matter at hand.

The distinguishing trait of our school's work has always been the indivisable unity of instruction and training, and nobody must violate this very important principle. All groups at educational institutions should constantly engage not in separating the cognitive and educational functions but rather in ensuring their maximum unity.

It is very important that all pupils, particularly those in the senior grades, not only be made profoundly aware of the principles of our party's social development and policies, but also be capable of argumentatively defending their own communist convictions and actively combat any manifestations of an apolitical or non-ideological approach. And, this, as is well-known can only be achieved by the joint efforts of all the teachers and the activist pupils.

The report subjected to sharp criticism the major shortcomings in the atheistic education of pupils which are occurring in the Vilkavishkskiy, Tel'shyayskiy, Mazheykskiy, Raseynskiy, Shilal'skiy, and several other rayons. Of course, it is not only the pedagogical groups of individual schools who are to blame in this but also the party raykoms, which underestimated the political importance of atheistic work.

By implementing the Leninist principles in its attitude toward religion, the CP of Lithuania throughout the entire extent of building the new society, always persistently and consistently basing its efforts on the methods of persuasion, waged a fight against religious prejudices so that in the consciousness of all strata of the population, particularly the youth, there should be affirmed the scientific-materialistic world view, so that all working people should actively participate in building communism. Now this experience must be creatively utilized and enriched, always maintaining herein and in the future a careful distinction between the rank-and-file believers and the political clergymen, between satisfying the religious needs of believers and the anti-popular actions of the representatives of reactionary clericalism.

The plenum has correctly posed the question of the need to systematically apply strict measures with regard to any violations of the constitutional requirements and laws on religious cults. At the same time no one should ever forget about the decisive role played by intensifying political-educational activity and methods of persuading erring, honorable persons, particularly the youth.

In this connection I want to emphasize again the importance of the school in forming a scientific world view. Every educational institution must create and consistently carry out a precise system of atheistic work, encompassing the educational process, extra-curricular activity, and individual influence on the consciousness and behavior of the pupils. Such a system must be created by all the educational institutions before the beginning of the new school year. This work should be headed up by the organs of public education and the Komsomol of Lithuania CC under the direction of the CP of Lithuania CC.

While manifesting a constant concern for firming up the scientific-materialistic world view of the student youth, we must, at the same time, clearly show on a broader basis and with specific examples the reactionary essence of political clericalism, all the vileness and pointlessness of the attacks by the present-day clerical extremists, who are attempting to utilize religion in order to achieve reactionary political goals--subversion of the friendship among peoples and revival of bourgeois-nationalist attitudes. It is especially important that people, above all, young people, should understand well that the clerical extremists are pursuing not religious goals but reactionary political ones.

Atheistic education is a top-priority duty of all teachers--those in the humanities, the natural sciences and mathematics, the party and Komsomol organizations of the educational institutions. But the school must also provide more aid. As was noted at a congress of the "Znaniye" /Knowledge/ Society, many lecturers, especially those working in the social sciences, still owe the school quite a bit in this matter. Their words still resound too rarely in the school classrooms and auditoriums.

In recent times many representatives of the social sciences, including those who are working directly in the field of scientific atheism, have noticeably stepped up their activities. They have created projects which actively assist in the formation of a scientific-materialist world view and class consciousness among the youth. Some of them are appearing more and more often in print, as well as on television and radio broadcasts.

However, far from everything is well here.

There must be a more decisive achievement in raising the ideological-theoretical and methodological level of publications called upon to assist in solving urgent problems of communistic education, intensifying the struggle against present-day anti-communism, and more actively summing up the positive experience of party and Komsomol organizations in this sphere. For example, we do not have a single scholarly work which would summarize the best experience of the party and Komsomol organizations with regard to ensuring the organic unity between the atheistic and materialistic education of youth. Nevertheless, this is a very important question. Only by ensuring such unity everywhere can we achieve a significant improvement in the effectiveness of work on the formation of communist convictions, the most important qualities of the rising generation. We are publishing too few of our country's literary classics. The Vaga Publishing House must outline and execute specific measures with regard to improving the state of affairs in this field.

While implementing the decree of the CPSU CC entitled "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," the directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the party gorkoms and raykoms, pedagogical groups, the school party and public organizations should significantly increase the internationalist and patriotic education of pupils. We must disclose in a lively, accessible manner, using clear examples, the historical advantages of socialism, the heroic role of the working class, of our party in the international consolidation of all working people, in the creation and development of a unified, national economic complex --the material base of the friendship of our nations.

While elucidating the great achievements of socialism and the life-giving force of the party's Leninist nationality policy, we must at the same time, always objectively and without excess coloration, evaluate the socio-cultural heritage of the past, to demonstrate with good arguments, based on concrete examples, how difficult life was for this republic's working people during the years of bourgeois rule and the anti-popular nature of the bourgeois system as a whole. Because, of course, many people, especially young people, do not have any idea about the bourgeois system.

At the plenum a great deal was said about positive experience and serious shortcomings in political-educational work. We must eliminate these shortcomings. In order to improve this work, it is particularly necessary that we make good use of the preparations for the country's jubilee.

While moving forward to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, we should convincingly show what the Soviet regime has given to the Lithuanian people. Radio and television, all the newspapers and journals ought to transmit and publish materials about those great achievements which the working people of Lithuania attained with the help of the other peoples of our country and, above all, that of the great Russian people. We must conduct a cycle of lectures which would skillfully compare the past and the present. In all the republic schools from the beginning of the new school year we need to organize optional classes for studying these questions thoroughly.

Taking into consideration the fact that nationalism is one of the most important means of subversive activity on the part of bourgeois ideology and propaganda against real socialism, it is always necessary to wage an offensive struggle against any attempts by our ideological-political adversaries to revive nationalistic attitudes; we must provide a timely and principled rebuff to any manifestation of views which are alien to us and to anti-social behavior.

On the whole, the republic's industrial groups have worked quite well during the second year of the five-year plan. The plan for the first quarter with regard to sales of output has been fulfilled by 101.2 percent, while the growth rate of industrial production last year as well as in the first quarter of the current year corresponds to that established in the five-year plan. And now it is important not to allow this to decrease.

To put the economy onto the track of intensive growth, to make it genuinely economical, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at the trade-union congress,--such is now the common goal of the state organs, the economic apparatus, and the trade unions. And if we evaluate the results of our work precisely from this viewpoint, then we will see even more unutilized reserves and serious shortcomings.

In the first place, we must see to it that the plan tasks are fulfilled by all groups without exception. Unfortunately, some 23 of the industrial enterprises have again failed to cope with the state plans for the first quarter with respect to volume of production output, while 27 groups have not attained the planned increase in labor productivity. Sufficient attention is not being paid everywhere to a fuller utilization of existing possibilities. The following have remained for a lengthy period of time in the ranks of the laggards: the Lithuanian Vtorchermet Association, the Kaunas Railroad-Tie-Impregnation Plant, the Kaunas Promsvyaz' Experimental Plant, and several others. Above all, it is necessary to increase the responsibility of such economic managers and specialists for observing state discipline.

The course proclaimed by the party for intensifying production, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated in his speech at ceremonies in Tashkent, requires us to put into circulation all economic reserves, to be capable of arranging those capacities which we already have. But is it really possible to reconcile ourselves to the fact that, say, last year in the republic only every second facility for which an account of capacity assmilation is being conducted was operating at the plan level? Moreover, a frequent cause of this is poor production operation. This is particularly pertinent to the Inkaras Rubber-Products Plant, the Ignalinskiy Building-Materials Combine, the Kapsukskaya Bulk-Yarn Factory, and a number of other enterprises.

We also have a right to anticipate that the republic's Gossnab organizations will adopt more energetic measures with respect to improving guaranteed supplies of material and technical resources to the production line.

Labor outlays, expenditures of raw and other materials, and losses of worker time are being reduced too slowly. Only by the losses which are accounted for we are losing the labor of many hundreds of workers daily. It is necessary to intensify our struggle against absentees and slackers, as well as to eliminate other causes which bring about losses in worker time.

One of the key tasks proceeding from the directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is to maintain a strict regime of savings and conservation. There are serious shortcomings in setting the norms for the expenditure of raw and other materials as well as fuel and energy resources. In 1981 alone 32 million rubles worth of above-norm and unused material supplies were discovered in the republic's enterprises and organizations. We must establish everywhere a strict and thorough control of raw and other materials and energy, their careful storage, and fully exclude the possibility of their being squandered.

Within the republic work is being conducted on implementing the decisions of the party and the government in the area of improving the economic mechanism. This year a large number of enterprises have newly switched to new planning indicators and work estimates. And now it is very important that the party and economic organs profoundly analyze the work of groups under the new conditions, summarize the experience, and operationally render the necessary aid in order that the improvement of the economic mechanism may have a business-like impact on increasing the production efficiency and the quality of all the work of the groups.

In speaking at the congress of Soviet trade unions and at ceremonies in Tashkent, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev again emphasized the importance of the foodstuff question. The party and the government, knowing the existing difficulties full well, is doing everything possible to overcome them.

In speaking about the problems in the field of livestock raising, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in Tashkent underscored the fact that the development of this sector still lags behind the rapidly growing demands of the population. We are also obliged to direct this criticism wholly and fully at our republic.

The situation in livestock raising is causing more and more concern. And the results of the first quarter do not give much cause for hope. Milk production of public-sector farms decreased by two percent as compared with the first quarter of last year. Moreover, if we compare individual rayons, then a large difference in their results immediately becomes obvious. On the farms of 17 rayons a limited growth in milk production has been achieved, while in such rayons as Radvilishskiy, Ionavskiy, Akmyanskiy, Pakruoyskiy there was significant growth--ranging from 5--10 percent. But in the Shaklyskiy, Vilkavishkskiy, and Anikshchyayskiy rayons the gross yield, as compared to last year, decreased by 10--11 percent. And the Utenskiy Rayon began to yield its positions, which had been quite good in the past. Here the head of the milk-cow herd was cut back, there was a reduction in productivity, and, in the final analysis, milk production, as compared to last year, was curtailed by seven percent.

There is also an analogous picture in meat production, which in comparison with the same period of last year, declined by three percent. As a result, if the Ionavskiy, Shal'chininkskiy, Ionishkskiy, Shyalyayskiy, Akmyanskiy, and Shirvintskiy rayons over-fulfilled the plan for the first quarter with regard to requisitions of livestock and poultry, then in the Shakyayskiy, Tauragskiy, and Moletskiy rayons it has been fulfilled by only 64--74 percent.

At the plenum of the CP of Lithuania CC last year we discussed the problem of reinforcing the fodder base and subsequently intensifying the production of livestock produce. And today we must once again turn our attention to the need for an active and persistent implementation of the measures which have been outlined. In the first place, we need to radically strengthen our attention to livestock raising for the purpose of milk production. A great deal is being done to reinforce the material-technical base of this sector. But here is what strikes the eye: the farm managers and specialists, complaining at the drop of a hat about the shortage of feeds, are obviously omitting from view other no less important aspects of the given question. For example, can it really be only the fault of the feeds that every year as much as a third of the milk herd turns out to be defective? Some of the milkmaids have been poorly trained in working with the milking machinery; they sometimes do not observe the elementary rules of operation with this equipment, and this leads to serious illnesses and troubles with the cows. As a result, cows are sent to be slaughtered which have not even reached their most productive age. At the same time many farms, as before, supplement their milk herd with cows or heifers obtained from the population. Is this really a struggle to improve breeding work and to increase the productivity of the cows? But, of course, we have fine breeding farms; moreover, all the other kolkhozes and sovkhozes ought to improve the raising of breed calves. This is not the first time that we have talked about this, but no concrete deeds are, let's speak frankly, in sight. In the first place, the initiative must be manifested by the leading officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and its institute of animal husbandry. The people who are directly responsible for this extremely important sector of work must sense their own responsibility. We must correct matters here by means of decisive measures.

In a word, along with certain achievements, we also have a sufficient number of unsolved problems. Most of them, however, are, if it can be so expressed, problems of growth, problems engendered by the aggressive development of our socialist society. "And if we are to be true to the Leninist style," indicates Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "and if we are not to get puffed up, but rather to be self-critical, to concentrate the attention of all the party organizations from top to bottom on unsolved problems, to raise the activities and the initiative of the broadest masses of working people, then these problems also will certainly be solved."

Our duty, the obligation of every Communist is to unceasingly support and develop in people the spirit of patriotism, creative striving, a lofty labor and political activity. At present it is very important to adopt all measures so that the initiative of the progressive enterprises of Moscow and Leningrad, which have inaugerated a competition for a worthy celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the USSR, for the successful fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the tasks of the five-year plan, may become a vital cause for all the labor groups and for every one of their workers.

The 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Union will be a glorious, nation-wide holiday. Allow me to assure the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU of the fact that the Communists, all working people, pedagogical groups, and student youth in this republic will greet it with a great upsurge and with new successes in building communism.

2384
CSO: 1800/478

USUBALIYEV SPEAKS AT KIRGHIZ RADIO BROADCASTING COMPANY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 9 June, pages 1 and 3, reports on an 8 June meeting celebrating 50 years of radio broadcasting in Kirghiziya. Present at the ceremony were the republic's first secretary, T.U. Usubaliyev; S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; and V.A. Shamshin, USSR Minister of Communications. In an address to worker representatives, radio and television journalists, rural correspondents, party and government leaders, Usubaliyev noted that the development of radio and television broadcasting "is one of the bright examples of that progress which the workers of Soviet Kirghizstan have achieved in the fraternal family of the Land of Soviets". Usubaliyev commented on radio's role in "collectivization, industrialization, the liquidation of illiteracy and carrying out the decisive struggle against fuedal-bey remnants". He noted that 95 percent of the republic's population now receives television broadcasts. Usubaliyev also commented on the need to improve propaganda because of a critically sharpened international situation in which the United States and NATO are trying "to weaken the moral and political unity of Soviet society".

S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, also spoke at the meeting, noting that "millions of people, rejecting deliberately distorted bourgeois information, learn the truth about Soviet foreign and domestic policy and about Soviet peaceful intentions on Soviet radio and television channels." However, Lapin said, "one must admit that over the years radio and television have somehow gotten into the habit of praising some things in broadcasts and avoiding others in silence. The opinion has arisent that some themes are advantageous and some are uncomfortable. The latter are shoved aside, although these and others reflect life, the demands of the people, the needs of society. Such an approach, of course, leads to thematic monotony and, what is worse, the predominance of an elevated bombastic style. The tasks of improving ideological and political education work have been laid out in the well-known CPSU Central Committee decrees on ideological questions. They demand that the content of ideological work be more up-to-date and that the forms should answer the needs and demands of the Soviet people, so that propaganda does not avoid sharp, difficult questions. The 26th party congress spoke of the necessity of overcoming the force of inertia, tradition and habit which developed in that period when not so much the qualitative as the quantitative side was emphasized. This inertia is considered to be the primary reason for the difficulties, inadequacies and narrow places in the economy. Sometimes they appear on television and on the radio. The growth of editorial mail testifies to a definite shift in the work of republic and oblast committees in the country. Such a growth has been noted in the State Committee of the Kirghiz SSR. In light of the high demands of the 26th party congress, the work with the letters of the television and radio audience must be further improved."

V.A. Shamshin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of communications also spoke briefly, offering his regards to the republic's first secretary and to the many millions of communications workers, workers in radio and television, etc.

CSO: 1830/382-P

BRIEFS

LIEPA GIVEN NEW LATVIAN POST--Albert Liepa, who was cited for spying on refugees [from Latvia residing in Sweden] and was forced to leave Sweden a short time ago, has been appointed to a cultural affairs post in Riga. According to the Soviet Latvian newspaper [published in Swedish] HEMLANDETS ROST of 13 May 1982, Albert Liepa, former vice consul in Stockholm, has been named as chairman in the presidium for the Committee for Cultural Relations With Countrymen Abroad. The appointment took place on 10 May at the annual meeting of the Committee in Riga. In the article appears a picture of a smiling Albert Liepa. The story reports on all of his services, including the fact that for the last four years he was stationed in Stockholm as a diplomat. On the other hand, nothing is mentioned about his being urged by SAPO [Swedish security police] and the Foreign Ministry to leave Sweden on grounds of having conducted espionage against his countrymen in exile. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 21 May 82 p 1]

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END

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13 July 1982

USSR Report

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No. 1275

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS

March 1982

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13 July 1982

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1275

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS-- MARCH 1982

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys cover a one-month period and contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social issues and other areas of interest.

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

ILLEGAL ISLAM UNEARTHED IN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 23 March 1982 p 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on ideological work, emphasizing the importance of scientific atheism. It is noted that "it cannot be said that everywhere in our republic is the work of the struggle against religious remnants correctly organized. In some areas, implemented measures lack a concrete character, and new socialist customs and traditions are weakly applied. Some party, soviet, profsoyuz and Komsomol organizations do not guarantee the implementation of Lenin's principles with regard to church, mosque and religion. One comes across communists and Komsomols holding a conciliatory position vis-a-vis religious customs, rites and rituals--even participating in them themselves." Attacking various ministries and the Academy of Sciences for not being consequent about this question, especially in writing about it, the editorial continues: "Although most of the youth have a secondary education, an atheistic belief is not being formed in some of them." On illegal Islam: "The fact that 8 Muslim and 38 sectarian groups and organizations, 366 molla and 25 'holy places' are active in our republic has not escaped notice." The rayons most affected by religion or poor atheistic education are: Absheron, Astara, Vartashen, Hadrut, Jabrayyl, Julfa, Devechi, Guba, Masally, Pushkin, Yardymly "and others." Noting the role of external developments on the internal situation, the editorial points out: "The sharpening of the conflict of ideas and polities in the international sector, the utilization of religious slogans by aggressive forces with regard to events in Poland, Afghanistan and Iran at the present time all add to the great importance of these measures."

NEW ADMINISTRATION FOR MONUMENT RESTORATION PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 6 March 1982 p 3 carries a 1,200-word article by Kamil Memmedzade, Doctor of Art, on the "creation of a Main Administration for City Planning and the Preservation, Restoration and Utilization of Archeological and Architectural Monuments under the AzSSR Council of Ministers." Despite the "important measures implemented in the restoration of monuments in recent years," he notes that "much work remains to be done." Many unrestored monuments are enumerated along with the problems connected with them. Because the training of specialists in this field remains a problem, it is suggested that "it would be useful to study the experience of our colleagues in Bukhara and Samarkand because, in terms of form and content, the Central Asian architectural monuments are close to ours." Also, mentioning that "the study of the beautiful works of Azerbaijani architecture is a great creative school for our modern architects," he adds: "One must say openly that there is no national form in the buildings we have constructed."

SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTRUCTION TO BE MORE CREATIVE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 6 March 1982 p 2 carries a 1,900-word article by H. Shiraliyev, director of the Department of Scientific Communism of Azerbaijan State University, and F. Vahidov, docent and candidate of philosophical sciences, on improvements to be made in the teaching of social sciences in the higher schools. "The 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress found serious flaws in teaching social sciences in higher schools and in the work of social scientists and social science departments, and demanded that the contemporaneity and effectiveness of scientific research be raised and the sophistication of studies being conducted in the social sciences sector be assured." Further, "the unity of teaching and scientific research must be the basic position in the creativity of these departments." The basic problem in the past has been pedagogical "formalism."

BLACK MARKET HINDERS SUPPLY OF DEFICIT GOODS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 4 March 1982 p 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the growing demand for trade services. It is noted that "the population's demands are constantly increasing. The level of trade development is not responding." Further, that "serious shortcomings persist in the organization of work in trade and in questions of service." To rectify this problem a decree was recently issued by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. "As noted in the decree, factors of illegal trade exchanges have done great damage in supplying the population with goods in great demand." It is pointed out that the "plan of all organizations and institutions under the Republic Ministry of Trade and Azerittifag has been unsuccessful in making the quota." Goods in short supply include matches, detergents, lightbulbs and electrical equipment.

'NOVRUZ' NOT A MUSLIM HOLIDAY

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 26 March 1982 p 7 carries a 1,700-word article by H. Gulyev, director of the Soviet Ethnography Section of the Institute of History, in which the roots of Novruz [New Year's Day] are traced back into the pre-Islamic period. A number of sources for this are cited, an example being Nariman Narimanov's 1913 statement: "I would say that this day of Novruz and holiday is a national holiday left over from pre-Islamic fire worship."

AMERICAN TO WRITE ABOUT AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 28 March 1982 p 2 carries a 600-word dispatch on the intentions of an American author, Elton Clay Feks (sic) to write a book in which "the past and present of Soviet Azerbaijan would be reflected." The author published a book under the aegis of PROGRESS Press in Moscow on Central Asia. It appeared in the series "The Truth About the USSR."

FIFTH VOLUME OF AZERBAIJAN SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA APPEARS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 4 March 1982 p 3 carries a 950-word announcement on the publication of Volume 5 of the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia. It covers the letters "Italiya-Kuba" and contains some 400 articles.

UZBEK EMIGRE SCHOLAR ATTACKED IN ISTANBUL

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 12 March 1982 p 4 carries a 2,800-word article by M. Sofiyev, docent in the History Department for Asian and African Countries, on his participation in the November 1981 Istanbul Conference on the 100th anniversary of Ataturk's birth. In fact, it is a prolonged article on Baymirza Hayit, an Uzbek emigre scholar who "is occupied with spreading slander against the country of the Soviets and the socialist system through the radio station Radio Free Europe in Munich."

CSO: 1830/384

KAZAKH SSR

ATHEISM AGITATION WELL ORGANIZED BY RAYON PARTY COMMITTEES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 March 1982 carries on p 2 a 1,100-word article by B. Ghizatov, secretary of the Lenin Rayon (Aktyubinskaya Oblast) Party Committee reviewing well-organized atheism agitation carried out by his committee. Atheism propaganda is an important area of ideological work and for this reason the Lenin Rayon Party Committee has placed emphasis on carrying out atheism agitation broadly and effectively. Ghizatov describes the work in detail with particular reference to the organization and careful advance planning that has made the work systematic and successful. Work with individual believers is noted as a special focus of current effort.

COURTS OF ARBITRATION HELP MOBILIZE FULFILLMENT OF ECONOMIC TASKS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 March 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on Courts of Arbitration and their importance for ensuring fulfillment of economic tasks. The November 1981 plenum of the CC CPSU advanced major new goals in terms of carrying out the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU. Achieving these goals will depend upon the initiative, strict adherence to labor discipline and respect for socialist property of workers. The 1979 CC CPSU resolution "On Improvement of Work To Protect the Legal System and Intensification of the Struggle Against Violation of Law" assigned courts of arbitration major responsibilities in this area in terms of educating workers to preserve and honor socialist legality. There are now more than 15,000 courts of arbitration in republic labor collectives and others in cities and settlements. The editorial provides examples of successfully functioning courts and shows how violation of labor discipline and other problems are directly associated with the absence or poor operation of such courts.

GOODS, MONEY VANISH INTO THIN AIR AT CHEMKENTSKAYA OBLAST STORES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by N. Muftakhov on generalized corruption and criminality in stores in Chimkentskaya Oblast. Public property has been vanishing into thin air in Chimkentskaya Oblast. The problem is robbery and larceny in various trade outlets. Muftakhov provides numerous examples that make it clear that the phenomenon is widespread and tolerated. One difficulty is an endemic collusion in high places. As a result resolute action is often not taken against those guilty even when they are caught in the act. One defense often encountered is that "everyone is doing it."

RESOLUTION WILL SPEED CONSTRUCTION OF GREAT ALMA-ATA CANAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 March 1982 carries on page 1 the 1,200-word text of the Kazakhstan CP and KaSSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Speed Up Construction of the Great Alma-Ata Canal To Increase the Supply of Water to Irrigated Lands." The purpose of the change is to increase agricultural output to carry out the food production program and improve the supply of meat, milk, vegetables and other food products to Alma-Ata City and Alma-Atinskaya Oblast based upon the enhanced productivity of irrigated lands. The canal will increase supply of irrigation water for 115,000 hectares in the rayon of Shelek, Engbekshi Qazaq, Talghar and Ile and is now to be completed in 1984. The resolution specifies the tasks of the various agencies, ministries and other units involved in canal construction in terms of the revised completion date.

PLANS FOR NEW, GREAT ALMA-ATA CANAL REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by D. Danilova on plans for the new, great Alma-Ata Canal and current construction progress. The problem of supplying water to local kholkhoz and sovkhoz served by the Turgen, Esik and Talghar Rivers, which run from the slopes of the Altay and vary in the amount of water they carry due to climatic fluctuations, has long been of concern to scientists and specialists. There is also a considerable amount of useful land in the area that is untilled due to water shortage. Putting this land into cultivation would be a major advance.

The problem, however, has now been solved and the "Kazgiprovodkhoz" Institute has drawn up plans for a Bartoghay dam along the upper Shelek and for a great Alma-Ata canal to deliver water from it. Construction of dam and canal has now been going on for 2 years at a rapid pace and section one of the dam was completed this year. The dam will be 60 meters deep and hold 10 cubic kilometers of water. It will collect glacial waters for distribution through the canal. The canal itself will pass through Alma-Ata and have a profound impact upon the urban environment of the Kazakh capital.

POOR YIELDS FROM PEAS GROWN UNDER UNSUITABLE CONDITIONS IN KZYLKUM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by E. Zhamalbekov, chief of the laboratory of the Soil Research Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, discussing reasons for poor pea yields in Chimkentskaya Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Proposals, Suggestions."

According to figures published by the KaSSR Central Statistical Administration, yields for peas in Chimkentskaya Oblast were substantially below yields in other parts of Kazakhstan. To explain this discrepancy. Zhamalbekov looks at the history of pea cultivation in the Soviet Union, the Central Asian Republics in particular and in Chimkentskaya Oblast.

Peas, he begins, are a crop with a high food value with industrial applications as well. They are also important in that as legumes peas provide nitrogen to the soil.

In spite of their potential usefulness, however, peas are little grown in the Soviet Union with only about a million hectares cultivated. Most are grown in the Near Eastern portions of the Soviet Union and, more recently, in Central Asia. Peas have been grown in Kazakhstan since 1975. Experience has shown that peas grow and are most productive in cool mountainous areas.

In Chimkentskaya Oblast, however, they are grown in irrigated lands in the Kzylkum with some 2,180 hectares cultivated in 1981 and 5,000 hectares in 1982. Production is supposed to reach 34,000 tons by the end of the current 5-year plan.

This goal, however, will not be met since peas are totally unsuited as a crop to conditions in Chimkentskaya Oblast desert regions. Asked why the attempt was ever made to grow peas in the desert, local officials informed Zhamalbekov that more suitable land was simply unavailable due to competition with vegetables and other food crops and cotton. The problem in Chimkentskaya Oblast, moreover, is compounded by general problems with the local irrigation system, incompetent cultivation and labor shortage. Zhamalbekov sees development of new varieties of peas as the only hope for desert pea cultivation in Chimkentskaya Oblast.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE REPLIES ON POOR PASTURE MANAGEMENT CHARGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 12 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 500-word letter by Sh. Bakirov, KaSSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, replying to a 20 November 1981 article by hydrotechnician Duysenbek Saryqulov and Musa Rakhmanberdiev entitled "Some Questions About Water." Saryqulov and Rakhmanberdiev charge in their article, which dealt with misuse of water resources and irrigated lands in the KaSSR, that much more could be done than is being done with existing resources to supply water to pastures. Bakirov acknowledges the correctness of the information presented and Saryqulov and Rakhmanberdiev's criticism. He emphasizes, however, that a coordinated approach by all agencies and economic units involved will be necessary to solve the problem and calls for active efforts to this end. Measures, he goes on, are being carried out to improve pasture irrigation. There are now 140 million hectares of irrigated pastures in the republic, 78 percent of total pasture resources. Associated with them are 36.000 shaft wells and 28,000 pipe wells. Work to maintain these systems is going on on a regular basis.

ALMA-ATA PAPER URGES HALT TO NEW CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial entitled "The Brisk Pace of Construction." Complex construction is advancing at a brisk pace in the KaSSR. The many major successes of recent years alone in this area are proof. Republic constructors are making major contributions towards resolving development problems in terms of increasing industrial potential, strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture and enhancing residential, cultural and living conditions of urban and rural workers. Some 109 projects are now under construction with housing, schools and child care facilities an area of special interest.

Everyone is working to achieve goals advanced but organizational and political work must be intensified to ensure that the amount of uncompleted work is not increased. Among construction organizations singled out for criticism in this regard is the "Ekibastuzshakhtastroy" Combine, with construction materials production is suggested as a key bottleneck. The editorial notes that speeding construction work was a topic of discussion at the November 1981 Plenum of the CC CPSU.

LOOMING PAPER SHORTAGE FORCES KAZAKH CONSERVATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 5 March 1982 carries on page 12 a 2,400-word article by Didakhmet Ashimkhanov on a looming paper shortage in Kazakhstan and conservation measures now being undertaken to head it off. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems To Look Into."

Paper is the "bread of culture" and is required for nearly every intellectual activity and for many other purposes besides. Although not always so, paper is now cheap and plentiful. The inexpensive book is one of the achievements of the Soviet Regime.

Today some 8,000 newspapers are printed in the Soviet Union with a total circulation of 170 million. In addition, 3.5 billion magazines are printed each year and many books, not to mention documents, forms etc. Some 26,600 tons of newsprint paper, 9,800 tons of polygraphic paper, 11,300 tons of writing paper and tons of papers for other purposes are produced each year in the KaSSR. Additional paper is imported.

Average annual consumption of paper per capita in the KaSSR is 38 kilograms but only about 6 kilograms is recycled. This is unfortunate because 45 million cubic meters of wood are cut each year in the Soviet Union to produce paper. Every 60 kilograms of recycled waste paper saves 4.5 cubic meters of wood, 1,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy and 200 cubic meters of water. A ton of paper in fact costs 2-1/2 to 3 times as much as a ton of steel.

Ashimkhanov discusses the history of paper conservation efforts in the Soviet Union and in the KaSSR where 55,000 tons of paper were recycled last year. Among reasons cited for enhanced paper conservation efforts is a loss of production in factories sited near the then shoreline of the Aral Sea to exploit the reed fields there. The retreat of the Aral has resulted in the dstruction of many of the fields and the factories are located too far from forested areas to use wood cheaply. In the case of these factories paper recycling is the most feasible way to compensate for the loss of Aral reed fields. Spot shortages of paper for some purposes are also discussed in the article and suggestions advanced on an incentives system for paper recycling.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA EDITORS WARNED AGAINST NATIONALISM, SUBJECTIVE VIEWS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 167-72 a 3,500-word article by Manash Qozybaev, chief editor of the Qazaq Sovet Entsiklopediyasy and corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on past achievements and future plans of his editorial office. The article is published under the regular rubric "Art and Science."

Issuing encyclopaedias in the national languages of union republics began in the lae 1950's. Recently the 12th and final volume of the Qazaq Sovet Entsiklopediyasy has appeared in the KaSSR. This achievement was highly praised at the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party and is a shining proof of the spiritual growth of Soviet society. The 12 volumes sum up the past development and present status of USSR and KaSSR societies.

Substantial new progress will be made in the future with the publication of other major works by the Qazaq Sovet Entsiklopediyasy editorial office. Publication plans for the years 1981-1990 call for the appearance, among other titles, of a two-volume bilingual (Russian and Kazakh) monograph on the KaSSR, an Alma-Ata guidebook, a four volume shorter encyclopaedia, an encyclopaedia of home economics, an Abay concordance in Kazakh and Russian, a three-volume children's encyclopaedia and works on the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Great Patriotic War.

Especially important among these projects is the four volume shorter encyclopaedia which will emphasize terms of local interest and Kazakhstan as compared to all-union, world emphasis of the 12-volume encyclopaedia. Qozybaev also singles out the Alma-Ata guidebook, which will be along the lines of other, similar volumes describing other major Soviet cities, for special discussion.

In the remainder of the article Qozybaev responds to various criticisms on the work of his office in the past, in regard to the 12-volume encyclopaedia in particular. He shows how this and other volumes produced by the Qazaq Sovet Entsiklopediyasy Editorial Office have responded or will respond to the major themes of ideological interest including the broad topic of the "250th Anniversary of the Voluntary Submission of the Kazakhs to Russia" and the related theme of Kazakh-Russian solidarity.

Among criticisms advanced is that the 12-volume encyclopaedia was overly concerned with various khans and sultans of no real historical importance, "subjectivisim," incompetence and a lack of adequate preparation on the part of article writers, self-serving authors who build up their own work in articles intended to provide general overviews, too many articles taken over unchanged from the Russian Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, improper use of technical terms, poor illustrations and typographical problems. Among "correct" treatments singled out, is the encyclopaedia's account of the Pan-Islamic, Pan-Turkic Alash-Ordo Party and Movement.

VOLUME PUBLISHED ON KAZAKH LANGUAGE TO NOTE REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 5 March 1982 carries on page 10 a 1,600-word review by Professor T. Qordabaev of the collection "Qazaq Sovet Til Bilimining Damuy" (The Development of Kazakh Soviet Linguistics), Gylym Press, 1981. No scientific history of Kazakh linguistics has yet been published but the new collection "Qazaq Sovet Til Bilimining Damuy" issued by the KaSSR Academy of Sciences to note the 60th Anniversary of the KaSSR and the Kazakhstan CP goes far towards filling the gap. Qordabaev provides an article by article review of the collection which emphasizes the importance of Kazakh linguistics in a larger Turkological context.

COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR STUDY OF TURKIC ANTECEDENTS OF KAZAKH LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 12 March 1982 carries on pages 6-7 a 2,000-word article by Hemet Kelimbetov on the need to study older Turkic literature at Kazakh universities as part of the study of the Kazakh literary heritage of the past.

Kelimbekov says that the older Kazakh literature is linguistically and culturally difficult for modern readers and very little has been done to make it more accessible. This is in strict contrast to Russian literature where the earliest documents are studied regularly in higher education institutions from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint. The situation is also different in neighboring Turkic republics, Uzbekistan for example, where ancient Turkic literature is studied regularly beginning with the Orkhom inscriptions.

Kelimbekovprovides examples to show the importance of the study of early and medieval Turkic literature for understanding older Kazakh writers and makes suggestions on proper approaches to be employed to make it accessible to modern readers. A context must be established for understanding the Turkic culture of the past.

EAST TURKESTAN EMIGRE CHIDES CHINESE OPPRESS, MAOIST HYPOCRISY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 203-205 a 2,700-word review by Eleubek Baytoqov of East Turkestan emigre writer Qabdesh Zhumadilov's novel "Songghy Kosh" (The Last Migration), Zhazushy Press. Two volumes, 1974 and 1981. The review is published under the regular rubric "New Books."

One major focus of an increasingly sophisticated Kazakh literature is the developing world, its peoples and events. Among the works concerned with these areas is Qabdesh Zhumadilov's novel "Songghy Kosh" which describes the life of Kazakhs in Chinese Turkestan over a period of some 25 years, from the 1940's until the early 1960's. The novel looks at one group of Kazakhs in particular, from the area south of the Tarbagatay Mountains, and depicts, through them, the traditional life of East Turkestan Kazakhs, the changes taking place in that life during the period covered by the novel and the major political events of the time. There were 870,000 Kazakhs living in 28 administrative units in East Turkestan during the early 1960's.

In the course of the novel the struggle for national freedom of the Kazakhs, at first against the Kuo-Min Tang, later against the "Maoist" regime, is detailed. According to the reviewer, Zhumadilov is highly successful in describing the oppression, colonialism and chauvinism of the Chinese exploiters for whom communism is no more than a veil for their real purposes. The heroes of the novel discover real freedom in Kazakhstan and the Soviet Union.

However, the reviewer concludes, in connection with a discussion of one "progressive" Chinese character, the message of the novel applies to the masses of the Chinese workers as well as to the Kazakhs of East Turkistan. The Chinese working people are also fighting for freedom and national liberation.

MANGYSHLAKSKAYA FOOD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN POOR SHAPE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by S. Khaydarov on problems with trade, distribution of food and food products in particular, in Mangyshlakskaya Oblast. The article is published under the rubric "Honorable Service for the People."

Why, Khaydarov asks, are goods in oversupply in one place and in short supply in another? Why is it often necessary for shoppers to travel to other rayons to find what they need? The problem, moreover, he goes on, is particularly severe in Mangyshlakskaya Oblast.

The need for improvement in trade and trade services was pointed out in the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Measures for the Further Development of Trade and Improvement of Trade Services for the People During the 11th Five-Year Plan." Trade organizations under the Mangyshlakskaya Oblast Consumer's Union have many deficiencies and inefficiencies to eliminate if goals advanced by the resolution are to be met.

Khaydarov looks at food distribution as a key area of trade and trade services and provides specific examples of the kind of problems encountered. They include frequent error in estimating demand, poor marketing research, poor product quality, spoilage in transit and deterioration in storage and overpricing. He notices, for example, an almost complete lack of modern refrigeration equipment and major transport inadequacies. More is needed here than simple plan fulfillment and significant qualitative changes must be brought about generally. Throughout his article Khaydarov castigates the poor response of trade and other organizations to problems uncovered.

KAZAKH TRADE UNITS MOBILIZE TO INCREASE MEAT SUPPLIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 54-60 a 3,000-word article by S. Tanekeyev, chairman of the Board of the KaSSR Union of Consumers' Societies, on the role of his union in increasing supplies of meat and other food stuffs to consumers.

The great plan for the economic and social development of our nation during the 11th Five-Year Plan and in the period up until 1990 outlined by the 26th Congress of the CPSU assigns important duties to consumers' societies. They are called upon to strengthen the material and technical base of trade, bring trade as close as possible to the consumer, create a net of specialized stores and manage them with enhanced standardization.

Consumers' societies are also assigned important roles in the procurement of agricultural products, particularly surplus products offered by kolkhoz workers, and in the development of private enterprises supplying consumer goods and of subkolkhoz production units. These latter functions received special emphasis at the November Plenum of the CC CPSU in terms of the current food procurement program of the party.

Goals set for the current 5-year plan call for a 1.7 fold increase, to 27,300 tons a year, of meat procurement by the last year of the current plan period. To meet these goals consumers' societies will not only establish active contact with the people to draw upon surplus resources but will also drastically expand the organizational structure for procuring, processing and retailing meat and other food products purchased from the people. Some 900 standard receiving and procurement points will be built and 350 seasonal stores. New meat and other food processing plants will have to be taken in hand as well if available resources are to be exploited fully.

Among problem areas hindering plan fulfillments are construction lags, lack of initiative on the part of some organizations, a still weakly developed receiving and procurement net, equipment, particularly motor vehicle, shortage, deficient fodder resources, a lack of adequate pasture and shortage of certain key cadres including veterinarians and zoo-technicians. Tanekeyev underscores, however, that efforts by Kazakh consumer societies to increase food production are, by and large, proving successful and help is being found in unexpected quarters. Hay is being grown in city dumps and garbage and byproducts of the beer and other industries are being used as fodder, reducing production costs. These successes, in turn, are the result of careful management, hard work and rapid growth in auxiliary enterprises.

PAPER URGES TIMELY COMPLETION OF ALMA-ATA CANAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,700-word article by B. Abdullin on the new, great Alma-Ata Canal.

Construction of the Bartoghay Dam and water reservoir on the upper Shelek has been going on for only 2 years. Trees have been removed and stumps burned and water has begun to collect in the unfinished reservoir. When completed, the Bartoghay Reservoir will have an average depth of 60 meters, will cover an area of 14 square kilometers and will hold 350 million cubic meters of water. Its tunnels (three in all, including one for reservoir water circulation) will deliver 70 cubic meters of water a second into the great Alma-Ata Canal. Some 19 million rubles will be spent on the dam and the first section will be completed by July. It will eventually be 68 meters high and 300 meters wide. Abdullin stresses the enormity of the task of constructing what will be the most complex water project in the KaSSR and the special difficulties that must be overcome. These difficulties severely tax the limits of equipment performance. He notes, however, the rapid and heroic pace with which the work is advancing and regular overfulfillment of plan goals.

When completed, the new canal will permit the full utilization of many marginal fields in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. In particular, construction of the canal will increase water supply to 115,000 hectares of irrigated lands in the rayon of Shelek, Engbekshiqazaq, Talghar and Ile. The water will enhance productivity, aid in the development of agricultural specialization and make possible the establishment of new enterprises. These will primarily be animal husbandry enterprises producing milk and meat but specialized enterprises producing just milk and vegetables will be created as well. Such measures will greatly improve food supply to the population of the republic's capital.

The first section of the canal will be 141 kilometers long and areas situated along the canal in Alma-Ata City will fill recreational needs. Abdullin calls for all stops to be pulled out to complete this new canal, the object of special party and government attention.

NEW OIL FIELDS UNDER DEVELOPMENT IN AKTYUBINSKAYA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by T. Ysqaqov on new oil fields being developed at Zhangazhol in Aktyubinskaya Oblast.

Zhangazhol was an utterly desolate area until the middle 1970's when oil exploration began. Now, as a result of major efforts in this direction, a major oil field is under development there, part of a larger Aktyubinskaya Oblast oil production complex.

The "Basic Directions for the Development of the People's Economy and Culture During the Years 1981-85 and in the Period Until 1990" call for enhanced emphasis on oil and gas exploration. In accordance with this goal the CC of the Kazakhstan CP has called for exploitation of the reserves at Zhangazhol, Tengis and Qarashyghanaq in order to create a new Aktyubinskaya oil production region in Western Kazakhstan. The Zhangazhol field is the richest of them with perhaps 10-20 million tons of reserves. Deliveries will begin during the second half of the current year with major exploration efforts to determine the total size of the field still continuing.

CAMPAIGN PROMOTION TO CONSERVE RAW MATERIAL, FUEL, ENERGY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial on the current campaign to encourage the efficient use and conservation of raw materials, fuels, energy and other resources. The CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Intensification of Efforts To Use Efficiently and Conserve Raw Materials, Fuel, Energy and Other Material Resources" set forth specific measures for the broad development of a mass movement to achieve this goal. The editorial describes what is being done in the KaSSR as part of this movement, both in terms of propaganda and on the production lines and in the factories, plants and mines. The editorial seems particularly concerned with conservation of fuel and energy.

PRESS, MEDIA MUST ACTIVELY PROPAGANDIZE FIVE-YEAR PLAN GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTINAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 1, January 1982 carries on pages 84-90 a 3,100-word article by S. Bayzhanov, chief of the administration of the Kazakhstan Journalists' Union, on the role of the press and media in promoting fulfillment of 5-year plan goals.

As is well known, special attention was devoted at the 26th Congress of the CPSU to the development of the territorial-production complexes. Among them is the Mangyshlak Territorial-Production Complex where output of primary petroleum refinate is to increase more than two-fold as a result of exploration and production efforts concentrated on the Buzachi Peninsula.

Part of the press/media propaganda effort with regard to the Mangyshlak Territorial Production Complex was a special meeting of press and media workers held to help them focus their efforts and to impart information. Meetings of this sort have been going on for several years and are a [illegible]dition that should be continued. They have also been held in connec[illegible]uction at Karatav and Dzhambul, associated with the meetings, [illegible]escents" by groups of journalists and media workers at the actual [illegible] of production, last October at Mangyshlak for example.

Such meetings and their associated on-the-spot inspections inform journalists and bring them into face-to-face contact with production workers. One result has been an outpouring of articles on the complexes. Such propaganda campaigns make the territorial-production complexes into centers of popular attention and ease worker recruitment problems. They also encourage active cooperation [illegible] interested agencies and organizations and a coordinated effort. Propaganda campaigns also aid in problem solving.

Bayzhanov reviews some of the major propaganda themes for the current 5-year plan and the role of the press and media in promoting them. He stresses the importance of the press and media in advancing innovations and suggestions, in exposing deficiencies, encouraging official responses to problems uncovered and in promoting socialist competition. He ends by calling for warm, enthusiastic and humanistic writing that will encourage readers.

NEW BOOK RECONSTRUCTS EURASIAN PAST OF KAZAKHS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 19 March 1982 carries on page 11 a 1,300-word review by Myzabek Duysenov of A. Seydimbekov's new book "Kunggir-Kunggir Kumbezder" (The Dim Outlines of the Past), Zhalyn Press, 1981. The review is published as part of a regular series on new books.

Like those of the other national republics, the economy science, culture and literature of the Kazakh nationality have entered a brilliant period of development. Today we can contemplate what the future will bring but we can also deeply know and understand the past. A. Saydimbekov's book "Kunggir-Kunggir Kumbezder" is one evidence of the latter capacity.

To understand where Kazakh culture is headed we must look at its roots, at the past. This past is the focus of Saydimbekov's book which seeks to evaluate the rich source material documenting the Kazakh past and the past of their ancestors, not only written sources in a variety of Eastern and Western languages, but also archaeological data, Kazakh toponyms, legends, art, music and other sources to understand the origins and character of Kazakh culture.

Saydimbekov begins his account in the second to first millenium B.C. with the origins of nomadic culture which he characterizes as one of the many distinct varieties of human experience. He castigates those, moreover, who ignore the ancient nomads to write history strictly from the standpoint of the sedentary cultures.

Saydimbekov shows how nomadic culture quickly assumed common Eurasian characteristics indicative of remarkable cultural interactions over tremendous distances.

He evaluates the dominance of these common Eurasian elements in Kazakh life down to the present and the many survivals of them, the Kazakh bard tradition, for example, in the Kazakh culture of the present day.

ANCIENT KAZAKH MOUNDS SUFFER SERIOUS DAMAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 26 March 1982 carries on page 11 a 1,100-word article by Tangirberger Mamiev on various ancient mounds located along the Syr-Darya and the need to prevent damage to them. The article is published under the regular rubric "A Journey Into the Past."

The rayon located along the Syr-Darya are dotted with large and small mounds called "Asar." Ignorant of the historical importance, local people often assault them with earth moving equipment, thus destroying a valuable cultural heritage.

Mamiev reveals the true nature of these mounds, which date from approximately the third century B.C. to the third century A.D., and shows, in a discussion with kazakh archaeologists, their importance for studying the past. Most seem to be ruins of the fortifications of the ancient se-entary societies of the region and contain a variety of archaeological artifacts and ruined buildings. He calls for efforts to make local people fully aware of their value.

RENAISSANCE OF TRADITIONAL INSTRUMENTS IN NEW SOCIALIST CULTURE PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 26 March 1982 carries on page 13 a 1,200-word article by Bolat Sarybaev entitled "Once Again on Traditional Instruments."

During 1979 Sarybaev published a critical article in QAZAQ ADEBIETI on the then growing interest in Uazakh traditional musical instruments. His criticisms were later answered in the same journal by Shamghon Qazhyghaliev, chief director of the Qurmanghazy imeni Academic Orchestra of People's Instruments.

In a new article Sarybaev admits his errors and notes the great success that has attended the creation of orchestras and ensembles of Kazakh traditional instruments in recent years. He admits that many of the problems he foresaw in 1979 have turned out not to be problems at all.

He seems to warn, however, from going too far and calls for attention to the special characteristics of Kazakh instruments which are not, after all, Western instruments, and cannot be used in modern orchestras in quite the same manner. Sarybaev concludes, however, that use of such instruments in modern orchestras is by no means an anachronism and can make a contribution to the development of Kazakh socialist culture.

COMMENTATOR LAMENTS DESTRUCTION OF ESIL RIVER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by M. Bizharov and A. Bayzhanov on destruction of the Esil River and its natural environment due to pollution and lack of control over water use.

The Esil River runs for some 350 kilometers in Turbayskaya Oblast and supplies water to enterprises in four rayon including several large industrial establishments. The waters of the Esil thus have great economic importance. There has been considerable change in the character of river waters and river flow in recent years.

Bizhanov and Bayrhonov examine in detail the growing pollution of Esil River waters and problems due to unrestricted water use as reflected by numerous, often purposeless dams. Most of the pollution is from livestock pastured too close to the river or its tributaries but industrial discharges are a problem area as well. In some localities river ice is caked with animal excrement that kills fish and makes the water unfit to drink. Industrial pollutants have resulted in the destruction of plant and animal life along broad stretches of river.

Throughout their article Bizhanov and Bayrhanov emphasize lack of systematic planning and misuse of water resources as the key to the problem. One major tributary of the Esil, for example, has been dammed thus reducing flow to the Esil but the water thus accumulated is utilized only to wash machinery, some local units, they admit, do reap benefits from their unsystematic use of river water, but the overall harm to the total river system environment far outweighs these individual benefits and it is this that is resulting in the destruction of the river ecosystem.

CSO: 1830/384

NEED TO IMPROVE IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN KIRGHIZ PARTY CITED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 3, March 1982 pages 3 to 9 carries an unsigned lead article of 2,900 words on the need to increase the effectiveness of the ideological and educational efforts of KiCP members and nonparty activists. While most of the article is not specific in its criticisms or recommendations, certain party organizations in Talasskaya Oblast, Tokmak city, and the rayons of Alamedinskiy, Sokulukskiy, Issyk-Atinskiy, Keminskiy, and Kara-Suyskiy are singled out for displaying a too formal approach to ideological work. According to the article, it would be possible to list many examples of indiscipline in realizing the state plans, including instances in which leaders have tried to introduce emendations into plans in order to cover up the true situation. In fact, at the end of last year the KiCP Central Committee was forced to call to party accountability the Minister of Construction Materials Industry Bezmertnyy and the First Deputy of Local Industry Balbakova for obstructing the fulfillment of the plans in their respective areas. It was also stated that in carrying out tasks "it is necessary to keep in mind a number of objective factors complicating the economic development of the country in the eighties. This demands heightening the degree of organization and being able to overcome the difficulties that appear."

KIRGHIZ PARTY STRUCTURE DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 3, March 1982 carries a 1,500-word article on pages 29 to 42 containing 32 tables of statistical information on the structure and composition of the Communist Party of Kirghizia. Compiled by the Organizational Party Work Department of the KiCP Central Committee, the tables include a breakdown of Kirghiz SSR communists according to geographical location, occupation type, gender, Komsomol membership, educational background, nationality, age-group, length of service and place of work. There are also tables on the structure of the primary and elected party organizations, as well as some characteristics of the cadres of the leading organizations. According to the table on nationality structure, of the 126,402 party members and candidate members as of 1 January 1981, ethnic Kirghiz number 55,928 or 44.2 percent of the total, Russians 41,268 or 32.9 percent, Ukrainians 8,560 or 6.8 percent, Uzbeks 8,346 or 6.6 percent, and so on. Only nationalities of Union Republic status are listed separately. The percentage of women in the party organization as a whole is 26.7 percent, while women on the Central Committee, the obkoms, and the auditing commission constitute 25.2 percent of the total. But in the last 5-year period, women made up 41.2 percent of those accepted into candidacy, as compared to 22.5 percent in 1961-1965.

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PARTY ASKS VILLAGE ELDERS TO HANDLE SOCIAL PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 11 March 1982 p 2 carries a 1,250-word article by N. Korbaeva, secretary of Yoloten Rayon, on recent ideological achievements. "Along with taking pride in earned achievements and propagandizing love of fatherland, fraternal friendship and the idea of mutual help, the Council of Elders forbade useless habits like parasitism, greed, family disorders, drunkenness and hooliganism as well as harmful remnants of the past; they helped also in implementing new traditions." Nevertheless, "sometimes, there are Komsomol weddings in which bride-price payments are made surreptitiously, and thus the way is open to antisocial manifestations." In this context, the Council of Elders is very important, especially when "forbidding harmful remnants of the past and participating in new traditions."

ATHEISM LECTURES INCREASE IN TAGTABAZAR RAYON

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 20 March 1982 p 2 carries a 1,000-word article by Ya. Bayramov, secretary of the Tagtabazar Rayon, on the increase in ideological work directed at "the unremitting struggle against harmful remnants of the past, the implanting of new traditions and giving the workers an atheistic education." To this end, rural intelligentsia, agitators and political informers "are holding effective talks with the religious believers among the population." In fact, "whereas roughly 27 lectures were given on atheistic education in the rayon in 1979, in the course of the last year this number reached 359."

SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS AMONG RURAL PEOPLES' CONTROL COMMITTEES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 11 March 1982 p 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on "basic shortcomings in the work of a group of peoples' control committees in the countryside." The problem is that "they have no influence in increasing planting preparations, raising herd productivity and effectively resolving economic and social questions." Rayons affected are: Garabekavul, Tejen, Sakarchaga, Garrygala and Lenin.

ZOOLOGY INSTITUTE MARKS QUARTER CENTURY

[Editorial Report] Ashkabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 18 March 1982 p 4 carries a 1,000-word article by T. Tokgaev, deputy director for Scientific Research at the TuSSR Academy of Science Institute of Zoology, noting the institute's achievements over the last 25 years. One of the problems it is now engaged in combating is: "on the steppes and hills harmful rodents--marmots,

LITERARY CRITICISM TOO PASSIVE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 5 March 1982 pp 6-7 carries a 3,300-word discussion on ways to improve the process of literary criticism. The primary shortcoming is perceived to be the "passivity" of many critics.

'KARAKUMGIDSTROY' RECEIVES 1981 'CHALLENGE RED BANNER'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 14 March 1982 p 1 carries a 100-word Turkmeninform dispatch announcing that the 'Karakumgidstroy' Trust has received the 1981 "Challenge Red Banner" of the CC CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Komsomol and the Council of Trade Unions. Present at the celebration which took place in Mary was USSR minister for irrigation and water resources, I.F. Boyko.

MODERN AFGHANI WRITERS TRANSLATED INTO TURKMEN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 26 March 1982 pp 10-11 carries an Afghan short story by Asadulla Khabyp and poetry by Ubayt Makhak, Abdurrauf Binava and Dyzari. In the introduction to these works it is noted that "our books and daily press are read with enthusiasm in Afghanistan. Thus, our literary cooperation has been constantly strengthened in the recent period.

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KHOREZM OBKOM SECRETARY APPROVES NEW, REPROVES OLD TRADITIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by S. Kurbanov, secretary of the Khorezm Obkom, titled "First Fruits of Maturity." This article deals with the promotion of new Soviet traditions in Khorezm Oblast. Khurbanov cites the recent marking of Revolutionary Traditions Day on 2 February to commemorate the initiation of the Khorezm People's Revolution in 1920. Similarly, discussions and meetings are held to commemorate Victory Day and to mark Soviet Army and Navy Day which express the people's patriotism, friendship and loyalty to military traditions. New traditions such as friendship meetings and socialist competition are also taking root. Party, soviet and other organizations must encourage and support these new traditions, but must at the same time not be indifferent toward harmful vestiges of the past, and must wage an unrelenting struggle against negative traditions and religious customs. They cannot be sympathetic or liberal towards those who amass personal wealth, and must strike a blow against sicknesses like parasitism, theft of the people's property, disrespect toward family, waste and extravagance at weddings, and discrimination towards women. Kurbanov concludes that the force of educational work and atheistic propaganda must be directed toward eradicating customs that are alien to Soviet society.

UZBEK KOMSOMOL CHIEF REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by B. Allamuradov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Komsomol, entitled "Constructive Youth." The article appears in conjunction with the 22d Congress of the Uzbekistan LKSM that began on 30 March. Allamuradov notes that Uzbek Komsomol youths are making great contributions to the economic development of the country, particularly in the Nonchernozem Zone, but also on seven All-Union, 34 republic, and 246 oblast, city and rayon construction projects. Altogether, some 54,000 Uzbek Komsomol volunteers were sent to work on important economic projects during the period between congresses. Brezhnev praised their contribution in his recent speech in Tashkent. Uzbek Komsomols are also making a great contribution to implementing the party's agrarian program in Uzbekistan. Their role was especially great in the attainment of a record crop of 1.6 million tons of corn in 1981. Moreover, one of every two livestock raising complexes being built or reconstructed is a Komsomol project. During the last 4 years, some 37,000 youths were sent to work on livestock raising farms and complexes on Komsomol passes. The work of educating youths in a military-patriotic spirit, raising their technical and vocational skills, and expanding their propaganda activities is also being improved. Allamuradov concludes with the statistic that the present number of republic Komsomols is 3 million, having grown by 1.85 million in the last 4 years.

UZBEK SSR PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE INVESTIGATES CONSUMER, HEALTH MINISTRIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 400-word report titled "At the Uzbek SSR Prosecutor's Office." The report states that the Prosecutor's Office has conducted an investigation of how the UzSSR Ministry of Consumer Services has been observing regulations aimed at reducing ineconomy and theft of state property. The investigation revealed that some of the ministry's unions, trusts, administrations, enterprises and organizations have not fully complied with measures adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers to deal with these problems. Before making its results public, the Prosecutor's Office made a presentation to the ministry which was reviewed at an enlarged assembly of the collegium attended by leaders, chief accountants, directors and legal consultants of oblast administrations, industrial unions and trusts. As a result, a number of individuals were penalized by ministry order. The report further states that the Prosecutor's Office conducted an investigation of the UzSSR Ministry of Health and subordinate organs to determine how they are carrying out the 12 April 1968 decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On reviewing citizens' proposals, appeals, and complaints." The Prosecutor's Office presented its findings of substandard compliance with the decree to the ministry, and recommended measures and penalties. An enlarged assembly of the collegium reviewed the case and took appropriate steps against A. Akbarov, director of the Kashkadarya Oblast Health, M. Usmonkhojayev, chief of the Main Administration of Epidemiology of the Ministry of Health, R. Yagudin, head of the Department of Control and Revision of Bukhara Oblast, and others.

KASHKADARYA OBLAST CONSTRUCTION BOSS CONVICTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Il Mamadaliyev, UzSSR assistant prosecutor and senior legal consultant, titled "Sharing." The article deals with the criminal activities of Bozor Normurodov, head of the Repair and Construction Administration No 127 in Kashkadarya Oblast since 1977, and of a group of people he assembled under him. Normurodov's method was to claim that his administration had completed work that remained unfinished and then to appropriate funds for work above plan assignments. Each month, he would enter the names of members of his group on payroll registers and the latter would be paid for ostensibly having fulfilled the increased plans. Actually, this money went into their pockets. As of October 1979, nearly 155,000 rubles of state money had been dispensed to those on these phony registers, and another 145,000 rubles went to Normurodov for construction of a dacha for the Obispolkom and a children's hospital, although these were never completed. The Oblast court sentenced Normurodov to 15 years in prison, and two members of his group got 10 year sentences. During the trial, Normurodov claimed he had never misappropriated state funds, but was only guilty of bad judgment in selection of personnel. He claimed to learn of their crimes only at the time of his interrogation. Other members of the group also pleaded ignorance of the crimes, and one testified that the payments made to her were only incentive payments. However, the article concludes, the evidence against them was overwhelming, and their convictions were upheld by the UzSSR Supreme Court.

UZBEK OFFICIAL AMASSES A QUARTER MILLION RUBLES IN REGIONAL SCANDAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by newspaper correspondent N. Mirzayev titled "The Poverty of Riches." The article deals with the sumptuous lifestyle of Boboqul Umurzoqov, chairman of the Consumer Society in Zaamin Rayon of Dzhizak Oblast. Umurzoqov had built a 19-room home on a 2,902 square meter plot for his family of 6 and 2 other homes for his sons-in-law. His own home was furnished with some 35 rugs, complete sets of furniture manufactured abroad, sets of crystal glasses and services, and other expensive furnishings. He bought two cars for himself and a third for his son. Over the last 4 years, he has spent 233,000 rubles on these personal items. The correspondent claims that Umurzoqov accumulated this money through fraud and violations of state discipline and trade laws, that many in the region cooperated with him and many said nothing, and that even the local raykom remained silent about his dealings. Mirzayev reports that the Dzhizak Obkom Bureau recently reviewed the results of an investigation of Umurzoqov and decided to expel him from the party and remove him from his post. In addition, they severely disciplined the raykom first and second secretaries and the rayon consumer society party organization secretary. Finally, they assigned investigative organs to take appropriate steps against Umurzoqov.

KOLKHOZ CHAIRMEN WARNED AGAINST RIGIDITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word double-column lead editorial titled "Village Father." This editorial is addressed to the 846 economic leaders of collective farms in Uzbekistan. Just as the party shows its concern for their production, cultural, and psychological problems, kolkhoz chairmen must also care about the housing and living needs and growing cultural demands of farm workers. At a time when cultivation of crops is increasingly being put on an industrial footing and the growing consumer demand for food is requiring higher productivity and quality, kolkhoz chairmen must keep current on technical advances and innovations that promote these goals. They must also be able to work closely with cadres, whose level of talent and professional training is increasingly higher. Only those economic leaders who can work as one with members of their collective and with party organizations and government administrations will be successful. However, the editorial points out, there are a number of Uzbek kolkhoz chairmen who think only of themselves, who suppose that they know everything, and delude themselves into thinking they grasp all the secrets of economic management. As a consequence, they usually take action without considering the opinions of others, and thereby stifle initiative, diminish responsibility, and foster disconnectedness. The editorial stresses that no leadership position, including the position of kolkhoz chairman, is an appointment for life nor a patrimony. "Any leader who falls behind the demand of the times will--if not today, then tomorrow--be forced to vacate his seat." The editorial concludes with a few examples of kolkhoz chairmen who have been removed for one or more of the cited reasons.

BLEAK OUTLOOK FOR MAJOR RECLAMATION PROJECT IN KARAKALPAKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by newspaper special correspondents B. Yuspov, R. Yeshimbetov, and J. Sadullayev, titled "Achievements and Problems." This article deals with successes and problems encountered in the course of a major program undertaken since 1974 to reclaim steppe lands in Ellikkala, Beruniy and Turtkul Rayons of the southern regions of the Karakalpak ASSR. Since its inception under the administration of the UzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, some 240 million rubles have been invested in the project, resulting in the reclamation of 27,000 hectares of land for cotton cultivation and 106,300 square meters of housing for steppe workers. Over the course of this "assault on the steppe," a number of problems have arisen in reclamation of the land and diversion of sufficient water from the Amudarya River. For example, the Pakhtaarna Canal carries so little water to farms in Ellikkala Rayon that cotton grown there does not develop at the optimal time and people are moving out because they do not have enough water for gardens and trees. The construction trust working in this rayon is slated to reclaim 1,500-2,000 ha per year during the 11th Five-Year Plan, but because its equipment was purchased 7 to 8 years ago it is able to reclaim only 500-600 ha per year. Canals must be widened and deepened and the capability of pumping stations must be increased. In Turtkul Rayon, waterwork construction problems are especially serious. Because the project plan is not being rigorously observed, irrigation and drainage ditches are not being built in accordance with standards and are not being properly used. Fields are getting swamped and resalinated, with the result that thousands of hectares of newly reclaimed lands here and elsewhere are useless. Water problems will become ever more acute as more land is reclaimed. The major cause of construction lags is that organizations involved in the project suffer from a shortage of workers. The article deals with all these questions in considerable detail, and then turns to a final problem, namely, the lack of transport, highway, trade, telephone and housing services in many of the newly created farms.

GISSARAK RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by V. Sergeyev, correspondent of the Press Center of the UzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, titled "Complying With an Obligation." This article reports on the progress of construction of the Gissarak Reservoir near Miraki Settlement in Shakhrisabz Rayon of Kashkadarma Oblast. The reservoir is being built to hold 170 million cubic meters of water with the goal of irrigating 12,000 ha and improving the water supply to another 43,000 ha of land in Shakhrisabz and Kitab Rayons. These lands will yield 50,000 tons of cotton a year. Workers on the project have pledged to complete the dam during 1982. Presently, it has reached 49 of its designed 140 meters heighth and backs up 20 million cubic meters of water that is already being used in the fields.

REVIEW OF ARAL SEA BOOK REFERS TO SIBERIAN RIVER DIVERSION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 400-word review of Drs of Economics E. Akramov and P. Ibatullin's booklet "The Aral Sea Must Survive" (Tashkent: "Znaniye," 1981, in Uzbek) by A. Abdurahmonov titled "The Eternally Billowing Aral Sea." The review begins with the observation that until the 1960's, the Amudarya River brought 80 kilometers of water and the Syrdarya River 40 kilometers of water into the Aral Sea. Recently, however, due to the rapid development of agriculture and the building of reservoirs, the Aral Sea's share of water from these rivers has declined, with the result that its level dropped 6 meters during 1961-1977. With this has arisen the problem of the survival of the Aral Sea, to which a large literature, including the present book, has been devoted. The review goes on to cite some interesting facts about the Aral Sea's behavior, including the fact that its level is linked with that of the Caspian Sea: when it rises, the Caspian Sea falls, and vice-versa. This phenomenon so impressed one scholar that he published a book in Kiev in 1900 which proposed changing the course of Siberian rivers and creating a huge water basin comprising the Caspian and Aral Seas. The review concludes that the book also deals with republic scholars who are helping draft the plan for the diversion of waters from Siberian rivers to the Aral Sea, a plan which expresses the concern of the party for its preservation.

TURNOVER OF YOUNG UZBEK WORKERS ASCRIBED TO INDIFFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by Prof Dr of History R. Jamaniyozov, rector of the Khorezm State Pedinstitute imeni Lenin, titled "Teacher, Pupil, Debt." The article focuses on the obligations which senior or established workers have in regard to accepting, guiding, and integrating young workers in the labor collective. The author acknowledges the existence of shortages of lathe operators, metal workers, and welders in industry, and of the great need for builders in the construction industry. In seeking to explain why young people coming out of vocational schools and entering production leave their jobs after a while, Jamaniyozov traces the cause to neglect and indifference on the part of senior workers toward these novitiates. Moreover, arrogance, rudeness, pettiness, and irresponsibility do nothing to instill respect toward the working class. And a senior worker who cannot control his drinking has no chance of turning a young worker away from this path. The author concludes that young workers need the fatherly and practical help of senior workers. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 400-word editorial column titled "The Collective and the Individual." The editorial stresses that labor collectives must respect the achievements of individuals, and points out that recent letters complian about labor collectives that are indifferent to the fate of young specialists fresh out of college and teckhnikums. It calls on party organizations to show more sensitivity and principled behavior in training the young generation of the working class.

NAVOI GRES TERMED FULLY OPERATIONAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 600-word article by G. Gayvoronskiy, director of the Navoi GRES, and P. Bichikhin, chief engineer, titled "Navoi Sun." The article begins with the statement that the Navoi GRES, which supplies the population and industry of Navoi City with energy, is now fully operational. The GRES, whose foundation on the bank of the Zarafshan River was begun in January 1960, is outfitted with the most modern equipment and operated by natural gas. It produces 6

6 billion kilowatt hours of power. The bulk of the article is devoted to singling out brigades and workers that overachieved during its construction.

SOLAR ENERGY HEATS BUILDING IN NAMANGAN CITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 March 1982 carries on page 4 a brief bit of information that a two-storied children's combine for 320 children has begun operation in Sovet Rayon of Namangan City. Solar batteries [batareya] on top of the structure will store the heat. It is the first such combine in Fergana Valley.

TASHKENT TELETOWER SAID READY TO BEGIN TRANSMITTING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by Sh. Mirhabibov titled "Red Banner on the Tower." The article carries the announcement that workers installed the last block with the flagstaff on the Tashkent television tower on 28 February. The 375 meter high tower can be seen from 100 kilometers around the capital. It is built on a half hectare foundation with more than 10,000 cubic meters concrete and reinforced concrete. Its 6,000 tons of steel construction is supported on three legs and is designed to be elastic to protect it against the strongest earthquakes and winds: its tip can withstand a bend of 10 meters and return to its original position. Five television channels and four ultra short wave antennas have been installed on the tower, which will soon transmit its first signals.

UZBEK TEACHER USES LENIN'S 'MATERIALISM' TO SLAM IDEALISM, RELIGION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Z. Isamhamedov, docent and teacher at Tashkent Agricultural Institute, titled "A Work of Militant Philosophy." The article develops several themes of Lenin's "On the Importance of Militant Materialism," in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of its publication. Lenin's work was written on the eve of the 11th congress as a criticism of bourgeois ideology and an appeal to Marxists to go on the offensive in support of historical materialism. Isamhamedov cites in boldface passages from the work concerning idealism and religion. Lenin called for heightening scientific atheism work among the masses, one based on historical materialism. He argued that religion is merely an unmasked manifestation of idealism, and that both were powerful weapons in the hands of exploitative classes. They could be exposed only through scientific and materialistic arguments. Isamhamedov states that today, as in Lenin's time, reactionary bourgeois philosophers continue to defend capitalist slavery and to reach reactionary antiscientific conclusions from scientific and technological advances. Such idealistic and metaphysical dogmas were already exposed by Lenin, who showed that the attempt to reconcile science and religion and to draw false scientific conclusions from scientific achievements is peculiar to the philosophy of imperialism. Today, imperialist ideologs are trying to spread religious ignorance, egotism, nationalism, and racism among peoples, and to whitewash the political terrorism and aggressiveness of imperialism. Isamhamedov ends the article with a call for even more intensive development of scientific research and furthering of the influence of socialist ideology.

UZBEK DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES CONSUMER SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by N. Dzhumayeva, UzSSR deputy minister for Consumer Services, titled "On the Path of Prosperity." This article is published in conjunction with Housing, Community, and Consumer Services Workers Day. Ozhumayeva notes that 1981 was a year which the ministry devoted to raising the quality of services and developing the field's administrative structure. New tasks have been placed before the ministry for 1982 in the areas of increasing productivity and improving service quality. The plan calls for 17.4 million rubles capital construction to strengthen the material and technical base of services, including construction and reconstruction of 46 enterprises. This will result in 306.3 million rubles in service volume, including 145.9 million in rural areas. Specialization, centralization and strengthening of enterprises will continue. Dzhumayeva states that improving services to rural workers will demand a wider use of the internal cooperative system. In 1982, the volume of services rendered through the cooperative system is slated to reach 18.4 million rubles. Finally, she refers to efforts being made to improve the professional skills of cadres. During 1982, some 1,250 workers will obtain a related skill and 650 employees will receive advanced training.

UZBEK MINISTER DISCUSSES EDUCATIONAL RESULTS, TASKS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 March 1982 carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article by S. Pulatov, UzSSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, titled "Lifegiving Spring." The article is devoted to the development of the social sciences and the training of sociologists in Uzbekistan. Pulatov describes recent developments in these areas, including the opening of a department of philosophy and economics at Tashkent State University and expansion of studies on the history of the CPSU within history departments of universities and institutes. Further, cooperation between scholars of the Academy of Sciences and sociologists is increasing, and scientific research on important problems of Marxist-Leninist theory is expanding. Bulatov then turns to the question of atheistic education in social science studies, and states that more work must be done in area of "rebuilding atheistic work." Some social science departments are slack in this respect and do little to eliminate abstraction, dogmatism, and formalism from their courses. They also devote scant attention to the quality of lectures, and too frequently assign them to young and inexperienced assistants. As a result, lessons are often superficial and incomprehensible, and modern bourgeois theory, reformism, and revisionism, are not convincingly criticized. Finally, Pulatov states that improving the training of social science teachers remains one of the most urgent problems in this field.

UZBEK TEACHER CALLS RUSSIAN LANGUAGE OF UNIFICATION

[Editorial report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 200-word statement by N. Shodiyeva, Russian language teacher in secondary school No 17 in Bukhara City, under the "We Are the Soviet People" rubric titled "Fusing Heart to Heart." In response to the question of what qualities she considers are the basis of the greatness of the Soviet people, Shodiyeva responds that one of these qualities is the mutual cooperation between all nationalities and subnationalities, which is made possible by knowledge of Lenin's language. She expresses her pride in having taught the "great and powerful language" for the last 25 years, and states: "The Russian language does not take the place of other national languages, but enriches them...I would not be in error if I called it the language of unification."

UZBEK PHILOLOGIST RAPS NEW ORTHOGRAPHY PROPOSALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 5 and 12 March 1982 carries on pages 3 and 5 a 3,700-word two-part article by Prof Dr of Philology Shavkat Rahmatullayev titled "Recreation or Correction?" The article deals with the recently proposed orthographical changes that are claimed by their creators to be a "clarified variant" of the 1956 orthographical rules for the Uzbek literary language. Rahmatullayev rejects this claim, and through an extremely detailed criticism of the inconsistencies, contradictions, unclarities, and disorganization of the new proposal, reaches the conclusion that it has little to do with and is not really an improvement over the original. He points out that the compilers of the new proposal unnecessarily created the muddle by providing too much detail, and states that orthographical principles should not be written in textbook style, but in a correct, clear and concise style.

PUBLICATION OF UZBEK RUSSIAN LITERATURE DEPICTED AS LISTLESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 5 March 1982 carries on page 7 a 400-word report by Yo. Khoajayev titled "Let's Create Artistically Sound Works." The report states that the Council for Russian Literature of the Uzbekistan Union of Writers recently held its regular annual meeting. The main speaker was S. Kulish, who reviewed Russian language works published in 1981. While the number and tirazh of these works increased, the fact remains that publishing houses printed the works of only eight Russian authors in 1981. Some 80 manuscripts are lying in the file cabinets of editorial offices awaiting review and editing. Kulish expressed his trust that Russian editors of publishing houses, especially of Gafur Gulyam Publishers, would eliminate these shortcomings.

UZBEK THEATER SOCIETY AIRS PROBLEMS AT 6TH CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 5 March 1982 carries on pages 1 and 6 a 2,800-word report titled "Theatrical Art [Must Be Raised] to the Level the Age Demands." The report excerpts the speech made by Sora Ishanturayeva, chairman of the Uzbekistan Theater Society, at the 6th Congress of the Society which opened on 30 March. After reviewing some of the successes of the Uzbek theater, and noting that society membership has reached 2,065, Ishanturayeva turns to recurrent problems of dramatic themes and repertoire. She asks why no plays have reached the stage with industrial workers or land reclamation experts as their main characters, or that deal with the struggle for peace, the life of eastern peoples abroad, or with solidarity with peoples of the world. Further, in the between-congress period of 1977-1981, some 700 plays were staged, including 130-140 new works. Of this number, only 49 were written by Uzbek playwrights. Most experienced playwrights are treating historical and revolutionary themes instead of the great production and social problems of today. She complains that Russian theaters in the republic stage few plays by Uzbek authors; for example, the Gorkiy Theater put on only two plays by Uzbek playwrights in the last 5 years. Conversely, Uzbek theaters, especially those in Syrdarya and Surkhandarya Oblasts, provide little support for staging Russian language plays. Ishanturayeva touches on other problems, including the lack of adequate and qualitative coverage of theatrical productions in the press. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by Muhsin Qodirov, a member of the Presidium of the Uzbekistan Theater Society, titled "Repertoire and the Demand of the Age." Qodirov previews in this article all of the complaints and problems dealt with by Ishanturayeva at the 6th Congress.

RADIO LIBERTY UZBEK BROADCASTS MUST BE COUNTERACTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Docent N. Qodirov titled "Sharp Weapon of the Party." This article appears in connection with the 80th anniversary of Lenin's "What Is To Be Done?", which argued against the "opportunism," or reluctance to accept party discipline, of the bourgeois intelligentsia. Qodirov points out that what Lenin had to say about bourgeois influence is relevant to the present day. He says that the aggressiveness of American imperialism requires a widescale struggle against such class enemies, and cites Radio Liberty, which broadcasts "the lies of our ideological opponents" in Uzbek, Kazakh, Kirghiz and other languages: "The goal of these broadcasts is to distract the minds of the Soviet people and to disrupt the ideology and practice of socialism and of the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU." Qodirov cites the Decree of the CC CPSU "On further improving ideological, political, and indoctrinational work," with its provisions for countering Western propaganda. He warns that while developed socialism has been constructed and the socialist ideology reigns supreme, "there are still vestiges of bourgeois ideology impeding the acceleration of our movement toward communism." Every effort must be made in the fight against vestiges of the past, and against parasitism, bribery, speculation, and theft of socialist property. He concludes by confirming Lenin's concepts that the ideological center of the party must be the Central Committee and that party discipline must be strong as iron.

UZBEK WRITER DENIES EXISTENCE OF SEGREGATION IN USSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by the Uzbek writer Ibrahim Rahim titled "I Am a Citizen of Russia." Rahim states that he is an honorary citizen of the village of Troitskoye in Zhukov Rayon of Ivanovo Oblast of the RSFSR. This came about as a result of his participation of Troitskoye and its environs during the Great Patriotic War. However, Rahim had first gone to this area in the early 1920's as part of a group of Central Asians sent to learn trades in Ivanovo. He recalls that wherever the train stopped, people would crowd around when they saw Central Asians aboard and exchange gifts and friendship. Rahim remarks that this was one of many demonstrations that "there is no national or racial segregation in our country. Asians and Russians are of one body, one citizenship."

UZBEK HISTORIAN SAYS FORMERLY BACKWARD NATIONALITIES NOW EQUALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 March 1982 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,200-word article by Prof Dr of History R. Nurullin titled "The Great Cooperation of Socialist Nationalities." This article is published in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Nurullin recalls that the 12th Congress of the RCP (b) was devoted to the nationality question. There, it was stressed that the elimination of inequality among peoples was possible only with the help of the Russian proletariat. Indeed, the 10th, 12th and subsequent congresses took every step to pull national republics, including Uzbekistan, out of their economic backwardness. A basic method of accomplishing this is that of gathering in the hands of the All-Union government the material resources of all republics and allocating them such that republics experience equal levels of economic development. Thanks to this principle and to the selfless help of the Russian people, Uzbekistan became an industrially advanced republic during the prewar 5-year plans. During collectivization, Russians made a great contribution because so many Russian workers were elected kolkhoz chairmen and party secretaries, and center regions consistently and paternally sent brigades of Russian workers to provide technical assistance to the machine tractor stations. The "formerly backward Uzbek people" bypassed capitalism and reached socialism in a very short time. Whereas in the beginning developed nationalities helped backward nationalities like the Uzbeks, today, in the period of mature socialism, there is mutual help and cooperation among all Soviet nationalities. Nurullin cites as an example the Uzbek working in the Nonchernozem Zone. In the course of the article, Nurullin cites figures relating to the economic and elite development of modern Uzbekistan.

CONCEPT OF BACKWARE REGIONS CONSIDERED OUTDATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "The One-Family Feeling." The editorial appears in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In its review of the many accomplishments of the USSR within the last 60 years, the editorial contrasted the strides Uzbekistan has made in economic development, passing "from primitive workshops to modern industries." It recalls that the nationalities and subnationalities of Uzbekistan were tempered in the struggle to build socialism, and states that the names of [Turkestani Bolsheviks] M.V. Frunze, V.V. Kuybyshev, G.K. Orzhonikidze, Ya.E. Rudzutak, and I.M. Vareykis, are also spoken with pride and respect in the republic. Thanks to the rapid development of industry and agriculture and to the flourishing of science and culture, the concept of backward border regions is a thing of the past, and today Soviet Uzbekistan is an equal among equals.

CB WARFARE PREPARATIONS IN U.S. DETAILED IN UZBEK COMMENTARY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 12 March 1982 carries on page 7 a 600-word commentary by F. Rahimov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "They Are Preparing for Chemical Warfare." Rahimov claims that the United States and NATO countries are preparing to wage chemical warfare. Stating that the U.S. Congress authorized $20 million to be used for construction of a plant to produce poisonous chemical gases in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Rahimov also cites Pentagon plans to spend $1 billion to produce artillery shells loaded with chemicals during 1982-1983, and proposed spending of $1.5 billion for production of chemical and biological weapons in 1984. Further, the NEW YORK TIMES is cited to the effect that the Reagan administration has approved a plan for producing a new $6 billion chemical weapon. Rahimov claims that such weapons are clearly intended for use in Europe and other areas outside America. Quoting J. Wade in the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL about the destructive bent of the present American generation, Rahimov spurns Wade's claim that no chemical weapons have been produced in America since 1969, and cites the use of "Agent Orange" in Vietnam, and more recent cases: "Wade is also silent about the chemical bombs marked M-112 used by Afghani counter-revolutionaries that have fallen into the hands of ADR security organ workers. These bombs have the 'U.S.' initials on their backs. And of course it slips his memory that the United States is providing the Salvadoran junta with chemical weapons, with the result that thousands of peaceful inhabitants are dying."

UZBEK COMMENTATOR CLAIMS CHEMICAL WEAPONS USED IN SALVADOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 March 1982 carries on page 3 an 800-word commentary by Candidate of History Yu. Yusuvaliyev titled "An Illogical Policy Ends Poorly." Yusuvaliyev devotes much of his commentary to the evolution of the present situation in Salvador. Nothing that the military junta which came to power in 1979 has pushed all leftwing National Patriotic Party members out of the government apparatus, he states that this and other repressive developments have taken place with the full support of the U.S. Government. Furthermore the United States continues to supply the junta with military aid economic aid, even though the junta uses nearly half this aid to buy military weapons, "including poisonous chemical arms." With this support, the junta launched a counteroffensive against liberation forces in 1981. When it failed, the army turned on the civilian population, murdering more than 30,000 people in the last 2 years. Nonetheless, Washington continues its support, and in November 1981, President Reagan authorized clandestine CIA operations in Cuba and Nicaragua. Yusuvaliyev concludes by saying that no matter what the U.S. imperialist circles try to do, they will be unable to squelch the struggle of the Salvadoran people for freedom, any more than they were successful in stamping out this movement in Cuba and Nicaragua.

UZBEK COMMENTATOR SUPPORTS DETENTE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 900-word commentary by T. Soliyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "The White House's Risky Steps." Soliyev begins his commentary with the statement that the policies of the Reagan administration have raised serious alarm among peaceloving peoples. During his first year in office, President Reagan implemented policies that increased tensions and crises in Asia, Africa, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Near and Middle East, Central America, the Caribbean, and the Persian Gulf. The American leader continues to support arms spending, as though there were no serious problems such as inflation and unemployment on which to spend this

Union of Writers. The group included the art scholar Sharif Salim, the poet Kanaan Ali, and the prose writer Khuluki Ali. Oktam Usmonov, a secretary of the board of the Uzbekistan Writers Union, spoke to the guests about recent activities and creative works. The Uzbek poet Erkin Vohidov spoke of his impressions gained on a trip to Syria in November 1981, as well as about the activities of the newly created journal YOSHLIK, of which he is the editor. The Syrian guests expressed their satisfaction with their visit, and later set off for a tour of the cultural and historical monuments in Samarkand.

GROWING UP AROUND ALCOHOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YASH LENINCHI in Uzbek 6 March 1982, p 4, 900 words. E. Losoto "Something To Think About: It's All a Matter of Will." Article about the problem of alcoholism and its roots in childhood. Author notes that even in nursery schools children play "host and guest" and pretend to offer each other drinks from empty wine or vodka bottles. Children observe parents who come home drunk and who offer toasts with beautiful words and then follow the toasts with drinks. Research indicates that in 22 percent of families with the father having an alcohol problem the children follow the example; in families with both parents with an alcohol problem, the figure rises to 45 percent. Teenagers sometimes also become accustomed to drinking at parties.

BUKHARA OBLAST SEMINAR ON ATHEISTIC TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YASH LENINCHI in Uzbek 19 March 1982, p 1, 150 words. "Let's Increase the Effectiveness of Atheistic Training." A seminar-conference was recently held in Bukhara on improving atheistic propaganda. Participating in it were propaganda workers of oblast Komsomol organizations' Komsomol political study and economic education schools as well as secretaries of rayon and city Komsomol committees and directors of young atheist schools. The meeting was opened by the secretary of the Bukhara Oblast Komsomol Committee R. Roziev. Reports were given on work being conducted in the area of scientific atheistic propaganda by the director of the Bukhara Oblast Party Committee's House of Political Education and Komsomol Political Studies Consultant M. Ishaqov.

TV FILM ABOUT UZBEKS IN NECHERNOZEM REGION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YASH LENINCHI in Uzbek 19 March 1982 p 2 carries a 600-word article by Anvar Karimov titled "Horizons of the Nechernozem Region reporting on a two-part television film "Horizons of the Nechernozem." The imaginative and interesting film featuring representatives of the UzSSR was a success on Uzbekistan TV. The film featured pictures of individuals doing various kinds of work which were accompanied by simultaneous interviews. One of the men featured in the film is a native central Asian named Talibjan Qasimov who has been working in the Nechernozem region for 4 years. Last year he married a local woman named Lidia. The same day as the couple moved into a new apartment Lidia gave birth to their first child, whom they named Vahabjan. Thousands of students from Uzbekistan have spent summers working the Nechernozem region. "The Nechernozem zone has become as great and sacred for the respected representatives of our homeland as the soil of Uzbekistan."

in Shibirgan, Maimana, Saripul, and Andhui, should be taken as the basis of the literary language in the future. Subsequent questions of the interview deal with Vohidiy's activities and evoke the information that he had been an aspirant in a Tashkent university in 1968 and received a candidate degree in 1974.

BOOK BY UZBEK HISTORIAN ON 1885 PANDJEH CRISIS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 26 March 1982 carries on page 8 a 1,000-word review of Gogo Abrarovich Khodoyatov's BRITANSKAYA EKSPANSIYA V SREDNEY AZII ["British Expansion in Central Asia"] (Tashkent: "Fan," 1981) by Candidates of History G. Kholliyev and M. Shopsanov titled "Appropriate Answer to Anticommunism." The reviewers note that in recent years, the opinions of a number of bourgeois historians about Soviet Uzbekistan have appeared abroad that promote falsity and slander about the present level of progress of Central Asian peoples. It is the responsibility of Soviet scholars and historians to expose the "studies" of these anticommunists. The Uzbek historian Khidoyatov has made an important contribution to this task with his books "Africa on the Road to Freedom," "English and Russian Relations in Central Asia at the End of the 19th Century," "Truth Against Lies," "The Construction of Socialism in Central Asia and Modern Anticommunism," and the present book which focuses on the 1885 Pandjeh Crisis. [The crisis occurred when Russian troops defeated British-backed Afghani troops at Pandjeh in southern Turkmenistan in March 1885. The victory was an important factor in Russian-British talks on the delimitation of the northwest border of Afghanistan.] The book consists of three sections, the first on Russian-British relations and the situation in the area of northwest Afghanistan during the second half of the 19th century; the second on delimintation talks between Russia and Great Britain during 1884-1885; and the third on the Pandjeh Crisis itself. The reviewers note that the work is extremely relevant to the present situation in the Middle East, because the Pandjeh Crisis exerted a powerful influence on the later evolution of Afghanistan.

TERMEZ, GATEWAY TO AFGHANISTAN, UNDERGOES IMPROVEMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 100-word report by newspaper correspondent A. Khalilov titled "Center Being Updated." The report states that in the last 5 years the appearance of Termez has changed beyond recognition. A broad square with a statue of Lenin has been built in Microrayon imeni Karpov, dozens of streets have been widened, and several new streets have been constructed. Surkhandarya Oblast workers recently completed construction of buildings for a sewing factory and a three-storied drugstore. The city's territory will be expanded, multistoried hotels, recreation areas, cafes and restaurants will be built, and a new park of culture and recreation will soon be finished.

SYRIAN WRITERS VISIT UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 12 March 1982 carries on page 7 a 200-word report by H. Sadullayev titled "Syrian Guests." The report states that a group of Syrian writers arrived in Tashkent on 11 March for the first leg of a tour of the Soviet Union as guests of the USSR money. Soliyev quotes a recent statement by George Kennan about the Reagan administration's return to the policies of the cold war period, and briefly reviews how this period came into being. He states that thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and socialist countries, the cold war was checked in the 1970's, with the result that international tensions eased, East-West relations improved, and steps to normalize Soviet-American relations were taken. A number of agreements were signed during those years which considerably improved relations between the two countries. Unfortunately, Soliyev continues, the new U.S. leadership has completely aboutfaced on this policy. He recounts a series of recent developments that prove the United States is attempting to solve international problems through military force, and says that the United States has only itself to blame for its deepening economic crisis. Soliyev concludes that the fate of peace in the world depends on the improvement of Soviet-American relations.

CULTURAL, LINGUISTIC PROGRESS OF AFGHANI UZBEKS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 12 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word interview with Dr Muhammad Yoqub Vohidiy, a worker in the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences, by Candidate of Philosophy Hasan Qudratullayev titled "Spring of Friendship." Quadratullayev asks Vohidiy about the new cultural developments brought about by the April Revolution in Afghanistan. Vohidiy replies that now the various nationalities in Afghanistan have equal cultural rights and can speak, study and publish in their native languages. Schools are opening, textbooks are being written, and newspapers have begun appearing in Uzbek, Turkmen and Beluchi. Furthermore, radio broadcasts have begun in these languages, and "for the first time in the history of Afghanistan, we have begun broadcasts in the Nuristani and Pashai languages." Asked about changes in the life and culture of Afghani Uzbeks, Vohidiy replies that whereas prior to the Revolution Uzbeks were not permitted to write and publish in their language, today they have their own newspaper YULDUZ, regular radio broadcasts and television concerts, and textbooks for the first three grades of school. Vohidiy briefly discusses some recent publications on classical and modern Uzbek literature, and touches on the 10-year study program of Navai, currently being implemented by the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences. Quadratullayev asks Vohidiy about the recently formed Department of Fraternal Languages and Literatures within the academy. Vohidiy replies that it was formed through the initiative of academy president Sulayman Lqia, who has shown special concern for languages other than Pashtu and Dari. This department, in which Vohidiy himself works, is engaged in the study of the creative heritage of Uzbek and other peoples of Afghanistan. Current work includes preparation of a grammar of Afghani Uzbek, a history of Uzbek literature, compilation of an Uzbek-Persian-Pashtu dictionary, and collection of materials on folklore, art and customs. Vohidiy acknowledges that such work is especially difficult because of the ongoing struggle against the "external reaction." Asked whether a literary standard of Afghani Uzbek has yet evolved, Vohidiy answers that it has not. He says that numerous linguistic and other problems are encountered in every issue of YULDUZ and that editors rely on the assistance of Soviet Uzbek scholars to resolve them. Vohidiy states that the basic difference between Soviet and Afghani Uzbek is lexical, because the latter has numerous dialects in Afghanistan and select words that are common to all of them. On the basis of his research, Vohidiy feels that the dialects of Uzbeks living

'YOUTH AND LAW' UNIVERSITY IN KOKAND

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YASH LENINCHI in Uzbek 26 March 1982 carries on page 3, a 200-word article by Sh. Kalanova (Ferghana Oblast) titled "'Youth and Law' University." A "Youth and Law" university has been established at Kokand's (No 10) Secondary School named for the 26th Baku Commissars. The tasks of the university are to teach the upper level students about Soviet legality, to acquaint students with the law and their obligations, to propagate the Soviet lifestyle, to unmask bourgeois morals, and to struggle to prevent crime among young people. Lectures and discussions are held by experienced teachers. The university has attracted 120 students. The first lecture and discussion was entitled "Two Worlds--Two [Kinds of] Youth." The discussion was led by the chairman of the city Department of Culture Anvar Dadabaev, who told about his trips abroad to Bulgaria, Italy, India and Egypt, and about the lifestyle and studies of children abroad. The "Youth and Law" university holds monthly meetings.

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS, PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN UZSSR SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 3 March 1982 carries on page 2, a 700-word article by T. Niyazmetov (inspector of the Primary Military Preparedness Division of the UzSSR Ministry of Education) titled "Becoming Patriots." The article reports on some aspects of primary military education in the republic's schools, especially activity connected with a competition held to pick the best schools and educational organs in the fields of primary military preparedness and military patriotism. This competition is sponsored by the UzSSR Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Central Committee of the UzSSR DOSAAF. Already 4,380 schools and over a million students have begun to participate in the competition. Organizational committees are to be formed under oblast, city and rayon people's education departments to organize, supervise and sum up the results of the competition. It is planned to have the results of the competition by 1 December 1982.

UZBEK PAPER LOOKS AT EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 3 March 1982 carries on page 3, a 1,000-word article by Abduzuhur Abduazimov (doctor of philological sciences, professor) titled "Letter From Afghanistan: On the Way to Enlightenment." Abduazimov reports on the improvement of the situation in the field of education in Afghanistan since the April Revolution. Now there are over 5,000 schools in Afghanistan with nearly 2 million students in them. Whereas prior to the revolution education was in Pushtu and Dari, now schools in Turkmen and Uzbek are also being organized. Article reports improvements since the April Revolution at Kabul University as well as at other Afghan higher educational institutions. Special attention is given in the article to improve educational opportunities enjoyed by women. The contribution of Uzbeks from the UzSSR is also described: "The Soviet Government is giving great help in developing secondary and higher education in Afghanistan. Last year the Uzbekistan SSR Ministry of Education made a great contribution to providing Uzbek schools and educational institutions with various educational materials, literature and technical means. This year a delegation led by the rector of Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute and corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, academician S. Tursunmuhamedov, went to Kabul and in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan Agreement on Cultural and Economic Cooperation, presented various visual educational materials and technical teaching means for secondary and higher schools of Afghanistan." Article also reports on activity of Soviet-Afghan friendship clubs.

KABUL PEDAGOGICAL ACADEMY STUDENTS COMPLETE 2-MONTH STAY IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 6 March 1982 carries on page 3 a 400-word article titled "Meeting With Visiting Students" reporting a 2-month stay and farewell for students from Kabul Pedagogical Academy who were visiting students at Tashkent's Nizamiy Pedagogical Institute. The Afghan students, specializing in seven different fields, attended lectures on pedagogy, psychology, ideology and political propaganda. The students visited general education schools in Tashkent and became acquainted with methodology of conducting lessons. Among other activities, the guests also participated in the work of the Nizamiy Institute's social studies faculty, and met with scholars, educators and administrators.

CONFERENCE IN KHIVA ON IMPROVING NATIVE LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 13 March 1982 carries on page 1 a 200-word article by S. Yaqubov titled "Lesson Quality--Demand of the Times" on a scientific-methodological conference recently held at Khiva's Lenin (No. 10) School under the rubric "Lesson Quality--Demand of the Times." It was sponsored by the Uzbek Linguistics and Uzbek Literature Departments of Khorezm State Pedagogical Institute, and the oblast institute for improvement of teacher qualifications; Office of Uzbek Language and Literature. Among reports given at the conference were the following: "Formation of the USSR and National Languages," "Learning Bilingualism in Native Language Lessons," "Ways To Provide Quality and Results in Native Language and Literature Lessons" and "Utilizing Local Materials in Literature Lessons."

CSO: 1830/384

PROGRAMS FOR UzSSR SCHOOL COURSES IN ARABIC, PERSIAN DEVELOPED

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by T.S. Niyazov, methodologist, UzSST Ministry of Education, Republic Educational Methods Consulting Office: "Innovation in Education"]

[Excerpts] Our economic-political and cultural links in recent years with such countries as Afghanistan, Iran, India and Arabia [Arabistan] have been increasing our demand for teaching oriental languages.

Oriental languages have been taught in our republic's schools for several years. Yet the absence up until the present of study programs and textbooks has caused considerable difficulties in teaching oriental languages. The Uzbekistan Ministry of Education's Educational Methods Consulting Office has seriously worked on this problem and managed to create special programs for the first time for Persian and Arabic in 1981.

An experienced collective of authors was drawn together to prepare programs for the 2d through 10th grades with studies in Persian and Arabic. The programs were authored by M. Sh. Abdusamatov, A. Kh. Muhamedova and Sh. S. Shaniyazov for the Persian language, and by M. Yu. Hakimjanov, M.M. Bikmetova and B.R. Hasanov for the Arabic language.

It is certain that the special programs for teaching the Arabic and Persian languages will eliminate shortcomings and lack of uniformity of teaching occurring in the work of teachers of these subjects.

The creation of programs of Persian and Arabic for teachers is an important event and is the first step forward in improving the instruction of these subjects in the republic's schools. Creation of textbooks on the basis of the above programs is considered one of the fundamental tasks for the future.

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END

JPRS 81390

29 July 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1282

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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USSR REPORT

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ALIYEV GREETS VISITING DIPLOMATS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Information Item: "Reception in the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan"]

[Excerpts] On 7 June the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. A. Aliyev received the heads of diplomatic legations accredited to the Soviet Union who were making a tourist trip in our republic.

Warmly greeting the guests on behalf of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the republic, G. A. Aliyev wished them a pleasant stay on Azerbaijani soil and expressed his pleasure at the arrival of the foreign diplomats. We look upon this visit, he said, as a display of the great interest of the states represented by you in the life of the peoples of our country, including Soviet Azerbaijan, we sincerely welcome this interest, and we are prepared to do everything so that you will come to know our region and its rich history better and acquaint yourselves with the republic's achievements in socialist and communist construction.

The formation of the USSR, G. A. Aliyev emphasized, was a truly enormous achievement. For the first time in the history of civilized mankind a multinational socialist state was created which united on the basis of equal rights all of the peoples inhabiting the country, and granted them, including the Azerbaijani people, complete sovereignty.

G. A. Aliyev continued that Soviet people were very concerned about the preservation of peace. Workers and kolkhoz workers, and everybody with whom you have occasion to come into contact asks that the Central Committee of the CPSU, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally, be told to protect peace even more strongly and to ensure peaceful conditions for life. Everyone of us is aware of the fact that everything that has been achieved since the war has been achieved under peaceful conditions. Our party, the Soviet state, and L. I. Brezhnev are conducting a consistent peace-loving foreign policy aimed at the establishment of the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, mutually advantageous cooperation, and a strengthening of the security of all countries. The peace program for the 1980's which was advanced by L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th Party Congress, and our country's subsequent peace initiatives have been met with complete understanding and full approval by all progressive forces. However, they are being opposed by reactionary circles which are aggravating international tensions, striving to heat up the arms race and unleash a new war, and pushing the world toward a nuclear catastrophe. But a feeling of optimism gets the upper hand with us; we believe that the forces which are standing guard over peace and security and which comprises the majority will be victorious, and that every people and every state will be able to carry out its plans in peace. This is indicated by the powerful anti-war movement which has developed in Europe and in the western hemisphere.

In Azerbaijan, as in our entire country, there is not a single person who is a supporter of war. Our party's foreign policy which was proclaimed by the Peace Decree and founded by the founder of the Soviet state V. I. Lenin remains unchanged. The principles of peaceful coexistence, mutually advantageous cooperation, and non-intervention in internal affairs are, as in the past, basic in our country's foreign policy. We want mutual understanding and friendship with all states, and we are making maximum efforts to live in peace.

Every union republic takes active part in the foreign political and economic actions of the state, G. A. Aliyev said. Speaking about the republic's multilateral relations with other countries in economic, scientific and technical, and cultural cooperation, he noted that it is a most important task to make use of these relations for the successful realization of our state's peace-loving policy and for strengthening the friendship and mutual understanding of peoples. For this reason, we place a high value upon your stay in Azerbaijan and upon our meeting and would like people in your countries to have more and a better knowledge of real socialism. We, adherents of our ideology and of our state system, of socialist society, know about the advantages of our way of life, but it is necessary for the truth to be known abroad about our country and its achievements. Unfortunately, the anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign which has been begun in a number of capitalist countries distorts our reality. But the democracy about which they so much like to talk in the West requires objectivity and an informed public. Only truthful and objective information can foster the growth of mutual understanding and cooperation and the strengthening of the peace and security of the peoples. And this is also one of the important tasks of diplomatic missions.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev expressed his confidence that the stay by the foreign diplomats in Soviet Azerbaijan and their personal acquaintance with the life and achievements of the Azerbaijani people would add to their ideas about the Soviet Union and real socialism, and would help to strengthen the cooperation and friendship of the USSR and the peoples of their countries. He wished the guests health, happiness, and success in carrying out their important, honorable, and difficult mission in the interests of peace and security of all of the peoples of the planet.

G. A. Aliyev replied to the questions of the foreign diplomats.

On behalf of the heads of the diplomatic missions their senior member, the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in the Soviet Union Frederick Randriamamundzi expressed his gratitude for the warm reception, and noted that such an impressive visit by foreign diplomats proved their great interest in Soviet Azerbaijan. The question of peace is one of the most acute problems troubling mankind, and we share your optimistic feelings and mood and hope that peace will be preserved and strengthened. We value the Soviet Union's policy aimed at the defense of peace, welcome the peace initiatives of the Soviet leadership, and we shall inform our governments of your peace-loving efforts. Our meetings and impressions in Azerbaijan will help us to better know and understand the Soviet people, and to perform our mission better. We are grateful to the Soviet leadership, to President Leonid Brezhnev, and to the leaders of your republic for this visit which has given us the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with you.

The discussion was participated in by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR K. A. Khalilov, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR G. N. Seidov, the Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. A. Gasanov, the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR F. G. Akhmedov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijan SSR T. A. Tairova, and a Member of the Board and Chief of the Protocol Section of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs D. S. Nikiforov.

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CSO: 1830/379

PARTICIPANTS IN TIKHONOV-FILIPOV TALKS IN MOSCOW LISTED

PM280929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 82 p 1

[TASS report: "On Official Visit"]

[Text] On 21 June talks began in the Kremlin between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is in the USSR on an official friendly visit.

The heads of government of the two countries exchanged information on progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress.

A central place at the talks was occupied by questions of further expanding and intensifying all-around cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria. Profound satisfaction was unanimously expressed at the dynamic development of fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in full accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. The exceptionally important significance was stressed of the regular meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov, which determine the fundamental avenues and specific tasks of the development and improvement of relations between the two countries, including for the long term.

N.A. Tikhonov and G. Filipov noted that the expansion of economic ties and the constant buildup of trade turnover, the extensive development of production cooperation, including within the context of the general scheme for specialization and sharing in the material production sphere between the USSR and Bulgaria through 1990, promote the solution in both countries of important economic tasks and the improvement of the prosperity of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

In discussing international problems the sides noted that the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria firmly and consistently advocate the curbing of the arms race, disarmament and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. G. Filipov said that the Bulgarian leadership and all Bulgarian people warmly support the Soviet peace initiatives. The proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in his message to the UN General Assembly Second Special Session on Disarmament are of historic significance.

The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere and a spirit of full mutual understanding.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side: N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.I. Ryzhkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and V.F. Grubaykov, USSR Foreign Ministry section chief.

On the Bulgarian side: A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; K. Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; V. Tsanov, member of the Council of Ministers Bureau and minister of transport; G. Pankov, minister of the chemical industry; T. Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics; K. Khristov, minister of foreign trade; D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR; and M. Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister.

The talks will be continued.

CSO: 1807/116

REPORTAGE ON 12TH YUGOSLAV PARTY CONGRESS

Problems Facing Congress

PM051215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by V. Sharov, correspondent: "The Driving Force. 12th LCY Congress Opens in Belgrade"]

[Text] The 12th LCY Congress starts work 26 June. Delegates and visitors--party and revolution veterans, combatants in the war of national liberation, production leaders and envoys from social organizations--have traveled from all over the country to Belgrade, which is decked with the state tricolor and the Red Party flag, to take part in Communists' Supreme Forum. Representatives are here from numerous communist, workers, socialist and social democratic parties and progressive movements.

The CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was warmly welcomed to Belgrade yesterday.

Thanks to the LCY's activities and the working people's efforts, Yugoslavia has achieved appreciable results in social and economic development in the 4 years since the 11th congress. The country's national economic potential has been strengthened, the annual increase in the global social product and industrial production averaged 4.5 percent and 6.2 percent respectively, dozens of major projects were commissioned, particularly in metallurgy, power engineering and the aluminum industry.

The work of wiping out the foreign trade balance of payments deficit made steady progress. In trade with the developed capitalist states it fell from $3.4 billion to $1.4 billion. It is rightly regarded as a major social achievement here that around 1.3 million working people were given jobs in 1978-1981. In the period between the congresses health care and the people's education have been improved and the social security system has been developed.

At the same time, however, the present forum of Yugoslav communists is being convened at a time when, as was pointed out during the report-and-election campaign--especially at republic congresses and provincial party conferences--the country is running into serious difficulties.

The press is citing figures indicating a falloff in the rate of economic development and the increase in labor productivity, and a reduction in the population's real income. There is a lack of coordination between republics and autonomous provinces, as a result of which a number of areas are becoming economically isolated and the role of the unified Yugoslav market is being weakened. The repayment of foreign debts is a heavy burden on the economy. Among the main reasons given here for Yugoslavia's economic difficulties are the unfavorable situation on the world market and internal factors such as disproportions in the national economy and the failure to take sufficient account of and make use of the country's existing resources and material and technical potential. A specific program of measures to stabilize the economy is expected from the 12th LCY Congress.

In their preparations for the congress, communists noted with satisfaction the fruitfulness of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. They are firmly based on complete mutual respect for the principles contained in the 1955 Belgrade declaration and subsequent documents adopted at the highest level. Economic, scientific and technical cooperation between our countries is now broad in scope. It continues to gather momentum, helped no doubt by its equal and mutually advantageous nature. In the last 5 years Soviet-Yugoslav trade has increased by 150 percent compared with the preceding 5-year-plan period to reach $18 billion. It topped $6.6 billion last year.

Questions relating to consolidating the LCY's leading role in society and improving its performance are also sure to be the focus of attention of the Yugoslav Communists' Supreme Forum. By virtue of its glorious revolutionary past and its active search for ways of solving urgent problems the LCY has won high prestige among the masses. This is reflected in the growth of its membership, which now stands at more than 2.1 million.

Since the last congress steps have been taken to consolidate and intensify the work of LCY primary organizations and increase their role in the life of the party and the country. There are now more than 65,600 primary organizations. They operate in every main labor collective, maintaining the LCY's links with the working masses.

The LCY has performed its role as the vanguard and driving force of Yugoslav society in the drive against negative tendencies which contravene the party's program and rules. Republic congresses and provincial party conferences called for a determined and uncompromising drive against any attempt to undermine the LCY's unity. "Ideological, political and organizational unity of action by the LCY in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism is the main prerequisite for the exercise of the LCY's leading role in society," states the 12th party congress draft resolution entitled "The Role and Tasks of the LCY in the Struggle To Develop Socialist Self-Management and Ensure the Country's Material and Technical Progress."

The complexity of the tasks which the LCY has been working to solve since the 11th congress made it necessary for it to improve its ideological work, above all party members' entire ideological and political training. In the last 4 years more than 128,000 students have received training in 1,838 political schools. Almost a quarter of a million people have graduated from youth, trade union and other political schools. Around 500,000 party members attended various seminars. Courses have been run for communists in the armed forces.

Cases of tolerance of and indulgence toward ideological enemies and of formalism in the organization of communists' studies were criticized during the report-and-election campaign. Confidence was expressed that the 12th LCY Congress decisions will serve as a stimulus to the improvement of the party's political education work.

The Yugoslav Communists' Supreme Forum will discuss topical problems relating to the country's development and determine the LCY's next tasks in the building of socialism.

Dragosavac Report

PM051251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 82 p 4

[Unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents report: "In the Vanguard of the Working People"]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun--Today the 12th LCY Congress began work here. Over 1,500 delegates representing the party organizations of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro and also the Yugoslav People's Army gathered in the festively arrayed hall of the Sava Palace of Congresses. They are veterans of the party and revolution, heroes of the people's liberation struggle, leading workers, figures of culture and science and servicemen of the Yugoslav People's Army. They will analyze the results of the country's socioeconomic development and the party's activity since the previous congress and outline the tasks of socialist building for the forthcoming period.

The congress was opened by D. Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The delegates and guests welcomed with applause the CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the delegations from the other communist and workers parties, socialist and social democratic parties and national liberation and other progressive movements.

The congress working organs were elected and the agenda was approved.

D. Dragosavac delivered a report at the congress entitled "The LCY's Struggle for the All-Round Progress of a Socialist, Self-Managing and Nonaligned Yugoslavia."

Comrade D. Dragosavac's Report

Our forum, the speaker said, will comprehensively analyze the entire path traveled between the two congresses and will note the undoubted successes we have achieved in material and social development. At the same time the congress will reveal our shortcomings and errors and indicate the means, forms, paths and prospects for the solution of the problems now facing our society and on this basis will determine the communists' tasks and duties.

The position of the workers, of each working person, has altered radically, the report says. Their role has increased in the solution of questions of society's life. The equal rights, fraternity, and unity of Yugoslavia's peoples and ethnic groups have been assured. This gain of our people's liberation war is constantly strengthening and growing.

The SFRY's independent, equal position in the world and its nonaligned policy are strengthening. The LCY is developing its relations with other communist and workers parties and liberation and democratic movements in the world on the basis of equal cooperation. Yugoslavia's economy is becoming increasingly involved in international economic processes. Together with other countries, Yugoslavia is in the front ranks of the struggle for a new international economic order.

In just a few decades of struggle and strenuous efforts on the part of the working class and all working people, socialist Yugoslavia has achieved great qualitative changes in the development of the country's production forces and its system of socialist self-management. Further socioeconomic development is linked with the need to eliminate the causes of the difficulties facing us. That requires organized activity by all social forces.

Speaking of the development of the country's national economy, the speaker said that the average annual growth of the social product was 4.5 percent, and 4.7 percent in the public sector. Industry had developed most dynamically. Today Yugoslav industry is producing an increasingly varied and high-quality range of output which satisfies the requirements of not only the domestic but also the world market.

At the same time agricultural growth rates are still low. If we take 1976 and 1977 as a reference point, the average annual agricultural production growth rates over the past 4 years have been only 0.6 percent. Here growth in the public sector was 3.1 percent and in the private sector 0.3 percent.

The public sector of the economy, which is the motive force of material development and production relations, now represents 86 percent of the country's global social product.

From 1978 through 1981 the rate at which employment increased among the country's population was 3.6 percent. The results in this field are impressive, although the problem of unemployment in Yugoslavia remains acute.

Major progress has been achieved in the postwar period in the social policy sphere and in improving citizens' living standards. This trend has been continued in the period between congresses, but the rates at which living standards have improved have slowed substantially, particularly in the past 2 years.

Socioeconomic development in the period between congresses, D. Dragosavac continued, has been accompanied by very grave difficulties. During the precongress preparations the situation in the economy was subjected to a keen critical analysis. The Commission of Federal Social Councils on Problems of Economic Stabilization prepared the "Basic Avenues of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization." To resolve specific questions of economic stabilization it is essential to elaborate the necessary steps and implement them as soon as possible and to undertake resolute actions in all spheres of reproduction. This is a single process requiring persistent activity by the working people, the LCY and all socialist forces of Yugoslav society.

[PM051253] We have great untapped internal reserves and potential. From 1978 through 1981, labor productivity in the public sector of the economy rose by an average of 1.2 percent a year while the average annual increase in the social product in the public sector was 4.7 percent. This shows that the proportion of the increase in output secured by raising labor productivity is less than 25 percent. In terms of labor productivity growth we lag considerably behind the industrially developed Western countries. That is why trade relations with them have always been structured to our country's detriment.

Capital investments in agriculture have failed to accord with the declared principle of the priority of this sector's development. The proportion of capital investments in this sphere has been cut back considerably.

One substantial and long-term component of stable economic and social development is the Yugoslav's all-around inclusion in the international division of labor. However, problems in the foreign trade sphere have been aggravated almost to the limit. For a long time our exports' share in overall world trade volume has been falling. On the other hand, imports of energy, raw materials, semifinished goods, equipment and technology have been constantly increasing. As a result, there has been an increase in the deficit in the country's balance of payments and balance of trade, and with it an increase in foreign debts. All this is powerfully restricting the country's economic development. In 1981 foreign debts totaled $20.1 billion.

In this period between congresses, the development of socialist self-management relations encountered great problems and difficulties. A grave disruption of equilibrium has occurred in the sphere of economic and commodity-money relationships. Current and long-term economic policy has been slow to adapt to changes in the international division of labor requiring an increase in the level of intensive economic management.

The LCY and the other forces of society, the speaker continued, have not been resolute enough in implementing the key tasks of the development of socioeconomic relations on the basis of socialist self-management and in overcoming major socioeconomic problems and contradictions. This has given rise to a serious slowing down of the process of the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution and law on pooled labor. The LCY has not been able everywhere to rise above individual local interests to see the long-term class interests of the working class and all working people in the sphere of pooled forces on this basis. The LCY must be persistent and consistent in the struggle for the full assertion of the working class' leading role.

The joint economic policy and social plans of the federation, republics, provinces and communes must be aimed at strengthening the unified Yugoslav market. It is essential to organize and resolutely develop social planning on the foundations of self-management.

The political activity of the LCY as the leading ideological and political for force of society is expressed in practice in the work of its members in political and public organizations, primarily in the Socialist Alliance and trade unions, the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, and others. Without all-round, organized work by all these organizations there can be no developed democracy.

Ideological trends alien to self-management and socialism, particularly nationalism, D. Dragosavac continued, have recently been markedly disseminated. They have even penetrated the LCY and the milieu of some leaders, as was the case in Kosovo. These ideological trends can exist in our country only as a result of the weakness of the socialist ideological front. Here it should be stressed that the bearers of alien ideological theories--from clerics of various stripes to nationalists--direct their main assault on the equality, fraternity and unity of our nations and ethnic groups.

Substantial importance for the struggle on the ideological front attaches to the situation in the LCY and its ability to resolve ideological problems and to be the main protagonist in public criticism and the organized ideological struggle. Our revolution has not been an easy one and is not easy now. Many of its elements have not been resolved in the best way. However, particular major or minor errors have not been decisive for the course of the revolution and its outcome.

Recently the mass media and journalism have been displaying trends which oppose themselves to the LCY's policy and cast doubt on our revolution's gains. This attests to the weakening of the LCY's ideological struggle. The communists in the mass media bear special responsibility for the implementation of the LCY's policy.

We emphasize with full justification that we have basically resolved the nationalities question. However, nationalism, particularly recently, has been manifested in various spheres of life. Hostile activity in the period between the two congresses has been manifested particularly in the course of the well-known counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in March-April last year. Acting in an organized, clandestine manner, the enemy was able for a long time to carry out the ideological indoctrination of part of the intelligentsia and students and school children and to introduce ferment and uncertainties into their consciousness.

[PM051255] Speaking of the situation in Kosovo, the speaker noted that certain results have been achieved in stabilizing the situation in this province. It is mainly political means which are being used for the stabilization process.

He noted that definite results have been achieved in enhancing the LCY's role in the Yugoslav system and in specific actions to resolve urgent social tasks. The unity of the LCY and the equality, fraternity and unity of our nations and ethnic groups remain the most important condition and guarantee of the consolidation of Yugoslavia as a sovereign and independent and nonaligned country equal in its relations with other states and with influence in the world today. I want to stress our unanimous view that relations within the LCY and its ideological-political and organizational unity and unity of action in the future should develop on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism.

In the period between the 11th and 12th congresses, the LCY admitted over 600,000 new members. In late 1981 the LCY numbered over 2 million members. The largest intake to the LCY has been from the ranks of young people.

The working class is the main force of socialist revolution and therefore, as J. Broz Tito frequently said, it is essential that the ranks of its vanguard--the LCY--consist largely of the direct producers of material values. The number of peasants in the LCY at present is insignificant: just 3.9 percent. It is falling constantly. The speaker stressed the need to improve work among the rural population.

D. Dragosavac then dwelt on questions of international relations and described Yugoslavia's foreign policy course.

In recent years, he said, we have witnessed an increasingly serious deterioration of the international situation. The LCY, the working class and the communists express serious concern in connection with the danger which again threatens mankind. The arms race is being intensified. The policy of many states is being influenced increasingly strongly by military and military-industrial factors. New hotbeds of international crises and clashes are emerging. The policy of the relaxation of international tension should be based on the interests of peace, freedom and the independence of all states, on noninterference and equal international cooperation, and on the principles of active peaceful coexistence.

At the same time the speaker asserted that "the reasons for the negative development of international relations lie above all in the desire of the great powers and blocs to expand the sphere of their influence and rule."

The speaker expressed himself in favor of a radical change in the existing international economic order and the creation of a new one. The struggle for new economic relations in the world, he said, is one of the main factors of the struggle to democratize international relations as a whole and secure lasting and stable peace throughout the world.

The struggle for peace and against the threat of man's destruction in a thermonuclear war is gaining the dimensions of a mass movement for peace. We support any realistic initiative which could lead to the halting or limitation of the arms race and the initiation of the disarmament process. In that sense we attach special significance to the UN General Assembly Second Special Session on Disarmament.

We advocate the integral and just solution of the Near East crisis on the basis of well-known principles. This crisis hinges on the Palestinian question. We vigorously denounce the present Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Flouting the principles of the UN Charter and the entire international community, Israel has undertaken a flagrant attack on a peace-loving country belonging to the United Nations and has violated its independence and territorial integrity. The aggression against lebanon is at the same time an act of genocide against the Palestinian people.

The speaker further noted the great significance of the nonaligned movement in the struggle for peace and progressive changes to the existing international system of economic and political relations. It is struggling for peace and active peaceful coexistence and rejects all forms of political and economic domination in international relations. The speaker stated that it is essential to continue to strengthen the unity of the nonaligned countries. Disputes and conflicts between them not only harm the movement's unity and effectiveness. They are also aimed against the true interests of the nonaligned countries themselves.

The most recent period of history is in many ways important for world socialism. New heights have been scaled, new opportunities have been created and important experience and knowledge have been acquired. The ideas of socialism have met with even broader support. The influence of the organized socialist forces has discernibly expanded and intensified. The social practice of socialism has been enriched with varied content. This merges into a single common epoch-making trend which characterizes the development of socialism as a world process at the present stage.

[PM051257] On the basis of equal rights and the principles of international solidarity, the speaker said, the LCY is developing diverse and fruitful cooperation with the communist, socialist, and social democratic parties and with the liberation and other progressive and democratic movements in the world. The LCY must continue to build up its efforts to enrich and intensify this cooperation.

Since the 11th LCY Congress, Yugoslavia has pursued an active foreign policy. It has been aimed at the struggle for peace, the consolidation of the peoples' independence, mutual understanding and all-around equal cooperation with all countries irrespective of their social systems.

The SFRY and the LCY in the period under review paid great attention to bilateral cooperation and relations with the socialist countries. The further consolidation of cooperation in many fields was achieved. Progress was also noted in Yugoslavia's cooperation with the industrially developed Western countries.

Socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia occupied an important place in international relations. In the period since the death of J. Broz Tito the long-term nature of the foreign policy orientation of the LCY and the SFRY has been confirmed.

In conclusion D. Dragosavac said: The working class and all working people of Yugoslavia expect from the 12th congress clear answers to the reasons for the present difficulties. They expect the congress to confirm unwaveringly the readiness, ability and determination of the LCY--the leading and guiding force of society--to give all its efforts and energy to the solution of the problems which have lain on our shoulders today and to the solution of all problems for the sake of the historic goals of our socialist revolution.

CSO: 1807/115

TENSION, OPPOSITION PERSIST IN POLAND DESPITE NORMALIZATION

Journalist Describes Tour of Poland

PM021031 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 5

[Part one of article by Valentin Chikin: "Spring Bridges. What We Discussed With Polish Comrades in Party Committees, at Plants and in the Countryside"]

[Text] Warsaw-Moscow--I recently returned from Poland. A group of lecturers--a party executive, a renowned steel smelter, a well-known literary critic, a specialist in international affairs and your correspondent--dear comrades, had received the opportunity to communicate directly with Polish workers and peasants, party activists and representatives of the intelligentsia and to convey the postcongress atmosphere in our country, the event-rich atmosphere of our jubilee year, and to share our successes and concerns. And, of course, to feel for ourselves the tense pulse of Polish life.

We toured up to 10 voivodships between the Narew and the Oder--reckon 1,000 km each--and had many meetings with a representative, interested and, I want to stress this, well-disposed audience; from morning to evening, an untold number of exhaustively frank talks in party offices, plant shops and rural cafes. Frequently the conversation began with the question: What do Soviet people think about our situation, about the Polish events, and ended with the request: Please impart your impressions of what you have seen and heard here.... I know from the editorial office's mail that our readers take a lively interest in these firsthand accounts. I shall try in these notes to sum up my impressions. First of all of vital work, national economic activity.

I have frequently crossed borders, very remote ones even, but I have never caught myself feeling such strained attention, as though you wanted to discern something in the calm gait of the people you meet in the semislumber of the railways halts flashing by, in the mundane bustle of the station, in the streets of Warsaw awash with greenery. That "something" is martial law--you want to look it in the face: What does it look like? Whom does it affect, and how? But it simply cannot be captured. It was imprinted in the image of three young men in uniform carrying submachineguns, butt uppermost, looking, unconcerned, at neckties in a store window on Marszalkowska Street. And on our route of a thousand kilometers we encountered only three or four checkpoints and on these occasions our car--a sleek "Polonez"--merely slowed down and the guard at the barrier waved us on with monotonous gesture. I remember the streets still emptying by midnight, the handsome officers. On the television screen announcing the latest news, the courteous commissars saluting at the plants....

On my very first day I set off with Grigoriy Yakovlevich Gorban, a steelworker from Azovstal, to the Warszawa Foundry to talk to the workers (the introduction of a twice-over hero sounded very fine in Polish: "Dwukrotny Bohater"--Grigoriy has indeed, like Hercules, risen to keep his word). With a reporter's eagerness I pounced on the commissar who was nearby--were not open-hearth furnaces unfamiliar to an officer? What were his functions? What were his powers?

We walked through the plant courtyard and Colonel Lukaszczuk took me by the elbow in a friendly fashion and explained with a smile. He is well acquainted with everything here. After the decree on martial law he had to work in earnest--"Solidarity" was running riot here, now it merely shouts from the walls occasionally. He is pleased with the way things have taken shape with the steel workers and with the plan and everything else. He does not have to intervene in the management of the facility although he has the right to oversee the enlistment of specialists. He takes part in all very important acts whereby the production facility's destiny is determined and maintains businesslike collaboration with the party committee. "I have never divided myself into a party member and an officer," Lukaszczuk notes. He is optimistic about the completion of his functions as commissar. Will it be soon? The colonel laughs and stops me: "My son did his set period of military service, but as you know his release has been delayed: He is always trying to find out: 'Pop, when will I finish?' 'You'll serve as long as the motherland needs you,' I say...It is still too early to talk of release."

Surely it is not too early?--Commissar Lukaszczuk came to mind somewhere in blue-eyed avgustow [significance of epithet uncertain]. You go to the window in the morning and are so sundrenched you have to screw up your eyes, the gardeners are digging peacefully in their front gardens, tall blondes with colorful handbags tap out a victorious march as they walk, a family automobile swished by with the smoke from a morning cigarette, and schoolboys' low-slung bicycles flash by--the advance of a peaceful day is inexorable. What need for martial law here, you think?

But during the day you open a newspaper: A titled provocateur has been caught redhanded; you take a look at the telex--a home-made bomb has been discovered, an underground printing works has been detected; you visit a committee--a propaganda worker friend has disconcerting news for you: You see--a leaflet, like the thousand they have just thrown on the fire, urging people "not to believe the authorities' sweet promises" and not to go to the May demonstration. The convulsions of the underground.... You are puzzled: Where is the therapeutic surgery of martial law? "We must not let ourselves be provoked"--that is the objective of the restraint displayed by the public order services.

In the days preceding May Day there was a feeling of particular tension. The church called people to prayer instead of the pre-May Day demonstration. Ladies in a state of exaltation rehearsed hysterical shows with adolescents. Stepping up their [radio] "voices," the conductors from the West stoked the hysteria. The party activists expected "excesses" on the proletarian holiday. But the artificially swollen abscess erupted later--on the 3d and the 13th. It erupted in antisocial escapades--the rowdy hooliganism of young men on the Warsaw streets, the arson of a hotel in Szczecin, an attack on a militia commandant's office in Gdansk, aggressive escapades elsewhere. On behalf of "Solidarity" some remnants were calling for a general strike....

Back in Moscow, in the editorial office, looking through urgent telegrams from Poland, I tried to find out how things were going there at the Warszawa Foundry. Here was a report. In the steel smelting shop unknown people had turned on the siren, but the incident had been disposed of within minutes. About 30 people wearing "Solidarity" badges had gathered at the entrance and were waiting for disturbances but, realizing that the plant was working as usual, they scattered.

It was pleasant to hear the real meaning of the words on the workers' mouths: "No one will succeed in misleading us now. We will not follow anyone anywhere."

I imagine the cohesiveness and vigor needed from the party aktiv: And how many hairs this mundane victory cost the plant's veteran director and party committee secretary and the experienced fighter and commissar.

My meetings in the labor collectives definitely convinced me that martial law has been a decisive factor in the stabilization of all aspects of the life of Polish society. Above all in production. Without restoring calm and social discipline and resolutely nipping anarchy in the bud it would be impossible to set about introducing order in the national economy--that thought, that assessment was a key one in all our talks.

Economists are now summing up the sorry result of the crisis situation caused by the errors of the 70's and the destructive tornady caused by Solidarity. The national income last year dropped by something over 13 percent, foreign trade turnover fell by one-fifth, capital investments decreased by one-fourth, and labor productivity fell by 16 percent while average wages leaped 25 percent with a considerable reduction in goods and services available. It has been calculated that the miners' strikes, for instance, accounted for a loss of $0.5 billion.

We were sometimes asked in auditoriums: Are Soviet people feeling the effect of the "Reagan sanctions?" Having then ascertained the essence of the principles and Soviet practice of foreign economic ties, people imparted their pained thoughts on the lessons taught by their Western partners. The channels for raw-material and technical replacements are closed--whole sectors are backsliding, a number of enterprises are threatened with shutdown and it is difficult for the economy to take breath. And if "positive symptoms" have emerged in the first quarter then it is thanks to some supreme efforts and the fraternal aid of the USSR and the socialist countries. We frequently heard the most ardent expressions of thanks everywhere--from the Central Committee offices to the [party study] corners in shops.

The most popular term in Polish economists' vocabulary today is perhaps "reorientation." This term or, if you like, thesis or slogan, is used to define the way of overcoming the crisis. The reorientation process is resolutely emphasizing the consolidation of economic cooperation within CEMA, the widespread emergence of Polish output onto the markets of the fraternal countries and the minimization of the influence of the capitalist economy's market upheavals. All this makes it possible to make active use of spare industrial capacities, to tackle vigorously the completion of construction projects already under way and to expand cooperation ties.

Of course, our interlocutors said, all this is not taking place automatically, and is not being achieved simply by turning the wheel; far more complex efforts are required and it is not only a case of the precision of calculations but also of psychology. As yet even the very concept of "reorientation" is being discussed and disputed. ZYCIE WARSAWY, for instance, has recently voiced "a few comments on the subject of reorientation" consisting entirely of doubts and reservations and it reduced them to the cautious conclusion: "Reorientation must be limited in time and scale" and must not be elevated "to the rank of a main factor." S. Dlugosz, one of the leaders of the State Planning Commission, also disputes "reorientation" but it is the actual term which displeases him. We should not be speaking of reorientation but of the restoration of Poland's partnership status and equal ties with the CEMA countries. As if entering into polemics with those "advocates of limits" from ZYCIE WARSAWY, S. Dlugosz convincingly proves that "the Polish economy's integration with the CEMA countries' economies is to a considerably greater degree than before not only a political choice but something dictated by economic interests."

Jozef Makara, the director of a plant in Bialystok, a unique bridge-building yard, put it to me in even more specific terms when he showed me the new structures gleaming against a background of fresh greenery: "With our partners from the Soviet Union we are constantly building bridges in both the literal and figurative sense of the words: We are displaying good-quality work with excellent design solutions and reliable guarantees. Everyone is convinced that our bridges will stand forever. With every passing year we are receiving increasingly interesting and even unique orders. And we are developing a good reputation on the European market...."

All of us who constituted the group of lecturers were in various cities far from Warsaw when the PZPR Central Committee plenum, which discussed questions of introducing economic reform and strengthening the principles of social justice, opened. We had the opportunity to experience people's freshest, most direct reaction. They were all interested. But there were also many "blind spots" in their ideas.

I remember meticulous questioning at the chip board plant in Suwalki. People were scrutinizing the basic principles of the reform from every angle. What was "self-financing" and "self-management?" They asked questions: Had legislative and economic mechanisms been developed capable of safeguarding the enterprise against a rash step or selfish decision? How would the reform influence labor productivity growth, production quality and wages formation?...

The principle of the fuller utilization of reserves of initiative was approved, but they wanted to know how the structure of self-management would take shape, whether it would always be constructive or whether it would not end up opposed to the authorities and the administration.

In setting out this succession of questions our interlocutors were in solidarity with the party plenum's position: Reform is a serious test for all of us. We must prepare people better for an understanding of its essence.

In directing reform toward the constructive reorganization of the economy, the party is emphasizing particularly clearly its duty to defend society's material living conditions. Next in line is the implementation of wages reform, the adoption of a program of housing construction through the end of the decade, and the elaboration of a comprehensive food program. It also defends the principles of social policy and control measures preventing the excessive enrichment of individuals and a great discrepancy between the upper and lower limits of the population's monetary incomes, ensuring a compensatory increase in the living wage and the sensible formation of family budgets and teaching everyone to live in accordance with their labor. Incidentally, it is obvious even to a casual observer that here and there villas costing millions are being erected--and that is so even with the present prices and with the rationing system.

In a situation between long-term prosperity and today's acute need, when good principles need to be tended and nurtured daily, the social commissions at enterprises play a particularly important role, as indeed the plenum noted. Half of the time that I spent with Gorban among the Warszaw Foundry's steel smelters was taken up with talk about the social commission. Grigoriy Yakovlevich [Gorban] even expressed gratification: "If you are beginning to work out how to organize prosperity that means that your affairs are well in hand."

Indeed, the plan has been overfulfilled and the collective is concerned to form social backup services. Safety measures are being provided. The expensive process of clearing dust from the electric furnaces is being undertaken. The provision of public amendities and housing affairs are developing. Summer leisure is being considered.... In brief, an extensive social program has taken shape. I could not refrain from asking: "Have 'Solidarity's' demands been included in the program?" "You see," it was explained to me, "the working conditions, housing, leisure centers and children's camps have always been the concern of the trade unions. We have always considered that this must be done, built and procured. But 'Solidarity' considers that you only have to make a demand and hold the knife of strikes at people's throats: 'Give us it, or the plant will go out on strike.' But who is to do the giving? It is we who must do everything for ourselves."

In Bialystok, visiting the bridge builders, I saw a social program already at the stage of successful implementation. First the welders, who had looked in on a lecture, showed me the list of the next workers to be rehoused posted up for general discussion and then engineer Henryk Baniszewski, party committee Secretary Ryszard Laskowski and Director Jozef Makara showed me two beautifully constructed microrayons: One recently occupied, the other awaiting occupation. The appearance of the plant's housing development [sotsgorodok] was marred, it seemed to me, only by a newly constructed, ungainly church. "Is that your work too?" I said jestingly to the director who was glowing with pride. Makara grew gloomy and muttered: "They are keeping pace with us everywhere. Their construction and installation administration workers are ahead of ours...." Today the bridge builders have no more families waiting for kindergarten places. Soon there will be none in need of apartments. That means that prosperity depends on successful labor, on collective organization and on the ability to mobilize one's forces.

In the days preceding May Day I saw peasants zealously sowing this year's harvest on their allotments. Will it be abundant and a means of salvation? Minister J. Wojtecki, who is in charge of agriculture and the food industry, believes that the necessary purchases of 6 million tons of grain in the countryside would be perfectly feasible were it not for the hard choice: Grain or meat. The minister is worried by the reduction in the number of breeding animals, and the fall in the demand for young animals. What about the peasants? What worries them most? From what I heard of their talk it may be concluded: The land must be given what it has grown tired of waiting for and only then can rich fruit be expected from it.

To the surprise of their enemies, the state farms have displayed their vitality, playing a salutary role during the painful overstretching of the market and during other adverse symptoms to be observed in the individual farmer.

The Suwalki voivodship parish of (Vydpiny) which I visited is probably not typical--there are nine state farms here on which half the peasants are employed. The state farms determine the entire production picture in the district. Now, under the impact of the reform, they have been united into a single firm with clear-cut specialization in stockraising. And, I was told by Stanislaw Sawicki, the parish party committee secretary, the individual sector would have felt very unsure of itself without the firm's assistance.

Yet the demagogues from "Solidarity" tried to turn the truth inside out. Last year, when their attacks on the renowned Glubczyce state farm in Opole voivodship lead by Zbigniew Michalek, now a secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, reached extremes, the state farm activists set out the facts countering the myths. An individual farmer in Glubczyce produces 127 kg of meat per hectare while the state farm produces 247 kg; the corresponding figures for milk are 430 kg and 674 kg respectively. An individual farmer works 23.7 hectares of land with one tractor while the state farm works 32.5 hectares. There are 40 people employed for every 100 hectares in the individual sector while on the state farm the figure is nine....

"Where is a peasant better off?" I asked Stanislaw Sawicki, "on the state farm or a private farm?" "The truth is," he replied, "that there are individual farmers who live very well if they have fertile land, large areas and grownup children; but many of them do not have enough. The life of state farm workers is smoother. Their incomes are not so impressive but they are stable and their work is easier--there are many mechanical devices and a convenient shift system. The question of housing and child care is resolved more simply for them. If they want to cultivate land they can have a private plot.... In short, almost no one leaves our state farms to become an individual farmer."

In an attempt to grope for the main thread of meaning linking all my impressions of my meetings in plants and villages and to single out the leitmotif of our talks, I inevitably arrive at one particular point--the vitality of the socialist core in the Polish economy, the irreversibility and primise of the really meaningful changes which have taken place in the national economy in a little over three decades. The pseudodemocratic ideals of the right-wing "Solidarity" forces turn out to have been built on sand. They have left only the marks of destruction and a severe political hangover in people's hearts. And that which was strong by virtue of its socialist nature is now becoming the bulwark of the entire normalization process.

But cannot everything be resolved more rapidly? The inspired expression "festina lente"--make haste slowly--is now current among the Poles. "That is our working slogan," our Polish comrades explained to us. "Perhaps we would like to resolve everything more rapidly. There are people who are pressing us and urging us on. But we must not hurry. We must not make even more mistakes in our haste. We must resolve things as well as possible, not as rapidly as possible."

Conclusion of Article

PM021223 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Part two of article by Valentin Chikin: "Spring Bridges. What We Discussed With Polish Comrades in Party Committees, at Plants and in the Countryside"]

[Text] Warsaw-Moscow--In the previous article we discussed daily bread, as the saying goes--labor and management organization. Just as constantly and, probably, with greater acuteness the conversation at our meetings turned to spiritual bread--ideals and principles, views and standpoints. Some practical people argue as follows: We in Poland suffer not from a shortage of theories but from a shortage of commodities, and that is what you should start with.... Life confirms the correctness of the standpoint: There is no dilemma between bread and principles, and you must not pose the question "either or," for both are necessary.

After 13 December the enemy, to use military language, regrouped his forces and thoroughly rearmed. Ideological saboteurs now no longer have to count on street bawlers and openly operating seats of counterrevolution; they must penetrate crevices of public consciousness, envelop in a poisonous cloud people who have in any [way] been traumatized by the turn of events, and sow their black seeds in their minds and souls, provoking various "leaflet campaigns" and forming a "rejection front" and everything else.

Comrade Majka, leader of the PZPR Central Committee's newly formed information section, outlined for us the deeply echeloned system of sabotage centers from Scandinavia through West Europe to the United States. The old lie factories of the Radio Free Europe type are urgently modernizing their "Polish sections" and putting inveterate professionals of anticommunism like (Nayder) in charge of them; new specialist creations like "Polish News" or "Solidarity With 'Solidarity'" straightway spring up.

"Anti-Polish centers," our interlocutor remarked, "are not growing faster than toadstools, seeking to find their medium of influence, striving for qualitative reasoning, avoiding primitive anticommunism and elaborating in greater depth their topics designed for the intelligentsia and youth. Attempts are being made to re-create a new opposition."

It is precisely among the intelligentsia, the enemy reckons, that the ideological soil is softest. History has left many different traces here. The tenacity of the pro-Western orientation, the influence of extensive and sometimes chaotic culture-mongering contacts with the bourgeois world, and the more flexible world-outlook impact of the Church are making themselves felt. And the somber trace of "KOR people," "confederates" and other zealous advocates of anticommunism is quite fresh.

The (Nayders) also know the sensitive strings in the soul of the Polish intellectual on which they can now play their tune. Inspire, for example, a complex of wounded pride, of limited personal potential and free self-expression. Foist awareness of a special historical mission and, counting on vulnerability, bring about conflict with the rigorous circumstances of martial law and issue the provocative taunt: Will you really be a "servant of the regime" and do your creative work "beneath an umbrella of bayonets"? Some people do not hold out, isolate themselves from their own work and go into "internal emigration." And some people, you see, will announce in a proclamation the "struggle of the oppressed" and proclaim the absurd thesis that "the academic milieu must be the vanguard of all society...."

The young and compact Central Committee section makes a useful analysis of all subversive output and promptly informs the party aktiv through its own channels and makes practical recommendations. I asked the chief: Can we obtain a forecast of the enemy's ideological actions for the duration of our stay in Poland? With his shy, roundish smile Comrade Majka handed me two small pages of typewritten text like the radio saboteur-broadcasters' "creative request" [zayavka]. On our tour we saw for ourselves that the request was realized. Evaluating the section's useful assistance highly, incidentally, party activists locally confirmed that the forecasts were accurate and the deviations no more than 10 percent.

During our tour I did not have a chance to observe closely the milieu of the artistic intelligentsia. In our group this opportunity fell to Feliks Kuznetsov, the Moscow writer's leader. He shared his impressions and intends to tell of this in the press. I had thorough contacts with my Polish journalist colleagues and saw them at work, at home and in discussions. At the crucial time this detachment of the intelligentsia found itself under heavy crossfire, everyon'e ideological tempering was tested for special heat resistance, and far from everyone passed the test.

The position among journalists is a complex one. Before 13 December entire editorial boards cooperated with "Solidarity" and sided with the ideological enemy. The Polish Journalists Association also deviated from its tasks and principled positions. This was aided by the antiparty activity of its leader Bratkowski, who has now been expelled from the party....

I recall a long debate in Bialystok and the emotional face of Anna Markowa, who has devoted many years to work as a journalist. "I was an activist in the old Journalists Association," she said, "and a member of the main board. I participated in the work of the ill-starred congress, when the tone was set by people like Bratkowski. The picture of the congress struck me. Colleagues whom I had known for many years seemed to degenerate in 3 days. They became somehow possessed and rained down curses on the recent past, their own work and their own comrades. Behind this frenzy you could sense some artificiality and insincerity. It was as though people were seeking a new role for themselves and were in a hurry to join in a 'historic situation.' But perhaps they are new-style opportunists, I wondered.... I despise people who change their spots so easily...."

What of those who did not deviate from their party duty? They had to shoulder a desperately heavy burden.

One evening in Suwalki we gathered at the home of Marek Starozewski, who edits the local weekly KRAJOBRAZY. From the atmosphere of comradely ease and the independence and unanimity of the people gathered in the house it was clear that here, beside the chief editor, were not just colleagues and assistants but companions such as will remain, two or three of them together, on some anonymous height in the prosaic battle for the honor of the party and the motherland. Marek produced a sheet of paper--half the size of our page--with three columns of wide-set type and old-fashioned vignettes separating one article from another. "The prototype of our KRAJOBRAZY," the editor warmly punned [a play on words in Polish and Russian]. "The first printed organ in Suwalki after the closure of all editorial boards." The sheet had the air of a museum exhibit from the beginning of the century, but next to the masthead stood the date "8 January 1982." I was reminded of the situation in the first weeks of martial law, when 30 men were doing the work of 10,000 in television, for example.

"But is it easier to produce this fat weekly of yours?" I inquired. "It is not easy either, although the editorial board has been assembled. But the number of staff, as you yourself understand," Starczewski smiled, "certainly does not guarantee publicistic quality. And as for making things easier, you sometimes think it would be better if we weren't obstructed" [luchshe ne meshali by].

I was later to hear this phrase repeatedly.

The opposition is operating energetically among journalists, carrying out "explanatory" work. Editorial boards are being sent special "instructions" advising them "not to suffer pangs of conscience" and to write and act as though 13 December had not happened. The demands of the "instructions" are sweetened with flattering overtures and peppered with unambiguous threats. "Don't show in your materials that all is well in the country"--then "there will be no complaints" against you. And if you "glorify martial law" and want to "extend the circle of its supporters and admirers," you can be sure that you will "lose your good name." And don't be surprised that "at some time you will have to bear responsibility for this." The "instructors" have specific commissions: If you know that some teachers, writers, artistes or artists "refuse to cooperate," "don't do anything to change their standpoint," protest yourself, swear your refusal in the presence of witnesses, observe your colleagues and "document all instances of violations" of these instructions. If you earn well, get ready--help will be demanded of you....

Such blackmail unsettles some people--they turn in upon themselves, avoid social problems and start, as one of my interlocutors quipped, to "write about birds." "Psychological pressure" is employed against others.

The Polish publicist and writer Dionizy Sidorski, whose acquaintance I made in Bialystok, described how epigones of counterrevolution began badgering him when he "dared" in a frank reportage to put his fingers in the sores, as the saying goes. It began with them deciding to "do some work" with him.... One day in spring Dionizy received a letter from...an "internment center." Two acquaintances from half-forgotten meetings--Alina G. and Janina I.--recalled "wonderful moments," sent "cordial greetings" and regretted that they could not see each other--"how much time we have now for professional discussions and evening songs." Dionizy Sidorski and his editor Mieczyslaw Chaz had both long been attracted to that terra incognita--the places of internment cloaked in the myths of Western voices and the most fantastic conjectures of men-in-the-street. What is the condition of the internees? What do they do, think, want..." Gazeta Wspolczesna organized a business trip for Dionizy to Goldap, from where Alina and Janina had written. And then the barrier was raised for him.

He was struck by what he saw. This "center" was a rest home for cultural workers with the comforts of hotel rooms and crammed, incidentally, with gifts from abroad; and with the comfort of lunges and a library, a television room and a billiard room. With his very first steps he was deafened by a hysterical divine service which reminded him rather of a political prayer meeting with the participation of a Warsaw priest; the Leitmotif was being shouted out in heart-rending voices: "Solidarity's" leaders will dance on the ruins of the commune, and Kuron will administer the new order....

He was also perplexed by the fact that vehement overthrowers of the people's system--the wives of Kuron and Gwiazda, Mikolajska and Kowalska--attempted even here to organize their own counterrevolutionary university and to publish a bulletin of "Free Europe" news obtained with the help of transistors secreted in boudoirs.

The only thing that was not unexpected was the "talk" with old acquaintances. Alina had already managed to go home. And Janina attacked with a suspicious question: "On what grounds did they let you in here"? "As a journalist...." "I have nothing to say to a journalist; I would chat with a friend." Remembering this scene, Dionizy smiled through his bushy black moustache: "I'm not accustomed to having a split personality, and I had to take my leave."

Dionizy Sidorski described everything that he had seen and learned without any embellishment or omission. And he paid dearly for it. (Well, people are right to say that honest conduct is costly!). For several weeks certain people literally bombarded him with letters and phone calls to the editorial office, graffiti in his doorway and shouts at his back. Even Radio Free Europe drew attention to him--it suggested how to persecute a journalist who has overturned dramatic legends about the fate of internees.

Looking through the responses to his reportage which the author handed me, I formed a separate pile of letters beginning with the abusive epithets "horrible," "monstrous," "provocative"...and ending sometimes with "death sentences." I piled them up and thought: Dionizy is a great guy, though. He did not give in to outraged feelings and wisely saw an admission of defeat in the epigones' impotent spite. Alongside was a pile of letters from people thanking him for the honest lesson.

One of the distinctive features of martial law in Poland today is the individual and general, local and wide-ranging discussions. About economic reform, ideological principles, the fate of "Solidarity," ways to develop the youth movement.... Someone remarked that now even the values of a meeting is determined with regard to whether a debate got underway there. And yet a debate is valuable, the comrades try to convince each other, not in itself but for the practical result--concrete conclusions and actions. Although, of course, for the accuracy of a decision it is important to compare all shades of opinions. We participated in discussions of many complex questions of the socialist perspective, but a discussion about modern Polish youth struck me as all but the hardest.

Adults--politicians, educators, organizers--are now looking round anxiously: When did it happen, when did they "neglect" the young? Did it not start in rosy childhood, when the Church shared with the school the role of confidant and coach under the protection of parental unconcern? Did it not come with the revival of mercantilism and consumerism, when irresponsible promises of blessings gave rise to particular dependence: Give me a diploma, give me an easy job and a good wage, give me an apartment, give me comfort....? Was not everything exacerbated to the utmost at the moment when both multibillion debts and petit bourgeois ideals suddenly fell into the pan of the scales--was it not at that moment that disappointed youth fell prey to counterrevolutionary provocateurs who incited them: You must make demands! Take the streets!....

"I have two grownup sons, and I see what is happening to young people," Anna Markowa said at the meeting in Bialystok. "They are infected with plague and are prey to the demagoguery of werewolves. What is needed is new arguments, strong feelings and new heroes. The young generations must always be ennobled by high ideals and thoughts."

Incidentally, the experience of our komsomol and of various public education institutions particularly interested the audience which we addressed. I noted down many questions and requests for contacts. I remember a guy who stood up at a lecture in Suwalki, introduced himself as "Pliszka, activist of the Union of Socialist Youth," and asked: "How could the Lenin Komsomol help my union to reeducate the young?"

We had a long discussion about youth problems with Czeslawa Romanowska. She is a member of the PZPR Central Committee, a practical educator and "scout commander" in Augustow. She has an optimistic view of her charges--"certain forms of social life, self-management and self-service are well developed." There were no out-and-out extremists in the opposition in Augustow, and there is no disintegration like the nationalistic effervescence of students in Cracow and the blasphemous sallies of fascistic snivelers in Gdansk. "But not even our youth was isolated from all the events of the past 2 years. Many problems of an ideological and spiritual nature arose. We are now awaiting party decisions on problems of the youth movement and awaiting a plenum. As a member of the Central Committee I participate in preparatory work."

We were told that the upcoming plenum will determine its attitude both to the party's previous decisions on youth questions and to the main standpoints of the youth organizations themselves and will consider a whole range of specific social problems. But this will be only the beginning of the very hard job of molding the new generations of builders of socialism.

...Festina lente--"make haste slowly" some people say, rightly cautious of chance decisions and wrong steps. Periculum in mora--"danger in delay," others recall, equally rightly concerned at the desperate determination of socialism's enemies to seize the initiative somewhere and to prevent somehow the speediest rebirth of people's Poland.

CSO: 1807/117

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES CULTURE INSTITUTE GRADUATES

PM071339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 3

[TASS report: "With Specialists' Diplomas"]

[Text] It is the lofty duty of Soviet youth to be the party's loyal helpers in fulfilling the USSR food program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. This was spoken of by the participants in a ceremonial meeting of graduates of the Moscow State Institute of Culture and the Moskovskaya Oblast Cultural Enlightenment School who have expressed a desire to work in the countryside.

Parting words were addressed to the young specialists by hero of socialist labor V. Isayev, chairman of Moskovskaya Oblast's Gorkiy Kolkhoz; twice hero of the Soviet Union pilot cosmonaut of the USSR V. Gorbatko; the poet R. Rozhdestvenskiy, and others.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, spoke at the meeting. He described the important tasks which must be resolved by rural cultural institutions in the struggle to further improve the sociocultural conditions of life in the countryside today. Young specialists in cultural enlightenment work are called upon to make an important contribution to the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions and the tasks set in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum. The speaker wished the graduates great successes in their future activity.

The participants in the meeting adopted an appeal to all graduates of cultural vuzes and schools to participate in the most active way in the food program's implementation. In response to our hearts' desire and the call of our komsomol conscience, responding in deeds to the concern of the party and state, the document says, we have decided to work in rural cultural institutions and we promise to prove that we have made this choice for a lifetime.

V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee cultural section, took part in the meeting.

CSO: 1800/878

BRIEFS

SHEVARONADZE MEETS POLISH EDITOR--S. Wronski, member of the Polish State Council, chief editor of the journal NOWE DROGI and chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society main board, has been visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the journal KOMMUNIST. The visitor has had meetings at the offices of the journal KOMMUNIST and of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. During a visit to the Georgian SSR he was received by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. [Text] [PM060857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 4]

SCIENCE COOPERATION TALKS WITH BULGARIA--On 22 June G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received D. Davidov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technical Progress. They discussed questions of the further development and deepening of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria and also within the CEMA framework. [Text] [PM050953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 4]

CSO: 1807/122

DOLGIKH, USUBALIYEV AT KIRGHIZ CP PLENUM

PM121409 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum was held 25 June 1982.

The plenum discussed the question "The results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks arising from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It.'"

A report was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were: Comrades R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Oshskiy Party Obkom; I. Orozaliyev, senior herdsman on No 113 stud farm in Talasskiy Rayon; K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Party Gorkom; A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Party Obkom; K. Abdrayev, first secretary of Talasskiy Party Obkom; M. Sydykov, first secretary of Narynskiy Party Obkom; B. Kulov, first secretary of Keminskiy Party Raykom; Ya. Ya. Vakker, chairman of Trude Kolkhoz in Kantskiy Rayon; A. Savitakhunov, Kirgiz SSR minister of agriculture; B. Esenalyeva, machine operator on Tort-kul Kolkhoz in Tonskiy Rayon; N.F. Petenev, director of the M.V. Frunze agricultural machine-building plant; M. Imanaliyev, president of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences' A.N. Boyko, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; K. Tynaliyev, Kirgiz SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming; A. Kozhomkulov, chief of the Kirgiz Main Administration of Water Resources Construction; and T.S. Aytbayev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was greeted warmly by those present.

A concluding address was delivered at the plenum by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed.

Kirgiz CP Central Committee and Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers resolutions on fulfilling CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions on questions of developing the agroindustrial complex were also approved.

The plenum unanimously approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum, and adopted them for unswerving guidance and execution.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum assured the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally that the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, communists and all working people of the republic will apply the greatest possible efforts and energy and devote all their experience and knowledge to fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, will launch still more widely the socialist competition in honor of the glorious jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation--and will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the USSR's Food Program.

The plenum examined an organizational question.

The plenum relieved Comrade V.V. Rumyantsev of his duties as chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Section in connection with his reassignment.

The plenum appointed Comrade Z. Koshoyev chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Section.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum finished work.

CSO: 1830/411

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES KIRGIZ CP CENCOM PLENUM

PM120921 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed account of speech delivered by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 25 June Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] In his speech Comrade V.I. Dolgikh noted that the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum is discussing a question of tremendous political and social significance. It is a question of how to mobilize more fully the efforts of the party organization and all working people in the republic to successfully fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, increase food production, improve the efficiency of agriculture and ensure a worthy contribution by Kirgizia to this nationwide cause.

It is with great satisfaction, V.I. Dolgikh said, that I convey to the plenum participants and all Kirgizia's communists and working people cordial greetings and best wishes from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Leonid Il'ich, brilliantly exercising leadership of the party and state and constantly engaged in resolving the most important questions of domestic policy and of preserving and strengthening peace, devotes constant attention to the economic and social development of all the union republics, inlcuding Kirgizia, which has achieved tremendous progress in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. Leonid Il'ich's visit to your republic in 1970 left a deep impression on its development.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum was a major, truly historic event in the life of the party and country. A central place was occupied in its work by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's pathbreaking report. The provisions and conclusions it contains are a further development of the party's agrarian policy at the present stage of communist building. They are aimed at the practical implementation of the 26th party congress's course of steadily increasing Soviet people's well-being.

The Food Program, elaborated on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative and approved by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, takes account of the present internal and external conditions of our state's development. It is aimed at achieving important, interconnected goals--a reliable food supply for the country on the basis of its own resources and progress along the path of narrowing the gap between material, cultural and consumer conditions in the city and the countryside, which, as is known, is our program principle.

The party is concentrating attention on the main aspects of agrarian policy in the eighties. This means, above all, the implementation of broad system of measures to further develop the agroindustrial sector of the economy and strengthen its material and technical base. It also means concentrating forces and resources on a fundamental increase in the efficiency of agricultural production and on ensuring the comprehensive development of agriculture and associated sectors. And lastly it means improving the economic machinery, the management structure and the style and method of leadership.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum have been received by the entire party and the Soviet people with tremendous enthusiasm and approval. At present a businesslike discussion of the plenum's results is taking place throughout the country in party organizations and labor collectives, and practical measures are being outlined for implementing the decisions adopted. The Central Committee plenum materials have met with a wide response throughout the world and, first and foremost, in the socialist community countries.

The resolution of the food problem is an important integral part of the party's economic strategy. Its significance can hardly be overestimated.

In the period since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum the party and people have done tremendous creative work. What are its main results? The main thing is that the country has begun to produce considerably more arable and livestock products. Average annual gross output of agricultural products increased from R82.8 billion in the 5-year plan period preceding the March plenum to R123.9 billion in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The average annual grain harvest, despite 3 unfavorable years, was 75 million tons higher, exceeding 205 million tons, while meat production increased 60 percent.

The increase in agricultural production has been achieved above all as a result of the strengthening of its material and technical base. Agricultural fixed production capital has been substantially renewed over these years, and reached R243 billion by the end of 1981, an increase of 270 percent compared with the 1965 level. Labor productivity on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased 80 percent. The chemicalization of agricultural production and land reclamation have taken place at an accelerated rate.

Alongside the major transformations in agriculture, associated sectors have also been further developed. A number of new tractor and agricultural machine building plants have been built and more than half the enterprises in these sectors have been modernized. The production of machines and equipment for livestock raising and fodder production has been virtually reorganized, new capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers and other chemical agents have been commissioned and a mixed feed and microbiological industry and rural construction industry have been created. More than R380 billion was invested in the development of agricultural production over the whole range of operations in 15 years (1966-1980), which is 250 percent more than in all the previous years of socialist building.

The results of this party policy can be clearly seen in your republic. Comrade T.U. Usubaliev's report gave an all-round analysis of the work done and set out in detail the results of agricultural development. It must be noted that Kirgizia has achieved substantial successes. The republic party organization has begun to devote more attention to the specialization and concentration of agricultural production, the strengthening of its material and technical base, the improvement of working and living conditions for rural workers and the improvement of organizational and political work in labor collectives. In the years since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum average annual grain production in the republic has doubled, cotton production has increased one-third, vegetables and grape production 200-300 percent, milk and meat production 49-54 percent, and wool production 70 percent. These are good results. The yield of agricultural crops and livestock raising productivity have increased considerably.

The implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum made it possible to increase per capita consumption of food products in the country.

At the same time the party assesses what has been achieved realistically and sees certain difficulties in supplying the population with food. These difficulties are caused by a number of factors. One is the significant increase in the population's financial income. Whereas in 1965 only 4 percent of the population had a monthly income of more than R1,000 per family member, now more than half are at this level. As a result of the increase in Soviet people's purchasing power while prices for the main food products remain stable, there has been a sharp increase in demand for the most valuable food products. It is also necessary to take into account the increase in the country's total population and the simultaneous reduction in the number of rural dwellers, as well as the well-known changes in the development of subsidiary and personal plots.

Another factor is the insufficiently efficient utilization of reserves and of the opportunities offered by the mighty production potential which has been created in the countryside. Capital investment and material and technical resources channeled into agriculture are still not yielding the return which could be expected, and the productivity of the fields and livestock units is increasing only slowly. Agricultural production has not yet acquired the necessary stability and its degree of dependence on weather conditions is still high.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum take these factors into account. The decisions are aimed at the further development of the agroindustrial complex with a view to ensuring, in the shortest possible space of time, the reliable supply of all types of food to the population and a substantial improvement in the structure of Soviet people's diet. It is planned in the 12th Five-Year Plan to increase average annual grain production to 250-255 million tons, meat production to 20-20.5 million tons and milk production to 104-106 million tons, and to significantly increase production of other agricultural products. Great intensive work lies ahead to achieve the targets set.

The elaboration of the correct program is important, but the decisive role in the attainment of the goals set belongs to practical work. This is a colossal task, and difficult work lies ahead. But it is not the first time the party has resolved such tasks.

The food question affects everyone, it is a nationwide cause. It was no accident that it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that every republic, oblast and rayon, every sector of the national economy and all labor collectives are called upon to make the greatest possible contribution to resolving the food problem.

An important place in the implementation of the Food Program belongs to the Kirgiz SSR. Crucial, major tasks are set for the republic in the eighties and a significant increase in the production of agricultural output is envisaged.

The average annual output of products must increase as follows in the 12th Five-Year Plan as compared with the 10th; meat--31-38 percent, milk--19-20 percent, grain--11-17 percent, vegetables and fruit--50-60 percent, and grapes--80 percent.

At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed particularly that the tasks set for increases in production of agricultural products in the eighties must be regarded as the minimum that must be achieved. This certainly applies to your republic party organization too.

The Food Program, while being long-term in nature, also includes urgent tasks. And its fulfillment must begin with these tasks, in order to secure the first results in increasing the production of agricultural products this year. This is a question of fundamental importance. We will resolve this task in the current year--we will create a base for the subsequent period and create confidence among the people in the successful fulfillment of the plenum decisions.

The main attention of party obkoms and raykoms, agricultural organs and workers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic must therefore be concentrated on the exemplary execution of all operations in arable farming and livestock raising and the elimination of existing shortcomings and bottlenecks. The weather has not been particularly kind to you this year. But this can only be confronted with energetic measures, more and more efforts and a creative approach to the task.

It is necessary to overcome laggardness in relation to last year's level in the production and procurement of--first and foremost--a number of livestock products. In the current year the average weight of cattle sold to the state has fallen. A considerable quantity of sheep have been sold at a low level of fatness.

A crucial, tense period has arrived in arable farming and in fruit growing and viticulture. The timely, high quality implementation of agrotechnical measures to tend the sowings and perennial plantations, the gathering of the harvest, fodder procurement and the storage and processing agricultural products now require daily attention and the full mobilization of the forces of party and soviet organizations and all workers in the agroindustrial complex. The Kirgiz party organization has considerable experience and many skilled cadres and will undoubtedly do everything possible to ensure the successful completion of the current agricultural year.

The efficiency of the entire agroindustrial complex depends largely on resolutely stepping up the struggle against losses of agricultural products and improving their storage, processing and sale. This is a major reserve, and a weighty return can be secured rapidly by utilizing it. Some work is being done in the republic in this direction, but the standard is still not up the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum. Considerable losses occur in livestock raising, and also in the harvesting, transportation and storage of agricultural products. Fodder stores are being constructed only slowly. Only some 40 percent of cured hay is laid down in lined installations, as a result of which a significant proportion of it proves low in nutritional value.

The successful implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum decisions will be determined to a significant degree by the concentration of attention and resources on the main salients characterizing a particular region. What are these questions for Kirgizia? Considerable work is being done in this direction in the republic. The average annual yield in the 10th Five-Year Plan compared with the previous 5-year plan increased for nearly all agricultural crops, including an increase in the yield of grain crops from 18.7 quintals to 23.6 quintals--a 26 percent increase.

At the same time the potential for increasing yield is far from exhausted. This is indicated by the experience of the republic's leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which obtain 130-140 quintals of grapes per hectare, 200-300 quintals of potatoes and vegetables and 80-90 quintals of hay from perennial grasses, while on the laggard farms the yield is 65-75 percent lower. Of course, conditions may be different. This does happen. And it must be reckoned with. But the republic's party organization faces a question of extreme importance--what must be done to ensure that the leading farms' experience becomes everyone's property. This applies to the standard of economic management, discipline, techniques and the work of cadres.

The application of industrial techniques for corn cultivation has made it possible to increase its yield to 100-150 quintals of grain in the best teams and units, and in the republic as a whole the yield has increased substantially recently and was more than 57 quintals in 1981. However, this progressive method has not yet become the property of most kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Irrigated land is not used efficiently enough in the republic. This is largely explained by the lack of scientifically substantiated crop rotations on a number of farms and the low standard of arable farming. As well as increasing yield, it is necessary to further extend the area of irrigated land in the republic.

Questions of the intensification of livestock raising are equally important. It must be noted that there have been positive shifts in this field in the republic. There has been an increase in the numbers of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats and in meat production, and the sector's productivity has improved.

But it should be acknowledged that on the whole the level of livestock raising efficiency is still inadequate. Productivity per head of livestock and poultry is increasing only slowly, and potential exists for improving these indicators. In 1981 2,662 kg of milk per cow was obtained in the republic on average, while many farms obtain more than 3,500 and some--like, for instance, the Strelnikova and Dzhergetalskiy state breeding farms--obtain 4,000-5,000 kg.

The republic's party, soviet and economic organs must direct particular attention to increasing the efficiency of the leading sector--sheep raising. It cannot but cause concern that unit expenditure here has increased considerably. This is because manual labor predominates in sheep raising and there is a shortage of fodder, particularly in the winter period. The yield of fodder from pastures has fallen sharply because work to improve the herbage is still inadequate.

In view of the great national economic significance of this sector, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a special resolution on 14 January 1981 "On Measures To Further Develop Sheep Raising in the Kirgiz SSR." It is planned to increase wool production to 35,500 tons in 1985 and sheep meat production to 150,000 tons. The republic has been given substantial assistance. Considerable capital investments are allocated for these purposes in the current 5-year plan. Some work is being done to fulfill this resolution. But in a number of rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes the measures outlined for developing sheep raising are still being implemented only poorly. And concern must be displayed for strengthening organizational work in this respect.

In order to ensure the planned increase in food production and reduce losses, it is necessary to speed up the development of processing enterprises. This question has been raised correctly here.

Comrade V.I. Dolgikh went on to note that a huge quantity of machinery is allocated to agriculture in the country as a whole--more than 350,000 tractors and 100,000 grain harvesting combines and other machines annually. Think about these figures. We must continue to move forward in quantitative and qualitative terms.

An important task for your republic party organization is to further strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture. The M.V. Frunze agricultural machinery plant makes a substantial contribution to providing the countryside with highly productive machinery. Great significance is now attached to the question of improving the utilization of available machinery, fertilizers and other resources. Kirgizia has a large pool of agricultural machines. It should be noted that in recent years there has been a significant increase in proportionate output per tractor or cotton harvesting machine and the level of mechanization of labor has increased in arable farming and livestock raising.

However, great reserves exist in the republic for improving the utilization of agricultural machinery. This applies particularly to grain harvesting combines, whose output has fallen substantially compared with the 1970 level. The shift coefficient of work by the machine and tractor pool remains low.

Agriculture organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must elaborate and implement measures aimed at ensuring the more productive utilization of machinery, improvements in its operation and repair, the improvement of machine operator cadres' skills and the wide dissemination of leading experience.

As is known, large capital investments are allocated for the implementation of the USSR Food Program, amounting to R233 billion in the 11th Five-Year Plan alone, or approximately one-third of the total volume for the country's national economy. There is a significant increase in investments in agriculture for your repoublic too. That is why it is the prime duty of all workers in the agroindustrial complex to ensure the rational utilization of capital investments and a high return.

Great, very responsible work lies ahead in this direction, the more so as the effectiveness of capital investments in the republic is as yet inadequate. In order to improve the utilization of the resources allocated it is necessary to direct particular attention toward making projects more economical, ensuring a comprehensive approach to the erection of agroindustrial projects, making construction work less costly and reducing the time it takes. Industrial methods of construction should be introduced more widely and more extensive use should be made of local construction materials. Measures must be adopted to eliminate laggardness in fulfilling plans for the assimilation of capital investments and the commissioning of fixed capital.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the May plenum, measures for the social restructuring of the countryside are an integral part of the Food Program. The party and government have always devoted great attention to these questions. In recent years there have been profound changes in living conditions for rural workers, their income has increased and their educational level has improved. Labor in the countryside is increasingly becoming a variety of industrial labor.

This can be seen clearly from Kirgizia's example. In the 10th Five-Year Plan alone nearly 2.7 million square meters of housing and a significant quantity of cultural and consumer institutions were constructed in rural localities. Average per capita income for kolkhoz members increased 47 percent compared with 1975. Some 18,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. One in seven agricultural workers is now a machine operator.

Much has been done. But there are still substantial shortcomings in the resolution of social questions. The development of consumer services for the rural population is lagging behind. All this means that party, soviet and economic organs must keep questions of a social nature at the center of their attention.

In elaborating the Food Program, Comrade V.I. Dolgikh said, the party's Central Committee proceeded on the basis that the introduction of progressive forms of management of the agroindustrial complex is a necessary condition of its successful implementation. To this end agroindustrial commissions and associations are being set up centrally and locally. The CPSU Central Committee believes this will make it possible to combine territorial and sector planning more effectively, to ensure more flexible, effective leadership and to increase interest in and responsibility for end results.

In implementing measures to improve the economic machinery, great attention must be devoted to the introduction of autonomous financing in all components of the agroindustrial complex. This is a powerful level for increasing production efficiency. There is a wide field of activity for kolkhozes and sovkhozes here. First and foremost, it is necessary to fight to achieve high profitability on farms. The republic has achieved some results here. All the kolkhozes are profitable. On sovkhozes the situation is rather worse, with one in five of them running at a loss. The prime cost of a number of types of agricultural products has increased in recent years. Now that it has been decided, in order to improve the financial situation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to write off their debts to the state and increase purchase prices, it is necessary to adopt all possible measures to ensure steady, profitable work in response to this great concern.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes form the organizational basis of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex. The strengthening and all-round improvement of their work is the guarantee of the successful resolution of the tasks ahead. That is why it is necessary to increase the organizational and economic independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and resolutely eliminate bureaucracy toward them. It is necessary to strengthen democratic principles of management on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and increase their initiative.

The interests of developing agriculture persistently demand a tireless improvement in work with leadership cadres on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is above all a question of consistently implementing a line of reinforcing farms with highly qualified specialists. Much is being done in the republic in this respect. A large detachment of good production organizers who know and love their job works in agriculture. But this is still an urgent task.

Serious concern was expressed at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that in a number o places kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are replaced unjustifiably frequently. This applies to certain oblasts and rayons in Kirgizia.

Special attention must be devoted to strengthening middle-level cadres. Party and soviet organs must be more concerned with questions of establishing them in the countryside and to this end must make fuller use of the measures and privileges envisaged in the relevant CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. It is important for farms to have a really sensitive, solicitous attitude toward specialists and toward satisfying their needs and requirements.

I would particularly like to stress the need to step up work to improve cadres' skills and promote mastery of the methods of efficient economic management and leadership in the light of new conditions and requirements. The system of economic education must be raised to a higher standard in accordance with the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee decision on this question.

The Central Committee May Plenum demanded a constant improvement in work with agricultural cadres. Here it is necessary to observe and promote capable, promising workers in good time, help them to master the art of leadership, economic management and education, display trust in leaders, encourage initiative and, at the same time, increase personal responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

The successful implementation of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum requires an improvement in organizational, political and ideological education work among rural workers. We have considerable potential for this. More than 37,000 communists, or one-third of the republic's party organization, actually work in agriculture. It is necessary to do everything to increase the vanguard role of rural communists and ensure that each of them is really in forefront of the struggle to increase the efficiency of agricultural production.

It should be noted that the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and local party committees, fulfilling the instructions of CPSU congresses, CPSU Central Committee resolutions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, have recently done much to step up the militancy of primary party organizations and increase their role in economic and cultural building.

At the same time the shortcomings in organizational and political work and in party leadership of production noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum apply fully to Kirgizia's rural party organizations. There must be substantial improvements in party work on laggard kolkhozes and sovkhozes which fail to ensure the fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges.

In present-day conditions the role of rural party raykoms is further increasing. They are called upon to ensure political leadership over the development of agricultural production and efficient, harmonious collaboration between all units in the agroindustrial complex at rayon level. In view of this, on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, the Central Commitee Politburo has adopted a resolution on certain measures to further strengthen rural party raykoms and the primary party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. It is a question of creating agriculture departments in raykoms and gorkoms concerned with the countryside. They will now be formed in virtually all such party committees. It is important to select for this work skilled, enterprising comrades with a good knowledge of agricultural production.

Party obkoms must tirelessly improve the forms and methods of organizational and political work, studying the activity of party raykoms and primary party organizations in greater depth, attentively study and generalize their experience and give them more businesslike, practical assistance. Constant concern must be displayed for the correct distribution of forces and effective party influence in the decisive sectors of production, and it is necessary to increase the activeness of soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in resolving the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

The Food Program is an integral system of measures covering many sectors of the national economy and all levels of production and management. The organization of its fulfillment requires a carefully considered plan ensuring efficient collaboration between all components and overcoming departmental isolation. Breakdowns must not be permitted in any sector, since that could have a negative effect on the whole range of operations.

Here particular significance is attached to exacting, day-to-day monitoring of the execution of the measures planned. This concerns all management organs. And the republic's party organizations must set the tone and mood. The verification of execution must be organically combined with organizational work to eliminate shortcomings, give practical assistance and generalize and disseminate positive experience in resolving the tasks of further developing and increasing the efficiency of agricultural production.

Every party organization and every labor collective must determine its place in the resolution of the whole people's task--the further upsurge of agriculture and associated sectors--and must mobilize all its forces to achieve the targets set. In short, it is necessary to bring all organizational and political levers to bear in order to promote in the best possible way the resolution of the tasks set by the May plenum and the successful implementation of the Food Program.

Work to fulfill the tasks set by the party is developing in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm arising from the preparations for a noteworthy event--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The harmonious family of equal republics will mark this glorious anniversary as a triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy, as a result of which all our country's nations and ethnic groups have achieved tremendous successes in communist building. The socialist competition for a fitting greeting for this jubilee is spreading increasingly widely. This patriotic movement must fully reflect the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

The discussion of this question shows that the republic party organization is fully determined to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the fundamental tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the plenum for implementing agrarian policy at the present stage.

The report and the speeches of participants in the plenum, Comrade V.I. Dolgikh noted, analyzed the state of affairs in depth, and put forward valuable, constructive proposals and concrete measures to further develop and increase the efficiency of the republic's agroindustrial complex and improve organizational and political work. The Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum will undoubtedly give powerful impetus to the stepping up of all activity in this direction.

In conclusion Comrade V.I. Dolgikh expressed confidence that the communists and all working people of the republic will make the greatest possible efforts to successfully fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the Food Program and to increasing our motherland's economic potential. (Comrade V.I. Dolgikh's speech was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause).
CSO: 1830/411

RUSAKOV ADDRESSES SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADUATES

PM120901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Reliable Party Cadres"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences has produced a new detachment of graduates. There was a ceremonial meeting of professors, teachers, students and graduates of the party's supreme academic institution in Moscow 30 June.

On the Presidium were K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, K.M. Bogolyubov and N.A. Petrovichev, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections, A.M. Poplavskiy, CPSU Central Committee first deputy administrator of affairs, I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, Yu. S. Afansyev, P.K. Luchinskiy, G.S. Strizhov and O.A. Chukanov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections, and scientists and representatives of the capital's public.

The meeting was opened by V.A. Medvedev, rector of the academy.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with enthusiasm.

The assembly was addressed by K.V. Rusakov.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally he cordially congratulated the graduates and the entire academy collective on the portentious event and conveyed greetings and good wishes.

The Soviet people, L.V. Rusakov said, are working energetically to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Step by step the party's plans are being realized.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum was a major event in our country's life. The USSR food program adopted by it has now essentially become the pivot of the political and economic work of the whole party and country. To a certain extent each of the academy's graduates will have to be engaged in it literally from the first few days, taking into account the fact that the party Central Committee directs that the May plenum's decisions should begin to give a return as early as this year.

A special enthusiasm is being caused among Soviet people by the approaching glorious date--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. We have long had the good tradition of greeting jubilees with labor achievements. The academy's graduates will make their direct and personal contribution to this tradition.

Our economy is gradually transferring to an intensive development footing. The essence of this transition is clearly expressed in the concise but meaningful phrase put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress that the economy must be economical. And here, of course, there is vast scope for creativity, for brave new decisions and for the application of knowledge.

High goals have also been set, K.V. Rusakov noted, by other fraternal communist and workers party congresses. In virtually every fraternal socialist country much of what is being done in various avenues of work is in keeping with affairs in our country. This applies to the steady improvement of socialist democracy, the intensification of the economy and the communist education of working people.

All we communists of the socialist countries are essentially engaged in a common communist cause, and a better knowledge of one another, a lively exchange of experience and a pooling of our efforts in resolving the key problems facing the socialist world will continue to be a reliable accelerator of the development of each socialist country and of the multiplication of the whole socialist community's potential.

The socialist world's development is now occurring under complex conditions. The arms race, the enflaming of crisis situations, shown by the tragic events in the Near East, and the attempts at crude pressure on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are all practically the main elements of the present U.S. administration's foreign policy course. The more closely and thoroughly we cooperate in all directions, the more effective our opposition will be.

The Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally have paid and continue to pay unremitting attention to strengthening friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. This task is constantly to the fore in Soviet foreign policy and is resolved through our fraternal countries' joint efforts.

Together we are firmly pursuing the line of strengthening the Warsaw Pact Organization--our defensive military-political alliance. Together we are striving to increase our ties in the economic sphere and are working to raise the level of these ties. It is increasing our ties with one another, in the constant strengthening of our cooperation and in unity and cohesion that we see the firm guarantee of the new victories of our great common cause.

K.V. Rusakov wished the graduates ideological vigilance and unshakable loyalty to Marxist-Leninist ideals. Firm convictions and faith in the historic correctness of our common revolutionary cause, he said, are a material force. It is necessary to keep constantly in mind Lenin's behest to strengthen ties with the masses and to be tirelessly concerned for the strict observance of Leninist norms of party life. Learning from people, knowing their moods and taking up all that is new is not only and not so much a duty. It is the obligation of the true party worker, particularly one who occupies a leading post.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary expressed the confidence that the international friendship uniting the academy's graduates will be a further source of good international deeds.

I.A. Osipova, Y. Slovik and Prof Yu. A. Lukin addressed the meeting on behalf of the academy's students, graduates and teachers.

With enthusiasm the participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

CSO: 1800/880

'PRAVDA' REVIEWS NEW ANTHOLOGY OF CPSU WRITINGS

PM080751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Unattributed book review: "Creative Energy"]

[Text] The decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress gave a powerful impetus to the Soviet people's creative, constructive work. The party's course of further improving people's well-being and culture, strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and ensuring peace and favourable foreign policy conditions for communist building increases the working people's energy and promotes the growth of their social activeness, consciousness and organization. The Soviet people's unity and their cohesion around the CPSU are becoming firmer all the time.

The results of the fulfillment of the congress decisions in the 1st year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the generalization of the experience of the party and people, topical new problems of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state--such is the content of the second issue of the anthology "The 26th CPSU Congress: Unity of Theory and Practice" [26 Syezd KPSS: Yedinstvo Teorii i Praktiki] [Footnote: "The 26th CPSU Congress: Unity of Theory and Practice." Second issue. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1982, 512 pages], which includes articles, reports, speeches and addresses by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party and government leaders in the second half of 1981.

Many of the works included in the anthology are focused on the present-day world situation, on whose development so much depends in the life of countries and peoples, and on questions of the CPSU's peace-loving, constructive foreign policy. By the late seventies and early eighties the international situation had deteriorated sharply--the most aggressive imperialist circles had gone onto the offensive against detente, launching an arms race on an unprecedented scale and trying to take a historical revenge "from a position of strength." Unusual topicality is today attached to V.I. Lenin's words to the effect that "political reaction in everything is the characteristic of imperialism" (Complete Collected Works, vol 30, p 164).

The Soviet Union has not allowed itself to be intimidated or provoked in persistently, steadily implementing the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. Almost every one of the speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, included in the book contains a new peace initiative and points to ways of resolving vital problems of the international situation on a mutually acceptable basis. The CPSU and the Soviet state consistently implement a peace-loving foreign policy line, strengthening the fraternal community of socialist countries, developing cooperation with other states on the planet and seeking to rally all progressive and democratic movements of today in the struggle to avert a world thermonuclear catastrophe. Questions of the indissoluble tie between socialism and peace, the deep historical sources of our love of peace and the humanist essence of the policy of the USSR, which upholds the cause of peace and a happy future for all people on earth, are also revealed in the works of members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; A.A. Gromyko, USSR foreign minister; D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister; and also B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Problems of the foreign and domestic policy of the Communist Party and our state of the whole people are interlinked and interdependent in the closest possible way: the peace-loving foreign policy ensures favorable conditions for the Soviet people's peaceful labor; in turn, the strengthening of the country's defense capability and the active foreign policy are based on the successes of the socialist economy and the increasingly efficient, highly productive labor of Soviet people. And this relationship is revealed in depth in the pages of the anthology: not only the further growth of the whole people's wealth and the acceleration of the progress of our society's economy and culture, but peace throughout the world depend on the labor contribution of each individual.

At the stage of developed socialism society confronts a wide range of historically new, large-scale and complex problems. It is a vital necessity to decisively increase the efficiency of socialist production and improve the quality of all work, and this requires the transfer of the economy onto a footing of intensification. These problems were central to the work of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the plenum. The most resolute indications were given of the need to concentrate the efforts of the party and of economic and soviet cadres on fulfilling decisions on increasing the effectiveness of the economic machinery, on improving the utilization of the achievements of science and technology in all sectors of social production and on improving planning and management. It was noted at the plenum that "the style of economic activity and economic thought, planning methods and the management system are not being restructured sufficiently energetically," and emphasis was laid on the task of increasing cadres' responsibility for resolving urgent tasks. The main guidelines for elaborating a number of comprehensive targeted programs were outlined in the work and decisions of the plenum, including the food program, which was approved in May of this year by the next CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Problems of further developing the socialist economy, transferring it onto a footing of intensive development, resolving economic tasks in close unity with social and cultural tasks, stepping up science's role in society's life and strengthening ties with the fraternal socialist countries are comprehensively examined in article by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo A.P. Kirilenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; D.A. Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; G.V. Romanov, first secretary fo Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom; N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and V.V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo G.A. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and M.S. Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers

The materials in the anthology show convincingly that the economical, rational utilization of all the resources at our country's disposal and the realization of all the tremendous potential of developed socialism are not only associated with improving state and economic management and further improving the standard of party leadership of the economy. They are also associated with the discovery and bringing into play of the really inexhaustible resources of creativity which are to be found among the masses of working people and which are expressed in the scope of socialist competition, the might of free labor enriched by knowledge and culture and the inexhaustible energy and initiative of labor collectives. The purposeful activity of the soviets, the expansion and deepening of socialist democracy and the entire cultural, ideological and educational complex available to our society help to increase the Soviet people's creative energy and to organize better the nationwide cause of communist creation. This is discussed in articles by candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo P.N. Demichev, USSR minister of culture, and V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

For the success of the cause of nationwide creation, the 26th CPSU Congress noted, "decisive significance is attached to energetic, competent party leadership. If every party organization, in its own sector, utilizes all reserves and imposes due order in everything, then the whole country's affairs will advance." It is no accident that a pivotal theme of the anthology is questions of strengthening the party's leading role in communist building, improving the style of work, improving the training, placing and education of cadres and increasing the responsibility of all communists for the success of the common cause--questions illuminated in detail in an article by K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in other materials in the book.

The correct tone of the party's tremendous ideological-theoretical, organizational and ideological-political work is set by its Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo. "The spirit of comradeship in the leading party nucleus combined with high principles and businesslike exactingness," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev notes, "helps to maintain a healthy moral and political climate throughout the party and country and helps us to know and take better account of the thoughts, aspirations and initiative of millions of Soviet people. And this means that we can more successfully channel the efforts of the party and all the people into resolving the great, complex tasks of the country's development."

L.I. Brezhnev's outstanding role in establishing such a climate has earned him the people's love and respect, and that is why the celebration of his 75th birthday was a noteworthy ideological and political event. His activity, the now deceased M.A. Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the jubilee, is marked by its organic "ties with the working people and the desire to serve the vital interests of the working class and all the people and to live by the needs and aspirations of working people. This is one of Leonid Il'ich's most vivid features as a leader of the Leninist type, with the ability to organically combine the implementation of communist ideals with the resolution of current practical tasks, to assess our great achievements soberly, to see difficulties and shortcomings and to find ways of eliminating them" (p 256).

Particular features of the Leninist Party's work in the conditions of the developed socialist society, the new, higher demands on all components of our party, the establishment and improvement of the Leninist style in the activity of all party committees and organizations, the development of monitoring and verification of execution of decisions adopted, the increasingly close ties between organizational work and ideological and political education work--all these questions are examined profoundly and in detail, on the basis of the generalization of the actual experience of party organizations, in articles by A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, and other materials in the anthology. They show that the will of the time and the objective law of our society's development entail the further growth of the Communist Party's leading role, the strengthening of its ties with the masses and the consolidation of the indissoluble unity of party and people--that unity which forms the main source of our strength and the guarantee of new successes in the struggle for communism.

"The lodestar for all the party's activity," it is noted in the book under review, "has been and remains Marxism-Leninism. The new tasks which have arisen and arise in the course of development continue to demand new answers and new solutions from us. And Leninist methodology and Leninist revolutionary teaching help us to find these answers and solutions" (p 62). The materials in the anthology give a good impression of the course and direction of this fruitful quest and the results of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism on the basis of the profoundly scientific interpretation of sociohistorical practice in our time.

CSO: 1800/853

'PRAVDA' REPORT ON MAKEYEV ACADEMY SPEECH

PM121411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 2

[TASS report:. "Commanders of the Economy"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the third and latest graduation of students of the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy was held on 1 July.

In the presidium were V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Yu. A. Belik, N.I. Bochkov and S.G. Shcherbakov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; and ministers and leaders of USSR state committees, prominent scientists and representatives of the capital's public.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with enthusiasm.

The assembly was addressed by V.N. Makeyev. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally he warmly congratulated the graduates and the entire collective of the Academy of the National Economy on the notable event.

The academy's graduates, the speaker said, are returning to practical work in an atmosphere of social and political enthusiasm created by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and its Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums. These decisions determine the main avenues of development of all our society. The whole country and the entire Soviet people, preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, are now struggling to implement them.

The party's economic policy at the contemporary stage is geared to decisive progress toward a mainly intensive type of economic growth, to developing the efficiency of social production and improving the quality of all our work.

One of the fundamental tasks of contemporary economic development--meeting the country's demand for food--was examined comprehensively at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. The plenum's decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report are a major contribution to Marxist-Leninist agrarian theory and the practice of communist building.

The plenum's decisions are also a new stage in the development of the theory and practice of socialist planning and economic management. The Academy of the National Economy's collective and its graduates must make their worthy contribution to the great and truly national cause of implementing the food program.

The contemporary stage of economic development makes higher demands on the management of the national economy. The party has demanded that the standard of all planning work be considerably raised and that the planned economic management system be brought into line with the increased scale of social production.

Quite a lot has been done in recent years to improve the forms and methods of management of industry, agriculture, construction and other sectors of our economy. At the same time, as the decisions of the 26th party congress and its Central Committee plenums have noted, the restructuring of the economic mechanism is still not being conducted with the due persistence and purposefulness.

The academy's graduates must work to resolve these questions. Cooperation between the academy and the fraternal socialist countries' scientific and academic centers should be broadened and strengthened and the diverse positive experience accumulated there should be studied and generalized more actively.

Improving the mechanism of planned economic management depends to a decisive degree on cadres and requires that the content and methods of their work be changed. The attention of the Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally is constantly centered on questions of training and educating leading cadres.

The timeliness and importance of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to create the Academy of the National Economy--a new type of academic institution--are now particularly clear, the speaker said.

The academy has done much work and accumulated useful experience in training leading cadres for the national economy. Favorable conditions have been created here for effective study and the inculcation of a Leninist style of leadership in students.

Rector Ye. M. Sergeyev and students N.V. Averyanov and Yu. A. Tulupov addressed the meeting on behalf of the academy's collective.

With enthusiasm the participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presididum, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

CSO: 1800/881

'PRAVDA' REPORTS OPENING OF ZNANIYE SOCIETY CONGRESS

PM121451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Taking the Party's Word to the Masses: The Eighth All-Union Znaniye Society Congress"]

[Excerpt] The Eighth All-Union Znaniye Society Congress opened in Moscow's great Kremlin Palace on 5 July. The delegates will sum up the results of work in the last 5 years and define ways of fulfilling the tasks posed for workers on the ideological front by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

In the presidium were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.N. Makeyev and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov and V.F. Shauro, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, representatives of party, Soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations, leaders of the Board of the All-Union Znaniye Society and the boards of the Union Republic Znaniye societies, well-known scientists and military leaders. Here too were leaders of societies and organizations for the dissemination of political and scientific knowledge from the fraternal socialist countries.

The congress delegations unanimously elected a presidium of honor consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Those present greeted with prolonged applause the message of greetings to the congress from the CPSU Central Committee, which was read out by M.V. Zimyanin.

The report of the All-Union Znaniye Society Board was delivered by its chairman, academician N.G. Basov.

CSO: 1800/882

'LENIN'S UNIVERSITY' ON FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0745 GMT on 24 June carries its regularly scheduled 30-minute "Lenin's University of the Millions" program entitled "The Food Program--Common Task for all the People" moderated by Pavel Grigoryevich Bunich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This is the last episode of the "Food Program" series.

Lev Vasilyevich Nikofirov, head of a section of the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Vladimir Semenovich Prosin, chief of a main administration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture; Nikolay Yevgeniyevich Smetanin, deputy chief of a Gosplan Department; and Yevgeniy Ivanovich Borodin, member of the editorial board and editor for industry and construction of IZVESTIYA, take part.

The program is a round table discussion of problems associated with the material and technical base in agriculture. Bunich begins the discussion by talking about the need to increase investment in agriculture because, despite its resources, "it has very little, compared with what is needed."

Smetanin continues by saying that in order to solve the mechanization problems in agriculture it is necessary to supply agriculture with complex machinery, especially in the area of intensive manual labor.

Nikiforov says that the existing technology does not compensate for labor shortages in agriculture. Smetanin adds that by 1990 all the labor intensive work will be mechanized, however, he does not think that the problem with mechanization of the fruit and vegetables industry will be solved by 1990. The emphasis on mechanizing the fodder industry will continue.

Bunich, Prosin and Smetanin make references to the climatic advantages in the United States and its high level of investment in land improvement and note that the Soviet Union will also have to increase the level of investment in land reclamation.

Smetanin notes the shortage of fertilizers in the USSR and compares their use in the USSR with the United States and other European capitalist countries.

Borodin comments on the lack of special machinery needed to develop auxiliary farming and fruit growing cooperatives. Nikiforov talks about overcentralized rural administration and necessity to give more managerial flexibility to local agricultural cadres. Prosin gives some examples of the complex and uncoordinated rural administration system. Smetanin talks at length about improving livestock industry productivity through emphasis on the fodder base. He comments on shortcomings in harvesting equipment and storage of agricultural produce.

Bunich concludes the program by saying that more programs in this series will be broadcast in October and asks for viewers' responses.

CSO: 1800/883

BRIEFS

AWARDS PRESENTED TO WORKERS--USSR awards were presented in the Kremlin 2 July to a large group of the capital's working people--workers for the Moscow railroad, the Giprosvyaz Institute, a number of Moscow enterprises and transport and communication organizations. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, K.P. Katushev and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, who presented the awards, cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in labor for the good of our socialist motherland. [Excerpts] [PM091055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 3]

CSO: 1800/879

REGIONAL

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES NATIONALITIES CONFERENCE

PM081405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Creative Force of the Friendship of the Peoples"]

[Text] Riga, 28 Jun--The development of national relations under conditions of mature socialism and the experience and problems of patriotic and internationalist education are the themes of an All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference which began today in the capital of Soviet Latvia.

Participating in the conference are CPSU Central Committee executives, secretaries of union republic CP Central Committees, first secretaries of a number of party obkoms, chairmen and deputy chairmen of a number of union republic and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums, chiefs of union republic CP Central Committee sections, secretaries and chiefs of party obkom, gorkom and raykom sections, leading Soviet army and navy political workers, executives of the AUCCTU, Komsomol Central Committee and union republic Komsomol Central Committees, mass media workers, prominent scientists, leading workers of ministries' departments and creative unions, production pacemakers and representatives of foreign communist and workers' parties.

The conference was opened by Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee propaganda section.

The conference participants received with enthusiasm the greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They were read out by A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

A report entitled "The CPSU's Leninist Nationalities Policy at the Stage of Developed Socialism and Its International Significance" was delivered by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The nationalities question occupies an important place among the fundamental problems of our era, he said. The historical experience of real socialism has shown the only feasible way of resolving it correctly and fully. This was mentioned with great force and clarity in the greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which you have just heard.

The unprecedented great achievements in the development of our country's peoples provide weighty evidence of socialism's advantages, of the truth of the Marxist-Leninist theory of nations and the correctness of the CPSU nationalities policy.

A CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses that in the glorious year of its 60th anniversary, the USSR stands before the whole world as a harmonious family of republics enjoying equal rights and jointly building communism. The cohesion of the Soviet people around their own dear Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that true continuer of Lenin's great cause, is indestructible.

Having noted that the multinational soviet land's steady and ongoing development is constantly setting the Communist Party and the people new tasks, B.N. Ponomarev said: The party approaches their solution fully equipped with Marxist-Leninist teaching and its accumulated historical experience and is creatively enriching the Leninist principles of socialist and communist building which have been tried and tested in practice. The Leninist nationalities policy at the stage of developed socialism was formulated and comprehensively substantiated in the 25th and 26th party congress materials and decisions and in L.I. Brezhnev's works.

The CPSU constantly keeps an eye open to see that the new processes and problems in the national relations sphere are carefully taken into account in the activity of party, soviet and public organizations. This aim is also being served by the holding of our conference which was convened by a decision of a CPSU Central Committee.

The speaker dwelt in detail on V.I. Lenin's elaboration of the theory of the nationalities question in the era of imperialism and of the transition from capitalism to socialism. Lenin's works comprehensively substantiate the indissoluble link between the complete resolution of the nationalities question and the socialist revolution. Lenin not only formulated the fundamental principles of socialist multinational statehood but was also present at the creation of the USSR. The speaker illustrated the profound and progressive changes that have occurred in the lives of all our country's nations and ethnic groups during the years of socialist building.

Moving on to questions of the CPSU's nationalities policy at the stage of developed socialism, the speaker noted that the main trend of the development of national relations consists in the further comprehensive rapproachment of the Soviet nations and the consolidation of the USSR. He characterized the main features of national relations under present-day conditions when the entire development of these relations is occurring under conditions of the new social and international community which has now taken shape--the Soviet people--and is closely linked to their future progress. Socialist international ties have already extended beyond our country's borders insofar as the socialist community exists and is growing stronger.

[PM081407] Having dwelt on questions of the interrelation between economic building and the development of national relations, the speaker noted that the country's integrated national economic complex is a reliable material base for the peoples' fraternity and friendship. The Soviet republics are jointly resolving the key problem of further progress--the task of intensifying production.

The central task of the party organizations and working people of all republics in the current and subsequent 5-year plan is to implement the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and to reliably provide the country's population with foodstuffs. And there is no doubt that the international unity and friendship of the USSR's peoples will play an important role in achieving the large-scale goals outlined in the program. At the same time, this work itself will be a factor which promotes the further rapproachement and strengthening of the friendship of our peoples.

The speaker showed that the role of social policy and the consistent deepening of socialist democracy in the development of national relations is increasing at the present stage. The substantial rapprochement between classes and social groups is common to all republics. The 26th CPSU Congress conclusion on the formation, already by and large, of a classless structure within the historical framework of developed socialism, clearly illustrates the prospects for further strengthening the Soviet people's social and international unity.

Cadre policy is also required to be an effective instrument of the internationalist approach to problems of national development. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed when speaking in Tashkent, "We must strive to ensure that each republic's nations and ethnic groups are duly represented in their party and state organs, taking strict account, of course, of each person's professional and ideological-moral qualities."

The Soviet people's unified international culture is growing and strengthening in the rich soil of developed socialism. In short, the golden age of the comprehensive development of our country's peoples, as L.I. Brezhnev said inspiredly, lies not in their past but in their present and future.

Dwelling on party committees' activity in the patriotic and internationalist education of working people, the speaker stressed the need to work purposefully so that proletarian internationalism should take root as the norm of daily conduct and as an integral feature of the active life stance of every person.

Summarizing what has been said on the CPSU's nationalities policy at the stage of developed socialism, B.N. Ponomarev highlighted its main avenues:

--the tireless strengthening of the Leninist friendship of the USSR's peoples and the effective promotion of the process of consolidating and developing the Soviet people as a new historical community;

--the consistent implementation of the course toward the further material and spiritual progress of each republic and at the same time the maximum utilization of their potential for the harmonious development of the whole country;

--the concentration of the efforts of all nations' working people on resolving the key economic problem--that of intensifying production and increasing the efficiency of the whole national economic complex;

--strengthening the USSR and consistently deepening socialist democracy;

--developing the social structure of the Soviet republics' population along the lines of forming a classless society;

--comprehensively promoting the progress of the spiritual culture of each of the country's nations and ethnic groups and the further development of the Soviet people's unified socialist culture;

--concrete and single-minded work on working people's patriotic and internationalist education and a firm rebuff to imperialism's slander campaign;

--the creative development of Leninist teaching on nations and national relations as applicable to the conditions of developed socialism and the gradual transition to communism. The report subsequently illustrated the international significance of the theory and practice of the transformation of national relations in the USSR. They exert a tremendous influence on the peoples' struggle for national independence, freedom and equal rights. Many aspects of the CPSU's experience are being widely used by state, party and public movements throughout the world.

Communist parties are paying tremendous attention to the nationalities question. The struggle for national freedom and independence is an inalienable part of the world's genuine social renewal in our era. The establishment of fair international relations in the world is an important factor in the struggle against the danger of war and the arms race.

[PM081409] The incitement of national discord and chauvinism has usually been a prelude to aggression and predatory wars. In our time, too, chauvinism is a weapon of imperialism, primarily of the United States which is conducting an unrestrained arms race, stepping up tension in international relations, impudently interfering in other countries' internal affairs and aggravating crisis situations in various regions of the world. It is trying to reverse the detente process and revive cold war times. Chauvinist ideology forms the basis of the policy of Israel's ruling circles which have unleashed bloody aggressions in Lebanon and have taken the path of outright genocide against the Palestinians and of the ruthless extermination of Lebanon's inhabitants.

U.S. imperialism's aggressive strategy is not only oriented directly against nations and countries which are unwilling to submit to imperialist diktat and which are defending the right to determine their rate themselves but is also leading to the restrictions of the sovereignty of U.S. allies and the subordination of their policy to U.S. ruling circles' interests.

This course is opposed by the policy of the socialist states and the communist and workers' parties.

The speaker subsequently illustrated how Soviet experience in the sphere of national building is reflected positively in the activity of the socialist community's communist and workers' parties and in the practice of their interstate relations based on socialist internationalism. Great interest is being shown in it by statesmen, public figures and political parties from the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and by communists and all progressive forces in the developed capitalist countries.

When talking of the international significance of Soviet experience, the speaker highlighted its following aspects above all:

The example set by the world's largest country with a tremendous national diversity irrefutably proves the real possibility of forming interrelations of a qualitatively new type among nations and ethnic groups based on the principle of equality, justice and friendship. It has been convincingly demonstrated that such interrelations are a powerful factor for social progress.

It has been substantiated in theory and proven in practice that since all national oppression and inequality are engendered by the system of man's exploitation by man, the struggle for the genuine resolution of the nationalities question is inextricably linked to the struggle for working people's social emancipation. Capitalism is quite incapable of consistently resolving the nationalities question.

The achievement of real equality among nations presupposes the implementation of the right to self-determination, the creation of one's own state, the right to determine one's socioeconomic system oneself and to form one's relations with other countries and peoples in a sovereign way. Only a completely voluntary alliance of the nations and ethnic groups forming such an alliance can be a reliable political basis of a multinational state.

The political liberation of nations cannot be lasting unless it is combined with the transformation of economic and social relations and the struggle to achieve economic equality. Under present-day conditions when dozens of states are resolving the most complex tasks of overcoming age-old backwardness and of achieving equality in economic relations with the developed capitalist countries, the Soviet republics' experience is a valuable and inspirational example for them. Of special importance here is the proven real possibility for the peoples who have not undergone the capitalist stage of development to reach socialism while bypassing or substantially reducing the capitalist stage.

The establishment of national equality is closely connected with the character of the state's political system. The nearer it comes to genuine people's power, he broader the scale on which it enlists the working masses into active participation in social and state affairs and the greater the scope it opens up for resolving the tasks of the national rebirth of countries which have taken the path of independent development.

The just resolution of national problems requires a conscientious and well-organized political vanguard and a party which expresses the interests of the working class and all working people and is guided by scientific socialism.

The CPSU's many years of practice have shown how important is the party's purposeful work on educating working people of all nationalities in a spirit of internationalism and of establishing the ideas of friendship and the fraternity of the peoples in people's consciousness.

Each people and each country is entitled to derive from our experience that which it considers necessary and useful for itself.

[PM081411] In conclusion, the speaker said: In a few months the Soviet people will be celebrating our multinational state's 60th anniversary. On the eve of this festival we see an impressive demonstration of economic and social achievements and the rapid flowering of the national cultures and arts of all the USSR's republics. It is a genuine parade of the victory of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, the USSR's 60th anniversary is "a good reason for summarizing the results and defining and specifying the tasks for the future. In preparing to greet the glorious jubilee we repeatedly measure our action's against the Leninist program of building a new society." The preparation for the USSR's 60th anniversary should be used for the all-round and comprehensive strengthening of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples and for the further development of the masses' political and labor initiative in fulfilling the 26th congress' historic designs and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum's decisions.

The whole path traveled by the Soviet land since the Great October Revolution, its historic achievements and the society of developed socialism that we have built are a reliable foundation for further improving national relations, strengthening the friendship of the peoples and using its powerful creative potential in the interests of communist building. On this road, too, Soviet people are opening new horizons before all of mankind.

A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, in a report entitled "Current Questions of the Further Intensification of Working People's Patriotic and Internationalist Education," stressed that Soviet Latvia's socioeconomic achievements are not just the result of the selfless labor of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia but also and primarily the result of the great friendship of our country's peoples and the selfless comprehensive help and support of all the Soviet peoples, primarily the Russian people.

The speaker described the system of patriotic and internationalist education which has taken shape in the republic. The republic's party organization attaches paramount significance to education in the process of labor activity. The international character of labor itself under socialism plays an important role in this. Great attention is being paid to improving party organizations' ideological work in multinational collectives.

The speaker analyzed the experience of the republic party organization's activity on increasing the ideological Ideynyy content and emotional influence of ideological (ideologicheskiy) measures, on the creation and development of new socialist customs and traditions--national in form, profoundly international in content--and on improving propaganda in lecture form and educational work among the creative intelligentsia and young people. It was also noted that the processes of internationalizing all spheres of the republic's life require further in-depth study for the prompt and correct solution of the problems emerging here.

Reports were also heard from A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, S.N. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.A. Medvedev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, and M.S.I. Umakhanov, first secretary of the Dagestanskiy CPSU Obkom.

The conference continues its work.

CSO: 1800/843

ROMANOV REPORT TO LENINGRADSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

PM011343 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[LENTASS report: "Devote Energy, Knowledge and Experience To Implementing the Nationwide Task"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday a plenum of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom was held in the Smolnyy. It discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the tasks of the Leningradskaya Oblast party organization arising out of the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures for Its Implementation."

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy party Obkom, delivered the report.

Comrades:

Consistently implementing a course toward the steady boosting of the people's well-being the 26th party congress--on the initiative of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--set the task of improving food supplies to the country's population and of formulating a Food Program for the period through 1990 for this purpose.

The content of the program and ways of implementing it were examined by the party Central Committee May (1982) plenum whose decisions in their significance and scale, rank alongside the decisions of the historic CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum and mark a fundamentally new stage in the resolution of one of the most complex national economic problems.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum which was imbued with a Leninist spirit of party-mindedness and efficiency, is a document of tremendous political significance. After analyzing the party's multifacted work to develop the country's agroindustrial complex and the successes achieved, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary frankly pointed to the existing shortcomings and unresolved questions and clearly defined current and long-term tasks and ways and means of implementing the Food Program in practice.

The party Central Committee plenum wholly approved the propositions and conclusions set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, and resolved to make them the basis of the practical activity of party, state and economic organs and of trade union and Komsomol organizations in implementing the CPSU's agrarian policy. After approving the country's Food Program, the CPSU Central Committee plenum ratified CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions submitted to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on a number of concrete questions backing up the main document, including: "On Improving the Management of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex," "On Measures To Improve the Economic Machinery and Strengthen the Economy of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes," "On Measures To Increase Agricultural Workers' Material Interest in Increasing Output and Improving Its Quality," "On Additional Measures To Retain Workers Engaged in Stockraising on Kolkhozes, on Sovkhozes and at Other Agricultural Enterprises," "On Measures To Further Improve the Housing, Municipal and Consumer Service and Sociocultural Living Conditions of the Rural Population," and "On Further Strengthening Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes With Leading Cadres and Specialists and Enhancing Their Role and Responsibility in Developing Agricultural Production."

Thus the Food Program which has the aim of reliably providing the country's population with food products, is being brought to the fore both economically and politically. It not only means a radical turnabout in the development of agricultural and associated sectors but is also designed in its nature and scale to ensure the progress of the entire national economy.

The communists and working people of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast, together with the party and the whole Soviet people, have greeted the materials of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum as an event of tremendous significance and as convincing new proof that the party is persistently implementing its supreme principle--everything for the sake of and for the good of man.

Wholly approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and the propositions and guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's report, Leningraders note with a feeling of special gratitude and thanks the tremendous personal contribution of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the formulation of the Food Program and all his tireless activity imbued with concern for the growth of the people's well-being and for strengthening our motherland's might.

Comrades:

The Food Program, constituting a qualitatively new step in the system of planning and management of the economy, embodies the comprehensive approach, unites the different elements of the agroindustrial complex into a single whole and provides for their industrial complex into a single whole and provides for their dynamic and balanced development. The program is also an aggregate of indicators which have to be achieved: They have been published and obviously there is no need to cite them. It is also an aggregate of planned measures and ways and means of achieving the set aims: These are also clearly reflected in the materials of the party Central Committee plenum.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the highly efficient utilization of production potential and the further strengthening of the material and technical base of both agriculture itself and all the sectors of the agroindustrial complex are defined as a most important condition of the successful implementation of the Food Program.

[PM011345] The party demands that a sharp turnabout be ensured toward intensive farming methods and the better use of land, production capacities, labor, material and financial resources and all existing reserves and potential for increasing food products and that a persistent struggle be mounted to improve labor productivity, reduce output prime cost, ensure economy and thrift and eliminate instances of mismanagement and wastefulness.

Obviously, comrades, the formulation of the major new tasks for the current decade is based on all the preceding activity of the party and people to implement agrarian policy since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum. During this period the material and technical base of agricultural production has been qualitatively renewed and its efficiency has improved. New sectors serving agriculture have been created.

Throughout these years the party Central Committee has paid unremitting attention to the formation of highly intensive agricultural zones around major industrial centers, including Leningrad.

As you know, as from 1968, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government adopted three special resolutions providing for large scale measures for the intensification and comprehensive development of our oblast's agriculture.

The implementation of these resolutions and the use of the leading experience accumulated in various regions of the country made it possible to considerably strengthen the material and technical base of farms, to comprehensively mechanize many labor-intensive processes, and to ensure the widespread introduction of industrial techniques and the transfer of leading sectors onto an industrial footing.

I will cite just one generalizing indicator: Gross output on all categories of farms doubled in this period and increased from R500 million to R1 billion, and the total food production in the Leningrad agroindustrial complex now amounts to about R4 billion.

An important reference point for Leningrad communists in implementing agrarian policy was the recommendations that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev expressed in December 1971 at a meeting of the oblast party organization aktiv regarding the need to more fully provide the city and the oblast's industrial centers with locally produced products.

By working persistently to implement these instructions and by carrying out the measures laid down by the CPSU Central Committee to boost agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, working people in the public sector ensured an 80-percent increase in agricultural production during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans.

The average annual productivity of the dairy herd amounted to 3,300 kg of milk [per cow] in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and yield of grain crops reached 20-22, that of vegetables 280-300 and that of potatoes 135 quintals per hectare. At the present time the oblast produces over 1,000 quintals of milk and 270 quintals of meat per 100 hectares of agricultural land and the annual gross output exceeds R125,000.

The chief and most substantial result of the work which has been done has been the marked increase in the proportion of output from Leningrad fields and livestock units in the food balance. Though the city and oblast population has increased by more than 800,000 during this period, per capita deliveries of locally produced milk, heat and eggs have increased. For the last 3 years the oblast has been fully self-sufficient in the local range of vegetables.

Looking at the map of our oblast, comrades, it can be noted with satisfaction that large specialized zones of vegetable and potato growing, dairy and meat stockraising and industrial poultry raising have been formed on what used to be marshy lands of the Neva lowlands, overgrown areas of the Karelian isthmus and peat bogs in the Ladoga region and the southwest of the oblast. This is a direct result of the fact that party, soviet and economic organs have also carried out considerable work to industrialize rural construction.

Two agricultural and three housing construction combines and four new trusts have been created and the mobile mechanized columns have been strengthened in our oblast.

Over 80 industrial-type agricultural installations have been built in the two 5-year periods. They include the Pashskiy and Volna large beef-production enterprises (for 28,000 and 11,000 head of cattle respectively); the Novyy Svet" "Vostochnyy" and "Sputnik" hog-fattening combines for over 300,000 hogs; the Lomonosovskaya and Russko-Vysotskaya poultry factories for the production of 23 million broilers and the Sinyavinskiy poultry complex for 1.5 million laying hens.

Four mixed feed plants have been commissioned, including plants in Volosovo and Gatchina, each producing 1,000 tons per day.

In the zone around Leningrad and also near the cities of Kirischi, Tikhvin, Vyborg and Kingisepp, industrial units for the production of vegetables under cover have been created with an overall hothouse area of over 200 hectares.

Social tasks have been successfully resolved. Some 2.7 million square meters of housing, schools with 27,000 places, rural vocational and technical schools with 9,[illegible]00 places and clubs and houses of culture with over 22,000 places have been commissioned for agricultural working people. Many farm centers and rural population centers are being consistently transformed, and this building work is being carried out according to a unified general plan.

[PM011347] Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast's scientific and technical potential is having a growing influence on the resolution of the agrarian problems of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and other regions of the country, on retooling agriculture, on increasing the output of compound mineral fertilizers, microbiological industry products and substitutes for food and fodder raw materials and on other topical tasks.

In the year of the 65th anniversary of Great October the collective of the Kirovskiy Zavod association will reach a significant labor frontier--250,000 Kirovets tractors will roll off its production line. The production of new fodder preparation equipment for stockraising units, sprinkler machinery and machines for vegetable growing, plant protection and stone clearing has been started up.

Major capacities for the production of highly concentrated compound mineral fertilizers, protein-vitamin concentrate, fodder yeast and sugar have been created recently. In the last year alone almost 4 million tons of phosphorous and nitrogen fertilizers in standard terms [v uslovnykh tukakh], 84,000 tons of protein, vitamin concentrates and considerable amounts of other fodder additives have been dispatched to agriculture.

The meat, dairy and food industry, the system for the procurement and storage of agricultural output and the food products trade have all been further developed. Leningrad scientists have developed and recommended to production dozens of new machines, techniques, strains of agricultural crops and lines of highly productive animals.

I think, comrades, that there is no need to speak in more detail of these results. There is only one conclusion that can be drawn: The CPSU Obkom, gorkoms and raykoms, the Soviet and economic organs of the city and the oblast and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations have done a great deal to implement the party's agrarian policy and improve the efficiency of the agricultural sector of our economy.

But as we quote these data, these figures showing growth, we are naturally mindful of the great, constant and truly fatherly concern that the Soviet state, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev display for the supply of food products to Leningraders.

And our natural feelings of gratitude for this assistance and concern must unfailingly be supplemented by great responsibility for the further increase of locally produced food products. This demand stems from the very nature of the Food Program and is dictated by the scale of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, each of which must be bolstered by a really state approach and specific and persistent party support.

For the oblast party organization the first important stage in implementing the measures outlined by the country's Food Program is the fulfillment of the party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the continued comprehensive development of Leningradskaya Oblast's agriculture in 1981-1985. This document covers practically all sectors of our agroindustrial complex with respect to extremely important indicators such as production volume, material and technical resources and capital investments, housing and cultural and consumer service construction and cadre training.

In order to get the maximum output out of the sown area and the livestock numbers now at the disposal of agricultural enterprises, we must, above all, ensure the further intensification of production, the growth of crop yields and animal productivity and a considerable reduction in the expenditure of manpower and funds per unit of output, and we must increase the role of economic factors in production planning and organization.

Our reserves in this direction are very considerable and lie primarily in strengthening the economy of laggard farms and pulling the weak links up to the level of the leaders. Judge for yourselves. Last year the Petrovskiy state pedigree stock plant in Prioszerskiy Rayon obtained 5,720 kg of milk per cow, yet the Komintern Sovkhoz in that same rayon obtained less than half that amount.

The reasons for these contrasts lie primarily in the economic management methods and in attitudes toward work. While people at the Petrovskiy plant have for many years gradually assimilated advanced techniques and improved the organization of stockraisers' labor, all that still remains to be done on the Komintern Sovkhoz.

Or take arable farming: Kingiseppskiy and Lomonosovskiy Rayons are ahead of the others in our oblast in terms of fodder crop yields. But looking beyond the general indicators, you can see that on the Kilos Sovkhoz in that same Kingiseppskiy Rayon the grass yield is around 6 tons per hectare, yet on the Pribrezhnyy Sovkhoz it is 1.5 times less, and the Predportovyy Sovkhoz in Lomonsovskiy Rayon gets 60 tons per hectare of fodder root crops while the Kronshtadtskiy Sovkhoz gets only 35 tons.

There is clearly no need to explain that this patchiness in the indicators is precisely what reveals the true picture of how work is organized on specific farms and how the land, machines, fertilizers, fodder--in short, everything the sovkhozes have--are being utilized.

Going beyond individual rayons, it should be said that, despite the considerable amount of work performed in our oblast to reclaim and chemicalize land, strengthen the seed protection base and mechanize labor-intensive operations, we have not managed to obtain harvests in line with the funds that have been invested or with farms' production and technical potential.

[PM011349] An objective and comprehensive assessment made on the basis of detailed consideration of the potential of the various natural and economic zones, rayons and farms shows that even in the current 5-year plan the oblast's arable farmers can obtain 180 quintals of potatoes, 330 of vegetables and 55 of perennial grass hay per hectare. Overall, translated into fodder units, the productivity of each hectare of plowland must be approximately 35 quintals, as opposed to the 25 obtained last year.

Qualitative indicators must also form the basis for the development of dairy stockraising and the fattening of hogs and cattle. This was discussed in detail at last September's party Obkom plenum during the discussion of party, soviet and economic organs' tasks in further increasing the production of livestock products by strengthening the fodder base.

I would remind you that we must ensure milk herd productivity of at least 3,500 kg of milk [per cow] per year, obtain daily weight gains of at least 600 gm at all hog fattening units and also sell all young bulls (at an age of no more than 15 months) at a weight of over 400 kg.

In naming these indicators, we naturally take into account the peculiarities and varying potential of farms.

But it is a question of mobilizing as swiftly and as vigorously as possible leaders, specialists and all our cadres to achieve higher qualitative indicators.

It is important here to pay special attention to improving selection and breeding work and seed production. We are not starting from scratch in this. For instance, the achievements of the Pedigree Stock Sovkhoz Association are well known; it obtains stable results and even back in the past 5-year plan the average annual yield was 4,500 kg of milk per cow--and its dairy herd is considerable: almost 14,000 head.

The concentration of seed production on specialized associations in Volosovskiy, Lomonosovskiy and Gatchinskiy Rayons, where high-grade seed production increased by 150 percent over the course of the 5-year period, has also entirely proved its worth. However, those farms are not solving--indeed, cannot solve--all the problems. The task today is to bring the "second echelon" into play, so to speak. This means that, in order to make more rational use of our pedigree stock resources, every sovkhcz must use its best animals to set up pedigree liv-stock units and must send the most experienced stockraisers to work there.

Similar measures must be implemented in agricultural crop seed production. The existing system for the production and cultivation of high-grade seeds must be supplemented by the further specialization of teams and links on every farm, the intention being that every field in the oblast soon receive quality sowing material.

Now a few words about fodder production. In conjunction with the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone Department, the oblast's agricultural organs have determined a precise line of action. Additional funds are being allocated to the sector. Fodder production must increase by 50 percent. The number of standard storage facilities will increase and as early as within the next 2 years each farm is to have shops for the preparation of full-ration mixtures.

Here too the main emphasis must be on the widespread introduction of progressive techniques, including the use of modern means of preserving fodder. Scientists have calculated that each 1,000 tons of silage prepared using preservatives may have an extra 1,500-2,000 tons of fodder units.

In view of the positive results achieved on the farms of Gatchinskiy, Kingiseppskiy and Vsevolozhskiy Rayons and in the Belogorka science and production association, we must more boldly assimilate this efficient and economical technique and also find the opportunity to make wider use in stockraising of waste from the food, meat and dairy, microbiological, chemical and wood processing industries.

Thrifty, proprietorial use should also be made of other fodder resources. It is a question not only of expanding the scale of fodder yeast production at pulp and paper industry enterprises and at the Kirishskiy biochemical plant (that problem, as is well known, was reflected in the country's Food Program) but also of making more varied use of these purposes of arboreal [lesnoy] mixed feed, vitamin meal and partially hydrolyzed wood waste and meat products, which in our conditions will promote a certain increase in beef and milk production.

Without reducing the pace of the buildup of the production of coarse and succulent fodder, we must display special concern for improving the efficiency of the mixed feed industry, the quality of its output and the reduction of losses in production and transportation. Through the commissioning of new and expansion of existing production facilities, it is intended to increase mixed feed production to 1.5 million tons in the current 5-year plan and to 2 million tons in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The experience of the construction and startup of the Volosovskiy plant, whose collective has pledged to reach the design productivity ahead of schedule, as early as October this year, must be more widely utilized in the construction of new enterprises in Luzhskiy and Kirovskiy Rayons.

[PM011351] The country's Food Program devotes great attention to the introduction of a scientifically substantiated arable farming and stockraising system in conformity with the conditions of each rayon, association and farm. Leningrad scientists and agricultural organs have already begun elaborating such systems.

A draft new arable farming system is undergoing trials this year. Not only the scientists who elaborated the system but also the agronomists and specialists of the pilot farms are now being rigorously tested. It would be correct for party and soviet organs at local level to assess the work of all participants in this important production experiment on the basis of what is actually grown, harvested and preserved in every association, on every sovkhoz and in every cropfield.

The practice of recent years has shown convincingly that an efficient method of utilizing scientific achievements and of obtaining stable yields and stable animal productivity is their programming--that is, when the cultivation schemes [technologicheskiye karty] of links and teams take the fullest possible account of the soil and climatic conditions, the potential of particular strains of plant and breeds of livestock and material and manpower resources.

These methods are already used in a number of oblasts in the RSFSR, Belorussia and Moldavia and make it possible to obtain a considerable increase in production. Last year in Leningradskaya Oblast the method of programming yields (it was used on an area of 20,000 hectares) made it possible to obtain over R500,000 of additional output with unchanged material and manpower expenditure.

It is a question of strengthening the scientific approach in the implementation of the Food Program and of further improving the organization of the introduction of the achievements of science and leading practice into all sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

The party Central Committee plenum and the program that it adopted for improving the country's supply of food products create the scope for initiative and a creative quest. And any initiative, quest and experiment must be checked and corroborated by the end result: The growth in agricultural output and the attainment of high quantitative and qualitative indicators.

The party Central Committee has set the task of regarding the projected targets as minimum targets. Guided by this instruction, bringing the available reserves into play and resolutely eliminating shortcomings, party gorkoms and raykoms, soviet and economic organs and party organizations must do everything to scale greater heights and to increase the volume of production through the adoption of counterplans and additional pledges.

The scale of the tasks set by the country's Food Program require the more efficient utilization of capital investment and precision and coordination in the work of the entire construction conveyor.

A peculiarity of the current 5-year plan so far as we are concerned is that within the total amount of capital investments, considerable funds are being injected into the sectors of fodder production, arable farming and the processing and storage of agricultural output.

Early commissioning of major enterprises such as the Luzhskiy mixed feed plant, the second phase of the Sputnik hog fattening complex, the Severnaya poultry factory, the Leto firm's greenhouse combines, stockraising units and milk production complexes, new milling capacities and a meat processing plant would make it possible to provide a considerable increase in food products within a short time.

However, this aim will be assured only if the construction organization leaders, clients and planners at each project organize harmonious and coordinated work.

After recently examining the course of work in the construction of the Pargologo machine building plant, the Obkom Bureau was forced to strictly warn K.A. Glukhovskiy, chief of Glavzapstroy [the main administration for construction in western regions of the RSFSR] and Yu. A. Andreyev, general director of the Kompleks association, of their personal responsibility for the lag that has been allowed to occur in the creation of capacities for the production of fodder harvesting equipment.

The obkom draws the attention of party gorkoms and raykoms, soviet ispolkoms and economic leaders to the need to organize precise and effective monitoring and strict compliance with the timetables for the commissioning and startup of all agroindustrial complex projects. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the construction of agricultural machine building and chemical industry enterprises, stockraising complexes, greenhouse combines, mixed feed plants and storage facilities for agricultural output, fertilizers, fodder and equipment must be regarded as shock construction projects for the country.

[PM011353] That is how all the participants in the construction conveyor should understand the task. And I do not think our people have had their final say on the Komsomol's shock projects.

The Food Program devotes particular attention to further improving transport services to agriculture and allied sectors, despite the steady increase in shipment volumes. The requirements of the agroindustrial complex are still not fully satisfied.

We have not been able to fully eliminate strain in providing transport facilities for enterprises in the food and chemical industries and for mixed feed plants. As before, there is considerable above-norm idle time for freightcars and trucks in the sidings of enterprises, sovkhozes and railroad stations. There is a low level of mechanization of operations. The technical servicing of trucks is lagging behind. Much agricultural output is lost during transportation.

All this indicates the need for a radical improvement in transport services for agroindustrial sectors.

Here is something else to think about. Every year a large quantity of potatoes, fruit and vegetables is delivered to Leningrad. More than 70 percent of this freight is transported, as a rule by the railroads. Taking account of the rationality and efficiency of each transport artery and the preparedness of dispatchers and port workers, the time has evidently come for thorough consideration of the possibility of delivering part of this freight by river transport, which will make it possible to ease the load on railroad sidings, which are experiencing great strain even today.

Comrades, you know that there are still many unresolved questions in the organization of the storage and processing of agricultural products.

In this sphere we are not, of course, marking time. In the last 5-year plan alone storehouses with a total capacity of 125,000 tons were commissioned. The volume of fruit and vegetable products stored in premises with artificial cold storage facilities has increased. Complexes for the mechanized unloading of potatoes have been introduced at major bases. More than one-third of the potatoes and vegetables produced in the oblast are sold through direct "fields of store" ties.

However, the potential for organizing matters better is far from fully utilized. The creation of processing facilities, particularly for potatoes and vegetables has been subject to delay.

Poor work in mechanizing the manufacture of semifinished products and the packaging of food products is delaying the inroduction of progressive forms of service and leading to losses of output and great labor expenditure. In public catering alone several thousand workers are employed every day in processing fruit, vegetables and potatoes. Trade is obliged to keep about 2,500 people on the packaging of dry products. It is evidently necessary to have production facilities for the processing and preparation of products for sale (sorting, washing, packing) not only at city bases and storehouses, but particularly on storage sites in rayons of the oblast, using the local population for this.

Enterprises in the food, meat and dairy, milling and confectionary industries, wholesale bases and the consumer cooperative system have their own problems. The Leningrad Gorkom, sector departments of the party obkom and the Leningradskiy Obispolkom and the gorispolkom, in formulating annual targets and the plan for the 12th Five-Year Plan period, should place particular emphasis on the modernization and retooling of these enterprises.

Important tasks in implementing the Food Program face workers in virtually all sectors of Leningrad's industry and science.

As before, the Kirovskiy Zavod association will make its contribution to further increasing the power available to the country's agriculture--work is underway there on creating a more powerful Kirovets tractor with an increased engine life.

In accordance with the task set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum of completing the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture by the end of the decade, the Kompleks and Gatchinselmash associations must double the production of agricultural machines and spare parts in the current 5-year plan, creating production lines for fodder preparation units and starting up the production of hydrostatic transmission systems for fodder harvesting combines.

There will be an increase of almost 25 percent in the output of manufacturing equipment for the food industry and mechanized production lines for repackaging vegetables in the Prodmash association and the Torgmash plant. In the next few years the Fosforit association must construct and commission capacities for the production of feed phosphates, which are a valuable supplement to animals' diets.

The participation of Leningrad's scientific research and design organizations in resolving the tasks set is increasing. The areas of application of their forces will be very diverse: the acceleration of the retooling of the countryside, the elaboration of economical techniques for processing and storing arable and livestock products and the creation of progressive materials and designs for modern enterprises and equipment.

The initiative of the collectives of the pigment association and the shale processing plant, for instance, is worthy of support--they have elaborated a technique for obtaining paint and varnish materials on the basis of petroleum polymer resins. This will make it possible, in Leningrad alone, to do without the importation and utilization of several thousand tons of edible oils in the current 5-year plan.

The use of the standardized tractor motor apparatus created by the Central Scientific Research and Design Institute of Fuel Apparatus for Motorized

Tractor and Stationary Engines will make it possible to save tens of thousands of tons of fuel per year.

[PM011355] In a word, comrades, it is not a question of assistance to the countryside in the usual sense. It is a question of arming agriculture with modern scientific and technical ideas and achievements and ensuring the speediest introduction of progressive developments into practice. Of course patronage assistance will remain necessary for the time being, particularly during the busy period of agricultural operations. It is important to organize and utilize this assistance sensibly. We will continue to regard the organization of student detachments and summer camps for senior schoolchildren in the countryside as a reliable means of promoting young people's labor education.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and the party committees of enterprises and organizations in all sectors of Leningrad's economy must work persistently to increase the contribution of every labor collective to the Food Program's implementation and to ensure that the experience and skill of our working class and engineering, technical and scientific cadres are used to the maximum effect and with maximum efficiency to promote the implementation of its goals.

Comrades:

The implementation of the economic strategy for Soviet society's development presupposes active participation by all the components of our political system. You know that the other day the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

Addressing that session and defining st te organs place in implementing the program outlined by the party, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the soviets which are endowed with constitutional powers, unite territorial and sectorial management and are responsible both for production results and for improving soviet people's services and that soviets work must constantly be improved.

In the light of these instructions I should like to particularly highlight two tasks directly connected with soviets' activity. First of all a few words about improving rural working people's social and consumer service conditions.

Continuing the work begun in previous years, there is much to be done in this regard in the Leningrad area, too. In the current 5-year plan at least 1.5 million square meters of housing and new preschool institutions, schools, vocational and technical colleges and clubs will be built. The network of health care institutions and trade and consumer service enterprises will be expanded.

Local soviets must adopt a more active stance in implementing these intensive plans. The comprehensive development [zastroyka] of many large rural population centers must be ensured using both states resources and the pooled money and resources of sovkhozes and other agricultural organizations and industrial, construction and transport enterprises.

The construction of low-rise farmstead-type houses with farm outbuildings must be expanded. The appropriate preconditions for this have been created: Plans have been formulated and capacities exist for producing houses which meet rural inhabitants' needs more fully.

Questions of road building and the reliability of the electricity supply to rural population centers and stockraising facilities deserve unremitting attention. In brief, local soviets should make a sharper turn toward restructuring the countryside.

An equally important task--and it is simultaneously economic and social--is to improve the working conditions of our arable farmers and stockraisers, to introduce more equipment and machinery and to ensure the steady growth of labor productivity.

As you know, the Food Program envisages measures to increase food production on enterprise and organization subsidiary farms, citizens' personal plots and orchard and garden cooperatives. All three forms are being developed in our oblast, too.

Using the experience of the V.I. Lenin optical mechanics association, an increasing number of enterprises are actively beginning to organize their own "agricultural shops" and some of them are already obtaining a real return. The party obkom bureau has adopted a special resolution which envisages measures to further develop these farms. And it is important to comprehensively increase the responsibility of soviets, trade unions and economic leaders for implementing what has been outlined.

Speaking of personal subsidiary plots, it may be noted that last year production of vegetables on them increased by 7 percent and that of meat by 6 percent. State resources received an extra 5,500 tons of meat, 12,000 tons of milk and 35,000 tons of potatoes.

At the same time the potential for increasing food production in this sector is by no means being fully utilized in areas of the Karelian isthmus and the northeast of the oblast. The oblast Potrebsoyuz and its local organizations are not showing sufficient initiative in increasing the production and procurement of output among the population.

In this context I should like to touch on another question. The number of of orchard and truck garden cooperatives was increased here recently. We see in this the creation of further conditions for working people's active leisure, and indeed the growing of greens, potatoes and vegetables for the family is also an important matter.

However, abuses are often allowed to occur in the organization of cooperatives. Some "horticulturalists" begin building two-story residences with bathroom and garage. This causes justified indignation among citizens, Great Patriotic War participants and labor veterans. On the other hand, formalism over the creation of new truck gardens on the part of some soviet and economic organs is also intolerable.

Soviet organs and, above all, the oblispolkom must more strictly and carefully consider the validity of the allocation of parcels of land and must monitor their use.

As has already been noted, comrades, the party Central Committee plenum examined a system of measures aimed at improving production management and the economic mechanism. With the aim of coordinating the activity of ministries and departments, their local organs and subordinate enterprises it is seemed expedient to set up agroindustrial commissions at the center and in the union republics and to authorize soviets to form agroindustrial associations and to create leadership councils for them in krays, oblasts and rayons.

These measures should help to create the conditions for highly productive labor and for achieving high end results.

The establishment of financially autonomous sovkhoz associations was an important step in improving the management of agricultural production in Leningradskaya Oblast. At present there are 28 specialized associations in operation, of which 21 are financially autonomous. They account for practically all the vegetable, egg and poultry meat production, about 70 percent of the milk and potatoes and over 80 percent of the beef and pork.

[PM011357] Taking into account the fact that the agricultural leadership structure which has been formed in the oblast is based on financially autonomous sovkhoz associations and that these fulfill the role of the rayon production level of management, we are faced with implementing measures to further improve this work.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving the Management of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex" defined in legislative form the broad rights of association councils as management organs in rayons and oblasts. Thus they have been empowered to examine the draft plans not only of sovkhozes but also of other enterprises and organizations of the rayon agroindustrial complex, to submit proposals on them to the relevant higher organs, to approve rates for services and work performed by associated enterprises and to partially reallocate material and technical resources when necessary.

Thus real potential is being created for the more systematic regulation of both economic and organizational and management relations among all associated enterprises, including construction, transport, procurement and trade organizations. It is important that the system of material incentives for the quantity and quality of output obtained from arable farming and stockraising is also extended now to rural working people's partners.

At the same time all the measures to further stimulate agricultural production cannot be expected to function automatically. They are predicated on efficient and mutually monitored work by all production links and on high executive discipline.

As is well known, we have accumulated definite experience of implementing comprehensive economic and social development plans.

Evidence of this is provided by the work practice of Leningrad city and oblast soviet deputies, work approved recently by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to improve comprehensive planning, coordinate the development of the production and the nonproduction spheres and ensure the economical, rational use of the material and manpower resources.

Of course, the activity of soviets must be further improved in the new conditions after the approval of the country's Food Program. These questions will be examined in detail at local soviet sessions. And even now, in the course of preparations for the coming elections to the local organs of state power, we must ponder all the organizational aspects of the work ahead.

We are all well aware that the implementation of the Food Program will depend to decisive degree on the maturity of our cadres--leaders, experts and workers in mass trades. In recent years the standard of workers in agriculture and in the sectors servicing it has risen noticeably. As a result, all rural associations and major sections of production are headed by specialists who hold diplomas.

On average there are now over 50 agronomists, livestock experts, economists and engineers working on each sovkhoz. Three-fourths of the team leaders and virtually all stockraising complex chiefs have specialized training.

This is greatly helped by the successful system for the training and retraining of leading cadres. For example, the Leningrad Agricultural Institute was prompt to organize the training of livestock engineers for industrial stockraising. Both arable farming and the sphere of agricultural products procurement and storage now have a great need of such experts.

In view of the increased demands, thought must be given to further improving the system for enhancing leading cadres' skills which has taken shape at the Leningrad higher party school and the corresponding VUZes.

The CPSU Obkom expresses the confidence that in response to the CPSU Central Committee May plenum's decisions, many agricultural experts and agronomists, livestock experts and engineers working at the oblast and rayon levels of management will transfer to the decisive sections of production, which will make it possible to further strengthen these sections with competent and politically mature experts.

As before, we must concern ourselves with the training, education and retention in the countryside of workers in mass trades. During the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, rural vocational and technical colleges trained about 35,000 skilled workers.

In his greetings to graduates of Leningrad city and oblast schools who had decided to continue their studies at vocational and technical colleges, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev rated highly our experience and the organization of the mentor movement and noted the successful work of the Michurinskoye Rural Vocational and Technical College.

The future belongs to these colleges. At the same time there is a definite gap at present between the training of experts actually for agriculture and for the sectors which serve it. Thus vocational and technical education has not been sufficiently developed in the system of the procurement, storage and processing of output and the mixed feed industry. Clearly, ways of training workers for these spheres, including possibly via direct contracts with existing rural colleges, should be more rapidly sought.

Work on vocational guidance and on strengthening the links between sovkhozes, rural schools and vocational and technical colleges requires further improvement. More care and attention should be shown here by sovkhoz party organizations, people's education organs and the Komsomol.

Comrades:

The implementation of the Food Program requires powerful organizational and political backup. The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed in particular the increasing role of rural communists, primary party organizations and party gorkoms and raykoms, which are the direct proponents of agrarian policy.

The party stratum in the countryside here now totals 13 percent: In dairy livestock raising, one person in eight is a communist and among machine operators it is one in six. Shop party organizations and party groups are in operation at most dairy units and complexes. The work of temporary party groups in mechanized detachments and links is yielding good results.

[PM011359] The practice of creating councils of party organization secretaries has proven itself under conditions of financially autonomous sovkhoz associations. New opportunities are opening up now for strengthening party influence on all aspects of the activity not just of sovkhozes but also of associated collectives and for bringing the methods and forms of party work into line with the tasks and requirements of the new stage of agricultural development.

Under these conditions it is important to enhance the role of primary party organizations, to concentrate their attention on the main matter--work with people--and to promote by every means the raising of political and labor activeness. It is in this vein that communists work at the Detskoselskoye, Ruchyi, Vsevolozhskoye, Pobeda, Novvy Svet and Leto sovkhoz production associations and the Ptitseprom trust, where competition has been launched on a wide scale and where scientific and technical achievements and pacemakers' experience are held in high esteem.

Team forms of labor organizations and the stimulation of production growth on the basis of financially autonomous links, sections and shops are being further developed thanks to the persistence of primary party organizations. In all, over 3,000 teams embracing tens of thousands of workers have now been created in the countryside. About one-third of them are working on a single job schedule. The practice of distributing the bonus fund according to the coefficient of labor participation is expanding.

The honorary title "esteemed USSR agriculture worker" instituted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium will be an important new incentive to conscientious selfless labor, and there is no doubt that among those who will be awarded this lofty title we shall meet the names of illustrious Leningrad arable farmers and stockraisers.

Broad work on studying the party Central Committee plenum's decisions, the country's Food Program and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report has now been launched in all party organizations, within the political and economic education system and in labor collectives. The CPSU Central Committee plenum's results will be discussed at party gorkom and raykom plenums, at meetings of city and rayon party organization aktivs and within primary party organizations. All of this work should help every communist and working person to profoundly grasp the tasks that have been put forward, help to create an atmosphere of high personal responsibility and help to enhance discipline and organization.

At the same time we must realize that much remains to be done to increase the efficiency of educational work, to instill the necessary order in labor collectives and to raise the level of mass consciousness. In their written and oral appeals to party and soviet organs many working people frequently raise these questions and demand that the struggle against shortcomings in various areas of work, against losses of agricultural output and against abuses in the trade sphere be stepped up. And this is not without justification.

For example, thefts of food products during transportation have increased--and on a large scale--at the Lentorgbyttrans administration's motor vehicle enterprises.

Thefts continue on the railroads. Comrades, it is necessary to guard against all attempts to make profits at the state's expense, to strictly suppress all abuses and to strive persistently to ensure that every collective shows a keen sense of concern for society's interests.

An important place in the Food Program's ideological backup is assigned to the mass information and propaganda media. Their task consists in revealing more broadly the new methods of management of the various components of the agroindustrial complex and cadres' role and responsibility and in generalizing advanced experience and useful initiatives.

It must be shown skillfully that vitally important questions and the creative development of everything that is happening in agriculture are at issue. Thus we expect a businesslike tone, an in-depth analysis of the ways of achieving success and a clear reflection of the new things that will emerge in this great work. Our life provides many themes for discussion in the press and on television and radio, militant, interesting everyday themes, and it is important to take these to the masses.

As you know, there have recently been conferences at the party Central Committee for leaders of mass information and propaganda organs and of the ministries and departments forming the agroindustrial complex. Specific questions directly connected with the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee plenum's guidelines were discussed at them. These conferences' recommendations--and they are being widely covered by the press--must be taken into account in our practical work.

In conclusion G.V. Romanov said:

The Food Program is a long-term document but it must yield its first fruits as early as this year.

The sowing campaign is drawing to a close now on the oblast's fields. As always, there were surprises in the weather and certain organizational difficulties. But it was not these factors which ultimately determined the outcome of the sowing campaign. The main point is that vegetable growers, field crop growers, machine operators and agronomists showed a truly proprietorial attitude toward the land and the fulfillment of all work. This approach and attitude must be consolidated.

With the onset of the pasturage period, the oblast's stockraisers are increasing supplies of milk, meat and eggs to the state. But we cannot rest on our laurels here. Everything must be done to ensure that stockraising output increases.

Party gorkoms and raykoms, soviet and economic organs, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must realize that the successful implementation of this year's targets and pledges by every labor collective will be the first serious test in the implementation of the Food Program and a test on the maturity of cadres of leaders and experts and of labor collectives' activeness.

[PM011401] A few words on the state of affairs in other sectors. Leningraders have coped successfully with the targets and pledges of the first 5 months of the jubilee year, the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Above-plan industrial output worth over R97 million has been sold. The entire increase in the production volume was obtained by increasing labor productivity. Since the beginning of the year over R.00 million of capital investments have been assimilated.

At the same time, certain areas of work are causing concern. The situation regarding the fulfillment of targets is tense at certain machine building, light and food industry enterprises, many construction organizations, the Oktyabrskaya railroad, the Leningrad Main Administration for Motor Transport and city and oblast trading organizations is lagging behind the plan.

Party gorkoms and raykoms must investigate objectively the state of affairs at the local level and outline and implement measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the set targets. It is necessary everywhere to commission reserves for increasing production and strive persistently to improve efficiency and quality in all national economic spheres.

There is no doubt that the large-scale tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum will serve as a powerful new stimulus developing political and labor activeness in the struggle to implement our Leninist party's plans to strengthen the country's economic and defense might and increase the people's prosperity.

Allow me, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the Leningrad party organization and the city oblast working people will spare no efforts to successfully fulfill the 26th party congress decisions and to implement the country's Food Program, which meets the Soviet people's interests.

CSO: 1800/842

ROMANOV ADDRESS TO ELECTORAL OKRUG MEETING

PM070855 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[LENTASS report: "Toward New Victories in the Name of Communism"]

[Excerpts] The voters of electoral okrug No 554 met their Leningrad city soviet candidate deputy Girgoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy party Obkom, at the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom Political Enlightenment Center yesterday, 17 June. Leningrad city soviet candidate G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, addressed the meeting and was warmly greeted by those present. He said:

Dear comrades:

First of all, allow me to express heartfelt gratitude to the S.M. Kirov textile combine's collective and to all participants in today's meeting for their nomination as candidate deputy for Leningrad city soviet for electoral okrug No 554.

Your confidence is a great honor. I should like to assure you that I shall do my utmost to justify it and continue to devote all my efforts to the cause of our Leninist party and the service of the Soviet people.

The Soviet Constitution, the fundamental law of our socialist state, contains these words: "All power in the USSR belongs to the people." Expressing the great essence of the October Revolution's historic gains, this concise phrase acquires special meaning and content now during preparation for the elections to the local organs of state power.

The present election campaign is being held in a situation of nationwide struggle o successfully fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress designs and in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm brought about by the preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

All the pre-election rallies and meetings are unanimously approving and supporting the party's Leninist course in the domesti and foreign policy spheres and the multifaceted practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and paying high tribute to the tremendous personal contribution made to strengthening our motherland's might, increasing national prosperity and strengthening world peace by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A little over 2 years has elapsed since the previous local soviet elections. It has been a period of dynamic and fruitful development of soviet society, a period containing many significant events.

The most important of them was the 26th CPSU Congress, which outlined new horizons of communist creation. The whole post congress period has shown that the party is implementing its course creatively, far-sightedly and on a scientific basis.

The party Central Committee May (1982) plenum was an event of tremendous importance. Its decisions, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and the country's Food Program for the period to 1990 have been received everywhere with fervent and unanimous approval.

The party has defined the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program, which represents a qualitatively new step in the system of economic planning and administration, as the central task of the coming decade. In terms of significance and scale it not only marks a radical change in the development of agriculture and related sectors but is also designed to promote the progress of the whole national economy.

G.V. Romanov stressed that crucial tasks are to be resolved this very year in the implementation of the country's Food Program. A major test is now being undergone by the oblast's arable farmers and stockraisers who are taking every step to reduce the adverse consequences of unfavorable weather and to ensure a full crop of vegetables, potatoes and root crops from every hectare as well as to procure sufficient coarse and succulent fodder from each farm for stockraising.

It is now important to formulate thoroughly the whole package of practical actions connected with organizing the procurement, storage, processing and sale of produce from Leningrad's arable farms and livestock units and of the agricultural produce supplied to Leningrad from other regions of the country. With this aim in mind it is necessary to increase the degree of mechanization of work and improve the organization of the storage of agricultural produce at vegetable stores and potato depots and to expand the direct "field to store" links.

The workers of practically all Leningrad's economic sectors and the collectives of many scientific-research and planning organizations face crucial tasks in implementing the USSR Food Program, the speaker stressed further.

It is also incumbent on Smolninskiy Rayon's labor collectives to increase their contribution. Considerable production and scientific forces are concentrated there which even now are participating directly in implementing many important tasks both within and outside Leningradskaya Oblast.

[PM070857] Under the new conditions, the role of patronage assistance is increasing immeasurably, particularly during intensive agricultural campaigns. Your rayon's enterprises and organizations have long had patronage links with rural workers of Priozerskiy and Volosovskiy Rayons. Care must now be taken to step up technical assistance, to introduce progressive developments into practice as quickly as possible and ultimately to increase every labor collective's contribution to the intensification of agriculture and related sectors.

Finally, mention should be made of the kind of reserve for increasing food production that the subsidiary plots of industrial enterprises and organizations should become. In your rayon, unfortunately, by no means all collectives have such plots yet, matters must be rectified and the existing plans for creating new subsidiary plots must be backed up by practical actions.

Fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions with the rest of the country Leningraders have taken a considerable step forward in the period between local soviet elections. The oblast party organization persistently focuses its efforts on further intensifying production and raising its efficiency and quality.

Several hundred new types of modern, highly productive equipment have been created in the course of implementing all-union, sectorial and territorial comprehensive targeted programs.

For the most part, the collectives of Smolninskiy Rayon's industrial enterprises, scientific and planning organizations are achieving good results. It is important to note that the preferential growth of labor productivity is being ensured in the rayon mainly by measures involving technical progress.

Many areas have been comprehensively mechanized since the beginning of the 5-year plan. Dozens of automated lines, flow lines and progressive production processes have been introduced. The rayon's scientific research and planning and design organizations are now developing the most up-to-date power industry equipment, designing major power stations, gas pipelines, power lines and machinery for the pulp and paper and chemical industries and resolving a number of other important national economic tasks.

The movement to ensure an economic saving of at least R1 billion from the introduction of scientific and technical designs into practice is acquiring a more purposeful character. It is now planned to obtain this saving by implementing plans fulfilled and introduced within the current 5-year plan alone.

In brief, Smolninskiy Rayon's workers have reason to be proud. It is also gratifying to note that the rayon has been awarded the RSFSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Challenge Red Banner for its work results in the first year of the 5-year plan. On the whole, the rayon is coping well with this year's targets, too.

Subsequently, G.V. Romanov directed the audience's attention to the need to pay more attention to eliminating the shortcomings still existing in the work of some industrial and transport enterprises.

It is very important to continue to enhance labor collectives' role in the struggle against shortcomings and for achieving high end results in every area of work. And all of this is a great field of action for our party and social organizations. It is they who must create an atmosphere of high exactingness, efficiency and responsibility.

It is well known, comrades, G.V. Romanov said, that the resolution of economic tasks is indissolubly linked with the implementation of major social changes. Leningrad and its oblast are consistently resolving the housing problem in the current 5-year plan as in all recent years. Nearly 150,000 families, or 420,000 Leningraders have improved their housing conditions in the period between local soviet elections alone.

Much is being done in terms of the city's facilities and of improving working people's transport and consumer services. Of the most important projects which are nearing completion one can name the construction of the Kantemirovskiy bridge, the largest bridge across the Neva near Petrokrepost, which will link Vyborskiy and Petrogradskiy Rayons. The construction of a much-needed bypass road near Okhtinskiy bridge has begun. A new subway section between Petrogradskaya and Udelnaya stations will go into operation ahead of schedule this year.

Considerable work has also been done in Smolninskiy Rayon. Tens of thousands of square meters of well-equipped housing have been commissioned following capital repairs to buildings. On the whole the layout of the Ploshshad Diktatury Proletariata, the rayon's main square and one of Leningrad's most important squares, has been completed.

At the same time it must also be pointed out that some questions have still not been resolved in the necessary way. In particular, it is necessary to complete the modernization of the Sinopskaya embankment, the layout of the Robespierre embankment and the restoration of the Aleksandr Nevskiy Monastery. And, of course, it must be the object of the rayon soviet's constant attention to further provide the rayon's many residential districts with facilities and green belts.

[PM070859] The party obkom, soviet organs and newspaper editorial offices are frequently alerted, by Smolninskiy Rayon inhabitants as well as others, about shortcomings in the work of municipal service and passenger transport enterprises and the service and trade sphere. Certain officials have failed to eradicate red tape and bureaucracy.

Despite intensifying the struggle against parasitism, bribery, profiteering and embezzlement of socialist property we have not succeeded in fully eradicating these negative phenomena, and it is not just law enforcement organs which must show greater activeness here. It is the duty of every conscientious citizen to oppose any violation or abuse.

As for honest people's needs and requirements, there is and can be no trifling question where the working man and his interests are concerned.

At the recent USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that Soviets must constantly improve their work so as to become stricter and more demanding masters over the territory under their jurisdiction. This places a special responsibility on local organs of state power both for developing production and for improving the quality of people's services.

This is the kind of generalized instruction that electors are giving in the current meetings with candidate deputies, and it is the supreme obligation and supreme duty of all who will be invested with a deputy's authority to carry out this instruction day in, day out, persistently and in a businesslike way.

Having dwelt on some questions of the present-day international situation, G.V. Romanov stressed that the Communist Party has done and is continuing to do its utmost to ensure the necessary foreign policy conditions for our motherland's further prosperity and for consolidating peace for our motherland's further prosperity and for consolidating peace and the peoples' security.

The peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev confirm convincingly and show graphically that it is Soviet foreign policy's main avenue and main course to ensure lasting peace.

At present, the entire international public is being tremendously influenced by the exceptionally important message sent by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament.

In tha the Soviet Union commits itself unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In a concentrated form our country again expresses its approach to the most burning problem of the present day--how to protect peace and remove the likelihood of the emergence of nuclear war. The ball is now in the other nuclear powers' court.

Thus in a complex international situation the Soviet state, born with Lenin's decree on peace, reaffirms its loyalty to its course of developing relations with all countries without preconditions, without striving for any advantages for itself and without infringing anyone's rights.

But, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has repeatedly stressed, we will always stand up for our interests and for the interests of the fraternal socialist community, our friends and allies, and no one should have any doubts on this score.

In conclusion, G.V. Romanov wished the okrug's electors and Smolninskiy Rayon's working people, happiness, prosperity and new successes in work for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and in the struggle to successfully implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

(G.V. Romanov's speech was heard with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause)

CSO: 1800/842

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW AWARD CEREMONY

PM091607 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Plant's Labor Glory. Presentation of Order of Labor Red Banner to Collective of First State Bearings Plant"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday the motherland's high awards were presented to the plant's collective and production frontrunners. A ceremony devoted to this joyful event was held at the enterprise.

The following were in the presidium--V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; R.F. Dementyeva and L.A. Borisov, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; A.S. Kobzev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector; representatives of party, Soviet and public organizations.

The meeting was opened by D.P. Yulin, secretary of the plant party committee.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo led by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

V.V. Grishin, who was warmly greeted by the gathering, delivered a speech.

Today, V.V. Grishin said, is a portentous and joyful day in the life of the collective of the First State Bearings Plant. The plant is being presented with the Order of the Labor Red Banner, which it has been awarded for its great contribution to the development of our homeland's machine building. Some 300 plant workers have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union. The motherland's awards are a testimony to the great services of the plant's working people in developing and strengthening the socialist economy and in the practical implementation of the CPSU's economic policy.

First of all permit me to convey to the plant's collective the congratulations and good wishes of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Moscow Party Gorkom to warmly and heartily congratulate you, comrade award winners and all workers, engineering and technical workers and employees of the plant, on the motherland's high award and to wish the collective new successes in labor and new achievements in communist building.

We are living at a time when all Soviet people, in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, are working to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The ideas and decisions of the congress are exerting an increasingly profound influence on the life of our country, the activity of the party and people and on the course of events in the world.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum was an event of tremendous historic significance, as were the report delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the food program approved by the plenum. The implementation of this program will enable the country's population to be more fully provided with all types of food. The matter now depends on all labor collectives and all working people becoming involved in the active struggle to fulfill the tasks set.

The working people of Moscow, as indeed of the whole country, have good conditions for this. Our economy is developing steadily and systematically. The output of the means of production is increasing. Heavy and light industry are strengthening.

The boosting of the people's material and cultural living standard and the creation of the best conditions for the all-around development of the individual are possible only on the basis of further improving the efficiency of our entire social production and increasing labor productivity and work quality. The CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have set the task of transferring the entire economy, including agriculture, as rapidly as possible onto the rails of a qualitatively new and intensive path of development and of making it really economical. Our party and the Soviet people are armed with a clear and precise program of communist building at the present stage and are persistently implementing it.

One of the most important laws governing the improvement of the economic and social life of the country is the constant growth of the role of the CPSU as the political leader, organizer and educator of the working class and all working people, and the inspirer of the activity of the masses in the struggle to build communism. Under the leadership of the party our people have transformed their motherland into a mighty power. Here, our party, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are tirelessly struggling for a lasting peace and for mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems. It is precisely this policy which meets the aspirations of Soviet people and all peoples on earth.

In the current tense international situation when the aggressiveness and hegemonism of the forces of reaction, primarily U.S. imperialism have increased, the active implementation of the peace program for the 80's advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress is of prime significance for the fate of mankind. In the period since the congress the party has been persistently and consistently resolving the tasks set by it and resolutely seeking new ways and approaches to settling pressing international problems.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the 17th Trade Unions Congress and the 19th Komsomol Congress, his speech in Tashkent and other speeches are documents of international significance. They formulate the Soviet Union's concrete proposals for curbing the arms race and averting the threat of thermonuclear war. An important contribution to the cause of strengthening peace is Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the current UN General Assembly session, in which, on behalf of the Soviet Union and the 269-million-strong Soviet people, he solemnly stated that the Soviet Union pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Here the peoples of the world rightly expect the Soviet Union's decision to be followed by corresponding steps by other nuclear powers. Comrade Brezhnev also put forward a proposal for a complete ban on chemical weapons and the elimination of stockpiles.

Muscovites and all Soviet people, unanimously approving and warmly supporting the party's policy, express deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for all that is being done for the sake of the Soviet motherland's prosperity and of strengthening world peace.

Thanks to Soviet people's heroic labor and the multifaceted, purposeful activity of the CPSU, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in the year since the congress a further step has been taken along the path of creating the material and technical base for communism. Moscow's working people have made a considerable contribution to these successes.

On the basis of what has been achieved, the capital's working people are confidently implementing the program for 1982. On the initiative of leading collectives, a struggle for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of targets for the current year and the 11th 5-year plan has been launched at many plants, factories, construction sites, scientific institutions and organizations in transport, municipal services and the service sphere.

Socialist competition under the slogan "60 shock labor weeks for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation" has taken on great scope at Moscow's enterprises. Responding in deeds to the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation," many workers and collectives of production teams have adopted enhanced pledges to fulfill the annual plan by the 65th anniversary of Great October and the targets for the first 2.5 or 3 years of the 5-year plan by 30 December 1982. A whole series of valuable initiatives has emerged with the aim of further improving the efficiency and quality of work. The party gorkom is confident that every worker, engineer, technician and employee in Moscow will greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with a personal labor gift.

The results of work in 1981 and the early part of this year indicate that a good labor rhythm has been adopted. Not to slacken off, to go further without fail, to achieve more without fail--that is our common task.

The glorious collective of the First State Bearings Plant has always been in the vanguard of the Moscow workers' labor achievements, V.I. Grishin went on. The First State Bearings Plant, which was declared a priority construction project for the first 5-year plan by a decision of the party and government, was constructed in record time and gave the country the first Soviet bearings in early 1932.

The plant's collective, improving their economic, party and social activity from year to year, have invariably been among the initiators of the movement for leading work methods, the ahead-of-scheduld fulfillment of state plans, the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and the saving of material and energy resources.

During the 9th and 10th 5-year plan years the First State Bearings Plant entered a new period of development--a period of retooling and of the enterprise's transformation into a highly mechanized, model plant. In cooperation with scientific organizations, the most important technical problems in further automating and mechanizing production, introducing low-waste technology and improving working conditions have been successfully resolved.

The introduction of new technology resulted in a saving of about R20 million and made it possible to free more than 6,000 production and industrial personnel from manual operations.

By increasing labor productivity and on the basis of widespread socialist competition, in the 9th and 10th 5-year plans the First State Bearings Plant collective gave the national economy more than 10 million bearings above the plan. At present three comprehensive automated shops and 320 automated and continuous flow lines are in operation at the plant, manufacturing some 45 percent of the total output. The level of use of automated equipment has risen to 72 percent. An automated production control system has been created on the basis of a modern information and computer center.

At your enterprise much has been done to seek out internal reserves and potential, and a number of valuable patriotic initiatives have emerged. More than 2,000 workers at the plant fulfilled the 1981 plan by the 64th anniversary of Great October, and many have adopted pledges to complete 2-year targets by Constitution Day--7 October 1982.

The successes achieved in the collective's production activity are the result of the selfless labor of workers, engineers, technicians and employees at the plant and the purposeful organizational and political work of the party, trade union and komsomol organizations and the economic leadership.

Remarkable skilled cadres have emerged in the course of socialist competition. They include the plant's lathe operator Nikolay Andreyevich Volkhonin; thermal processing specialist Pavel Alekseyevich Vindyukov, who has today been awarded the Order of Lenin and the star of a hero of socialist labor; engineer Aleksandr Ivanovich Sokolov; grinder hero of socialist labor Nina Mikhaylovna Motova; forge hand Aleksandr Yegorovich Afonin: winner of a state prize; senior foreman Oleg Vasilyevich Veryalin; shop chief Vladimir Ivanovich Kostyushin, and hundreds of other masters of bearings prodiction, experts in their field.

V.V. Grishin expressed cordial gratitude to the frontrunners and all the plant's workers, engineers, technicians and employees for their selfless shock labor, their constant striving for new heights and their high creative activeness.

The economic potential created by the people's labor is a reliable basis for our country's further progress along the path of communist building. Efficiency and the all-around improvement in efficiency are the general course which we must follow in order to successfully ensure the fulfillment of the tasks set for the 11th 5-year plan and the longer term.

Your collective's efforts must also be channeled into resolving this important problem. In the current 5-year plan it is planned for your enterprise to increase output by 15 percent. Here the entire increase in the volume of output must take place on the basis of increased labor productivity. It is necessary to start up the production of bearings with enhanced load capacity and precision and to devote particular attention to fulfilling orders for agricultural machine-building enterprises.

Major, crucial and, frankly, complex tasks face the collective. The plant has recently reduced the rate of increase in the volume of production and labor productivity. Downward amendments to plan targets have been tolerated.

The plant's main shops are not working steadily and losses of working time remain considerable. This cannot be tolerated, comrades. Of course, the collective has considerable difficulties. Organization, discipline and the creative quest for solutions to the tasks set are all the more necessary. It is necessary to concentrate the efforts of the party organization and the labor collective in the main salient--the enterprise's modernization and retooling and the commissioning of new production capacities.

In conjunction with construction workers, the plant is setting up a new production area in Lyublino. The plan for assimilating capital investments in 1981 was overfulfilled and operations planned for the current year are also being carried out. Nonetheless a considerable laggardness has been permitted to occur in relation to the time set for commissioning the first phase. The speediest startup of the first phase of the new production facility is a matter of honor for the collective.

It is necessary to strive still more persistently for the comprehensive automation of production, to actively introduce robots and manipulators, particularly to release auxiliary workers, and to eliminate unskilled labor. This largely determines the plant's future development, since the planned increase in production volumes must be ensured while the numbers of workers are reduced.

It is equally important to constantly improve the organization of production and improve the standard of management at the enterprise. Here one of the most effective methods is the wide introduction of the team form of labor organization and incentives, which, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, is fully in accordance with the party's economic strategy at the present stage.

The team form of labor organization now covers about 55 percent of the plant's workers. But only some 40 percent of teams are operating on an autonomous financing basis. And wage leveling is tolerated in some teams. In a number of teams the rate of increase in wages outstrips the rate of increase in labor productivity.

The enterprise leadership and the party and trade union organizations must structure their work in such a way as to ensure that the team form of labor organization is the main form at the plant, to increase the teams' labor efficiency and to make full use of the advantages of this progressive form of participation by the collective in production management.

You are well aware of your potential and of existing difficulties and unresolved problems, V.V. Grishin went on. The main thing is to draw the correct conclusions and adopt appropriate measures to ensure further progress. Your plant's future does not lie beyond the present. It is within the present, and by resolving today's tasks it is necessary to reach tomorrow more actively and boldly. This approach has guaranteed the plant's successes in the past and will ensure new achievements in future.

Your collective is known for its labor and social deeds. But more is required today. In the current 5-year plan party, trade union and komsomol organizations, economic leaders and all working people at the enterprise must launch extensive work to turn the plant into a model Moscow enterprise. To this end it is necessary to organize a struggle to transform every sector and subunit of the plant into exemplary ones in terms of production efficiency and work quality, level of technical equipment and technology and degree of mechanization of operations. Much must be done in the collective's further social development.

The high achievements of the First State Bearings Plant in fulfilling state targets and the wide scope of the socialist competition inspire confidence that the collective of the First State Bearings Plant will cope successfully with the tasks facing them and give a fitting reply to the high assessment of their labor by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

V.V. Grishin read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the First State Bearings Plant and, to tumultuous applause from those present, pinned the order to the plant's banner.

CSO: 18 0/886

KAZAKH PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES ELECTIONS PREPARATIONS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Polling Stations"]

[Text] The present election campaign is taking place in our republic under the sign of an ever increasing struggle for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the socialist competition underway for a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, and preparations for the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary annexation to Russian. This is also determining the Kazakhs' social and labor activity reigning in the collectives of all sectors of the republic's national economy on the eve of the elections for the local soviets of people's deputies.

The electoral districts and polling stations have been set up within the periods laid down by law and the electoral commissions have been formed from representatives of the different strata of society. The nomination of candidate deputies has been completed, and has been convincing proof of the fact that by exercising the rights afforded them by the USSR Constitution, our people have named the most worthy representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia capable of successfully carrying out the honorable and responsible duties of a people's deputy.

As CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, under present conditions "the demands being made of the soviets and of their deputies are growing because implementation of all our plans requires good organization, discipline and activity. And these qualities are not born of themselves. Daily work is necessary to educate and rally the masses. And in this matter it is difficult to overestimate the role of the deputies and their personal example."

Everywhere agitation is being developed for the candidate deputies. And at this important stage of the election campaign the polling station is becoming the center of organizational and mass-political work in party, soviet, trade union and other public organizations participating directly in the preparations for and holding of the elections for the local soviets.

Since the last elections in our republic many changes have taken place. Because of the appearance of new cities and villages and the growth of the older ones, new polling stations have been set up. And it is very important that party and soviet organs give them their special attention and help the commissions and agitation collectives to organize the work correctly. For this, precise planning for the activity of the electoral commissions and the determination of specific duties for each of their members are essential. It is important that the electoral registers be compiled within the established time, 20 days before the elections. It is essential to strengthen agitation work and to explain to the public, particularly young people who will be participating in the elections for the first time, the decree on elections and the rights and obligations of Soviet citizens, and to issue voting cards in good time to those who will be going to other populated points before the elections.

The entire idea of the preparations carried out by the polling stations is to create maximum convenience for people on voting day. As a rule the polling stations are located in premises known to voters from past elections. And now they must equip the spacious and light halls or rooms with their separate entrances and exits, insure free access to the registrars issuing the voting papers, and provide for much else.

The urban and rural party and soviet organs of our republic have shown great responsibility in setting up the polling stations. Thus, for example, the party committee secretary at the "Slovyanskiy" sovkhoz in Pakhtaaralskiy rayon, Chimkentskaya Oblast, Zh. Akilbayev, writes to the editorial offices: "Five polling stations have been set up at the central farmstead and in the sections of our farm. They have all been located in the best buildings on the sovkhoz and have become the center of mass-political work in which about 120 agitators, political information workers, political reporters and members of the 'Znaniye' society primary organization are participating. They all deliver lectures and hold discussions on topical themes, and in the evenings conduct question-and-answer sessions and organize meetings between the present deputies and the electors. The people's elected officials are assessed on their fulfillment of their mandate. [no closing quote marks]. Other, similar letters are arriving at the editorial offices and are being published in the newspaper.

Unfortunately, however, this work is not being carried out everywhere at the necessary level. There are frequent cases where the polling stations are experiencing material difficulties and have not been provided with good communications. Thus, for example, in some sovkhozes of Taldinskiy rayon, Karagandinskaya Oblast, not only are the telephone links with the rayon center at Karagayly poor but it impossible talk on the telephone between the central farmsteads and the sections.

The oblast administrations for communications, culture and trade and their organs at the local level must participate actively in providing backup for the election campaign. The soviets' executive committees are obliged to utilize all material and technical means available to them to hold the elections.

The main feature of our electoral system is that the workers themselves participate in the organization and holding of the elections. The electoral commissions are made up of workers and it is they who propose and discuss the candidate deputies and give them their mandates. The meetings now taking place with the candidate deputies demonstrate the unity and close cohesion of our people around the CPSU and Soviet government.

The elections for the people's judges will also take place on 20 June. The polling stations and their agitation collectives must carry out extensive agitation for candidate people's judges, who after being elected will have to insure the undeviating observance of our laws, reliably insure the rights of citizens and the interests of society and uphold justice in the name of the people.

The mass-political and agitation-and-propaganda work of the party organizations is called upon to promote the success of the election campaign in every possible way. To do this purposefully and effectively and to exert their influence on all categories of workers--this is the main task of the day. Attention must be focused on questions of labor productivity growth, work quality, the strengthening of labor and technological discipline, and the striving of each worker in the republic to make a worthy contribution to the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plans and pledges for this year and for the entire five-year plan.

9642
CSO: 1830/391

TASHKENT CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF USSR STATE SECRETS ADMINISTRATION

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] On 11 June a festive meeting was convened in Tashkent devoted to the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for the Protection of State Secrets in the Press. Representatives of the editorial boards of newspapers and journals, information agencies, publishing houses, television and radio, and ministries and offices participated in the meeting.

CSO: 1830/386

ALIYEV ADDRESSES MILITARY SCHOOL GRADUATION

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 27 June carries on page one an 1100 word report of the graduation ceremony of the Caspian Naval Red Banner College imeni S. M. Kirov. Included its graduates over the years are 19 Heroes of the Soviet Union, 100 admirals and more than 200 scholars. The members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and many high-ranking military officers were present at the fortieth graduation of this school held on 26 June.

Candidate Member of the CPSU CC Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, G. A. Aliyev, spoke at the ceremony. He congratulated the new young officers on their excellent work and wished them success in their endeavors and "good fortune in their difficult, yet noble service in the ranks of the Soviet Armed forces" and spoke with certainty that they would "defend with honor the sacred borders of the Soviet Fatherland, our great Homeland and all socialist fellowship."

Several graduates spoke of their dreams and dedication at the conclusion of the ceremony.

KUNAYEV RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 28 May 1982 page 1 reports that D.A. Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and member of the USSR politburo received the GDR's ambassador to the USSR, Egon Winkelman. The ambassador and first secretary discussed the republic's activities in response to the May party plenum on the food program and on preparations for celebrating both the 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding and the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary unification with Russia, among other matters. KaCP Central Committee Secretary K.K. Kazybayev and KaCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department Chief M.G. Kabulbekov attended the talks.

GAPUROV SPEAKS AT ASHAUZ OBKOM PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 26 June carries on page one a 900-word report on the Tashauz Obkom plenum. The obkom first secretary, B. Atayev, delivered a report. Then M.G. Gapurov, Turkmen CP Central Committee first secretary, spoke about the "pressing tasks of communists" in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, and in particular the new food program.

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ANNOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 6 June 1982 on page 1 carries a 50-word decree of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the fifth session of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet tenth convocation on 6 July 1982 in the city of Ashkhabad.

CSO: 1830/386

BRIEFS

PONOMAREV ARRIVES IN LATVIA--B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Riga 27 June. He will take part in the work of the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference entitled "The Development of National Relations in the Conditions of Mature Socialism. Experience and Problems of Patriotic and International Education," which will open 28 June. B.N. Ponomarev was met at Riga station by Comrades A.E. Voss, I.A. Anderson, E. Ya. Aushkap, Ya. Ya. Vagris, V.I. Dmitriyev, S.I. Postnikov, Yu. Ya. Ruben, P. Ya. Strautmanis, V.A. Chemm and B.K. Pugo. Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, was with them. [LatINFORM report] [Text] [PM081525 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 1800/843

- END -

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10 August 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1287

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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'PRAVDA' ON INCREASING UNREST IN SOMALIA

PM071029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Somalia: Increasing Dissatisfaction with Authorities"]

[Text] New York, 2 Jul--Fierce fighting flared up this week in Somalia's second biggest city, Hargeisa, between government troops and forces of the opposition Somali National Front, AP reports from Bahrain.

A representative of the front asserted that the rebels had "killed and wounded 150 servicemen in the government army." According to him, the organization, formed last year, now numbers 8,000 militants. The statement condemns the repressions of the Mogadishu regime, which is "bringing the country to the brink of civil war."

In this connection observers note that there is growing dissatisfaction in various strata of Somali society with the authorities' orientation toward the United States to the detriment of national independence, which is aggravating the already serious economic situation.

Western news agencies recall that antigovernment demonstrations have become more frequent in the country recently. Last January a rising flared up in a number of military units in northern Somalia. There, too, in February and April, there were mass protest demonstrations leading to serious clashes with the army and police. The agencies regard President S. Barre's recent government reorganization as evidence of the regime's instability.

CSO: 1807/128

BRIEFS

ALIYEV RECEIVES UK AMBASSADOR--On 25 July G. A. Aliyev, CPSU Politburo candidate member and Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Curtis Keeble, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Great Britain in the USSR, at the ambassador's request. T.A. Tairova, Azerbaijan SSR minister of foreign affairs, took part in the conversation. (AZERINFORM) [Text] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 1]

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LATVIA'S VOSS ADDRESSES ALL-UNION NATIONALITIES CONFERENCE

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 29 Jun 82 pp 4-5

[Speech by A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee at All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference "The Development of National Relations Under Conditions of Mature Socialism. The Experience and Problems of Patriotic and International Education" held in Riga, Latvia on 28 June 1982: "Topical Questions of Further Strengthening of Patriotic and International Education of Workers"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

All of us listened with tremendous attention and interest and with much gratitude to the cordial greetings of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to the participants of our All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference. These greetings will serve as a guide for all of us in the successful solution of one of the chief tasks of the party's ideological work, namely the patriotic and international education of workers.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev makes a tremendous personal contribution to the theory and practice of national relations, to the development of the dialectics of the national and international under conditions of developed socialism and to the patriotic education of the masses.

The name of Leonid Il'ich, his vast theoretical and practical work, his reports and speeches, articles and books are connected with the establishment of many of our historical gains, such as the building of mature socialism, the formation of a new historical community of people--the Soviet people and the solution of the national question. We are indebted to him for the appearance in scientific practice of new categories and concepts in the field of national relations.

A striking example of a genuinely creative relationship to the theory of Marxism-Leninism is the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress which Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev presented. It brings up topical questions relating to the further internationalization of Soviet society, its economy, social and spiritual life. It offers a deep analysis of the processes occurring in the field of national relations at the stage of mature socialism. Concrete tasks of patriotic and international education of workers are set.

Recent party documents--I have in mind in addition to the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR the materials and decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech, full of revolutionary fervor, of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the 19th Komsomol Congress--make an invaluable contribution to the depository of Marxism-Leninism, to the theory and practice of realization of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU.

These documents are for all of us, including the Latvian republic party organization, and for our entire ideological aktiv, a profound theoretical validation and practical guide to the solution of the complex tasks relating to the building of communism.

Comrades! The profound and rich in content document, full of theoretical and practical theses and conclusions, of candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the Central Committee Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev "The Leninist National Policy of the CPSU at the Stage of Developed Socialism and Its International Significance" discloses in detail the work of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in implementation of the Leninist principles of creation and consolidation of the Soviet multinational state, assurance of full freedom and equality, genuine growth and rapprochement and the fraternal friendship of all the nations and nationalities united into the mighty Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The solution of the national question in our country--one of the most painful, most dramatic questions in the history of mankind--is an achievement which by right belongs among such victories in the building of a new society in the USSR as industrialization, collectivization and the cultural revolution.

The beneficial influence of this historical achievement has been strikingly manifested in the destinies of all Soviet peoples, large and small. This has been felt in full measure by the workers of Soviet Latvia who are celebrating this year the 42nd anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet power and the voluntary union of the republic with the USSR.

In slightly more than 40 years, Soviet Latvia has been transformed into a highly developed industrial-agrarian republic and is on a level with all the fraternal republics. It today makes a worthy contribution to the common cause of creation of communism on Soviet soil.

Surveying with a thoughtful glance the path that has been traveled, we cannot help but see that the secret of our social-economic achievements is to be found not only in the selfless labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia of the republic but also in the great friendship of the peoples of our country and in the disinterested all-round aid and support of all the Soviet peoples and first and foremost the Russian people.

It is our good fortune as well as a guarantee of future successes and victories that the chief force, the backbone ridge to which both large and small peoples have become attached is great Russia and the great Russian people.

For the Latvian people, the Russian people have been a friend and brother from time immemorial. Together with them, the Latvian workers fought at the barricades of the first Russian revolution, overthrew the Tsar, raised the banner of Great October and advanced against the "hydras of counterrevolution and intervention" on the fronts of the civil war.

In the terrible time of the Great Patriotic War, all the Soviet peoples rallied around their senior brother—the Russian people. In union with him, they found a reliable defense against the danger of fascist enslavement. Taking from himself the most essential, he after victory helped the fraternal republics revive their economies ruined by the war and move forward to the summits of socialist progress.

In the years of the Soviet power, in Latvian SSR and in our multinational country as a whole, there has grown a new Soviet man—conscientious worker, a man of high political standards, a patriot and internationalist, brought up by the party, the country's heroic history and by our whole system, living the full life of a creator of a new world.

The stage of developed socialism marks a new level of internationalist maturity for Soviet society and the Soviet people. Patriotism and internationalism are today the realized norm of the active life of the Soviet people, a most essential trait of our socialist way of life.

At the same time, the solution of the national question does not at all mean that under conditions of mature socialism all problems have disappeared in relations between nations, in the dialectics of the national and international.

In one of his speeches, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in this connection that in the society of mature socialism national relations are a reality which is constantly developing and bringing to the fore new problems and tasks. The party always holds these questions within the field of its vision and solves them in a timely way in the interest of the entire country and each individual republic, in the interest of building of communism.

"National relations" constitute a complex social-political category. These relations as we know are subordinated to two interconnected, interrelated tendencies, one of which is the undeviating growth of each nation, of each union republic and the other--their steady rapprochement.

Practice shows that the manifestation of these two tendencies is unthinkable without the subjective factor, that is, the conscious, purposeful work of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and public organizations and all workers of the ideological front; here one of the central places is occupied by the patriotic and international education of workers.

It is namely this that serves as the most important agency, a kind of "regulator" of the interrelation of the national self-consciousness of each individual and the socialist, internationalist consciousness as a whole.

It is no accident that V.I. Lenin even prior to the victory of Great October wrote that "if we want to be faithful to socialism we must even now engage in internationalist education of the masses" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], Vol 30, p 51.)

This directive of Lenin has not lost its topicality even today. Quite the contrary, the party calls on us not to relax our attention in regard to questions of patriotic and international education and to insistently "form in each Soviet individual a conviction in the rightness and invincibility of socialism..., to tirelessly strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Soviet people, to inculcate in workers the feeling of pride in their socialist Fatherland and the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR" (decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics").

Guided by party directives, realizing the exceptional importance of educating workers in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, party gorkoms and raykoms, state and public organizations and the ideological aktiv of the republic have never slackened their attention with respect to this important sector of ideological work.

Just in the past five years, the Central Committee of the republic Communist Party stated eight times in a straightforward formulation questions dealing with improvement of patriotic and international education. In 1982 in particular the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia adopted a decree "On Conditions and Measures for the Further Improvement of Patriotic and International Education of Workers and Youth of the Republic." We seriously studied this work's organization at Yelgavskiy and Liyepayskiy party gorkoms and adopted appropriate decrees.

In determining criteria of an approach and evaluation of the state of affairs locally, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia strove to make broad use of the recommendations of scientific-practical conferences held in Tbilisi and Baku and the experience accumulated by party organizations of Moscow and Leningrad and the fraternal union republics.

No doubt the preparation for and the holding in Riga of this scientific-practical conference will serve as a definite stimulus for the republic party organization for the further activation of patriotic and international education.

On the basis of a recommendation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia the tasks of communists and Komsomols for improving the education of workers in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism were discussed in detail in the first half of this year at plenums and bureaus of gorkoms and raykoms and at all primary party and Komsomol organizations of the republic.

The examination of these problems was also the subject of scientific-practical and theoretical conferences held in many cities and rayons of the republic, at the History Institute of the party attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and at a number of production associations as well as at certain VUZ's and creative unions.

These conferences' materials, which are carefully being generalized, will make it possible for us to look more fully at the system of patriotic and international education developed in the republic, at the problems, difficulties and defects existing in this sphere and to determine optimal ways of solving them.

The system of work that has developed among us in this field includes the following basic elements.

First, unity of patriotic and international education.

As you know, patriotism and internationalism are not identical concepts; they differ in content, goal objectives and place in the complex system of our society's social values. But both international and patriotic education in the end have the same goal: the development in man of such qualities, norms and principles of behavior, which have contribute to a most rapid solution of the tasks of building a material-technical base for communism and the formation of communist social relations.

It is impossible to train a genuine internationalist without at the same time creating a convinced patriot, since a person cannot behave with respect toward other peoples and their cultural values if he does not love or respect his socialist Motherland.

It is impossible to inculcate successfully internationalist feelings without taking into consideration patriotic feelings and the feelings of national pride of people, as such inattention can bring about negative results and in some cases the rebirth of nationalist survivals.

The system that has been developed among us includes in the second place the following initial position: the process of patriotic and international education without fail must have two levels--ideological and psychological. If on the first, there is formed an internationalist, patriotic consciousness, then on the second--the development of corresponding feelings and qualities of will.

Third, our existing system presupposes that international and patriotic education constitute a component, constituent part of communist education as a whole and with reference to a labor collective a constituent part of the complex plan of ideological work.

In the general system of communist education, it comprises, as it were, a subsystem and achieves an ideological effect only in an organic connection with other of its directions: formation of a scientific outlook and political consciousness, labor, moral and esthetic education when it is done everywhere: in the family, school, at work and so on.

The scientific organization of patriotic and international education under conditions of socialism is a complex, multifactor system, all of whose composite parts are interconnected and interrelated.

Locally it is based on the operation of ideological commissions attached to party gorkoms and raykoms and party committees;at work it is handled by councils, sections and staffs of patriotic and international education. Party committees and party organizations try to see to it that in this system each ideological or operational unit performs its own concrete educational function.

At the same time, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia proceeds on the assumption that strengthening of the internationalist viewpoint of workers of the republic on the basis of their thorough assimilation of Marxism-Leninism and the historical experience of the CPSU is the main factor in the content of patriotic and international education.

I refer to a significant factor of that turn which is being made by us and the country as a whole in all sectors of ideological, political and educational work. This change naturally has affected the network of party education, economic education and Komsomol education and lecture and oral political propaganda. Not concerning ourselves with an excessive increase in the number of students, we turned our attention to improving the quality of propaganda. In particular, we try more deeply to explain to workers fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist theory and the program theses on the national question of the Communist Party. By analyzing the state of ideological and political-educational work and evaluating those positive changes which have taken place in it following the 26th CPSU Congress, we can today point out that the party organizations of Latvia have started to more carefully solve educational problems while taking into account the existing international situation and the increased ideological opposition of the two social systems. More attention is being paid today to a deeper explanation of the meaning of the socialist way of life, socialist democracy, Leninist national policy of the CPSU and together with this to the unmasking of the reactionary nature of bourgeois propaganda, the class sources of nationalism and its survivals.

The practical work of party gorkoms and raykoms is oriented toward the formation on a daily basis in workers and especially in the emerging generation a deep and lasting feeling of belonging to the Soviet people as a new historical community of people and a feeling of national pride. We are striving for the introduction into the daily life of labor collectives of truly international norms of living and the formation of high standards of international relations.

For the successful solution of these educational tasks, we have at our disposal a rich body of experience in patriotic and international education accumulated throughout the years of socialist construction. It includes various resources and measures of an economic, political, ideological and cultural nature.

Our mighty, priceless heritage, which has never become an obsolete means of teaching people in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism exists in the glorious, revolutionary, fighting and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the heroic working class.

The Latvian people are proud of the fact that the chronicles of the Great October Socialist Revolution, its preparation, accomplishment and armed defense contain many bright pages on which the names of many of its glorious sons and daughters are inscribed in letters of gold.

This year marks 65 years since that memorable day when in May 1917 Latvian Red riflemen—our national pride—announced at their congress that they were going to be under Bolshevist banners and that they made Leninist decisions on all basic tactical questions of preparation and carrying out of a socialist revolution.

The Latvian proletariat advanced from its ranks and trained many outstanding Leninist internationalists, such people as Petr Stuchka, Yan Berzin'-Ziyemelis, Yan Fabritsius, Karl Yanson, Eyzhen Berg, one of the legendary Baku commissars, and others. For them the highest principle of life was strengthening of the international revolutionary fraternity of the working class and its unity without any distinctions of nationality.

Many of those who marched under the Lenin banners of October, forged in the underground of bourgeois Latvia the triumph of the socialist revolution, placed the first bricks of socialism on Latvian soil and fought with arms in their hands for a new life in the years of the Great Patriotic War and are still in the ranks.

The Riga section of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, which includes the Latvian Red riflemen, alone contains more than 46,000 men. Councils of veterans and communists with long years of service are to be found attached to almost all gorkoms and raykoms of the republic's party.

They are conducting a tireless organizational and educational work and give of the ardency of their hearts, which know of no peace, to the education of new upcoming generations in the spirit of their devoted love for the Motherland and the Communist Party and faithfulness to the unbreakable friendship of the fraternal Soviet peoples.

The heroic work of fathers and mothers—internationalists—is our national pride, which is organically connected with a great and proud sense of belonging to the great international fraternity—to the Soviet people.

Comrades! As shown by the experience of many labor collectives, party, Komsomol and trade-union organizations of the republic, one of the most important elements in the system of patriotic and international education is education in the process of labor activity, education of the international character of labor itself under socialism.

This interconnection of internationalism and the labor process was accurately pointed out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech in the city of Tashkent on 24 March of this year.

He emphasized that internationalism under the conditions of our multinational country is today first of all the honest, conscientious and fully returned labor of all the peoples of the country for the common good.

This is the ability of putting state interests above departmental and local interests and of ensuring precise operation by the unified national-economic complex of the country.

In the all-union division of labor, Latvian SSR performs an important task in providing for the needs of the country with respect to many products of machine building, radio and electronic industry, instrument making and the chemical, light, food, meat-and-dairy and woodworking sectors.

For the production of all these products, the republic receives from other regions of the country fuel, electric power, various raw materials and assembly items.

As an inseparable composite part of the unified national-economic complex of the country, Latvia's economy is connected through thousands of cooperative, economic contractual ties with the economies of the other fraternal republics. These ties are constantly being expanded and are becoming increasingly diversified.

Without these close operational and economic ties, it would be impossible to imagine any normal work by any sector, any large modern enterprise. And there are manifested in this not only the economic laws of mature socialism but also the concrete embodiment of internationalism of the country's economic mechanism and the friendship and mutual aid of the peoples of the USSR.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia constantly directs the operation of gorkoms and raykoms and party committees of production associations toward reliable assurance of the continuous operation of this mechanism.

Each of us clearly understands that a well-defined production rhythm, an absence of crash work, planned, businesslike contacts with subcontractors, suppliers, the trade network and unconditional fulfillment of commitments with regard to deliveries create a healthy moral atmosphere in a labor collective and contribute in the best possible way to the inculcation in the individual of a feeling of pride and responsibility for his plant and the products it makes. At the same time all this basically serves as a favorable nutritive medium for the strengthening of patriotism and internationalism.

At the present time, we have a list of rayons, construction projects and enterprises in the country for whom the fulfillments of commitments is an immutable law as they are under the special control of Gossnab, Gosplan and other similar organs of the republic. Demands are increased on enterprises not fulfilling commitments with respect to deliveries and contracts.

The adopted measures are producing positive results. The start and middle of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan are marked by a stable tendency for reduction of the number of enterprises failing in their delivery commitments. Compared to last year, their number was significantly reduced in the first half of this year.

There is a growing number of enterprises in the republic which have shown themselves to be reliable partners in interrepublic operational ties.

But unfortunately, there are still many that fail to fulfill assumed commitments and thus put at times their colleagues in specialization and cooperation in a difficult position.

The Central Committee and the government of the republic try not to leave unconsidered and unattended such facts, inasmuch as they not only interfere with the fulfillment of general national-economic plans but also affect the formation of the internationalist consciousness of the respective labor collectives.

I would like to point out in this connection that internationalism today is to be found not only in timely but also in quality fulfillment of all interrepublic deliveries.

For party and operational organs of Latvia, the exceptional importance of this circumstance also results from the fact that products of Latvian SSR are sent to more than one hundred countries of the world, including to almost all the socialist countries.

When present in the export market, these products not only personify some particular Latvian enterprise but also our whole country. And the quality of products made in the USSR, I would say, is transformed into a political category influencing the development of international and foreign economic ties of the USSR and the strengthening of its international prestige.

This is why the Central Committe of the Communist Party of Latvia considers the unceasing struggle for high quality of production output as a patriotic and international duty of each labor collective.

An effective means of successful solution of this important national-economic problem is the republic system of quality, the development of which we began back in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. In these years it has absorbed the experience of many sectors, ministries, production associations and has been filled with concrete content in the form of a complex special-goal program and was highly rated at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Its introduction has made it possible for us significantly to increase the relative share of products with the Seal of Quality in the total output of production requiring certification. In 1981 it amounted to 40 percent.

In the process of introducing this system among labor collectives, a radical break occurs of obsolete moral and psychological prescriptions and new criteria of evaluation of their work, and new value orientations come into being in which an important place is occupied by patriotic and internationalist principles.

I think that those present will agree with me an educational influence on the formation of the personality and on the establishment of its outlook and civil life positions is exerted by different sides of the labor process.

This is why it is exceptionally important to see in operational practice not only plan fulfillment but also the education of the individual and to be able in practice to combine labor and the process of formation of the personality. This we try to teach our party and operational cadres.

This is being achieved most of all, as you know, through socialist competition. As a significant trait of the Soviet way of life, it exerts a profound influence not only on economic life but also on the entire moral and political atmosphere of production collectives and serves as a genuine school for labor, political and international tempering of workers.

It is possible to speak of different levels of socialist competition in our republic--from the labor rivalry of individual workers and kolkhoz farmers, brigades, shifts and sections, shops and plants to competition between cities and rayons. They all have their content, their specific character, but are united by the general patriotic motto: "For high quality of labor at each work place.

In the system of patriotic and international education, a special place is occupied by ties of cities, rayons and the labor collectives of our republic with the workers of other fraternal republics, especially the Russian Federation. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia devotes constant attention to the development of these ties.

Much that is positive exists in this work. The merit here is not only ours. For all this we are grateful to the many labor collectives of the union republics, first of all Moscow Oblast.

Back in 1967--the year of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Great October--the Moscow Oblast Party Committee arranged a fraternal reception for the delegation of Latvia's party aktiv. Communists of the Moscow area generously shared their rich experience in the solution of economic and social problems. Then foundations were laid and parameters were determined of competition, sponsoring and cultural ties.

It is gratifying to state that these ties are growing stronger from year to year and are expanding not only on the level of labor collectives but also on the level of brigades, sections, among specialists of corresponding qualifications. An intensive exchange of experience and new technology is taking place, and a joint search is going on for the best methods of labor and management organization.

The competition with the collectives of Moscow Oblast has served as a good basis for expanding the geography of our contacts, friendly connections, which include today Leningrad, Pskovskaya and Kaliningradskaya oblasts of the RSFSR, Belorussia, Estonia and other republics.

We assume that such a competition would contribute in the best possible way to the patriotic and international conditioning of the republic's workers and to strengthening of their friendship with other fraternal Soviet peoples.

The socialist competition relating to the preparation for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR is filled with a large patriotic and international content. The nationwide initiative "60th Anniversary of the USSR--60 shock labor weeks!" has been picked up by industrial enterprises, construction projects, sovkhozes and kolkhozes, workers in transport, communications, the sphere of trade and consumer services and all workers of the republic.

Shock weeks dedicated to the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Armenia were at a high level of enthusiasm. They turned into true celebrations of labor, celebrations of the great friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples.

In its work on patriotic and international education of the workers, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and party gorkoms and raykoms attaches much importance to suitable measures being carried out at labor collectives.

Present-day labor collectives as a rule are multinational. At most large enterprises of Latvia, representatives of ten or more nationalities work. Is there any need to say that such collectives possess great educational possibilities.

Joint solution of general economic and social tasks by representatives of different nationalities, creative labor, training, participation in management of production affairs—all this affirms the internationalist traits of the Soviet people, contributes to their moral and spiritual enrichment and forms new, progressive national traditions and customs.

The multinational labor collective fosters the best traits of the moral character of the Soviet individual--collectivism, mutual support, comradeship. Figuratively speaking, it is a nucleus of our society, where there is born the dialectics of personal and public, national and international. Processes of internationalization, which are so characteristic of mature socialism, find their practical aspect via the multinational collective.

It is quite understandable that all this does not occur of its own accord, automatically, but only under the influence of objective elements of the labor collective or socialist way of life as a whole. Harmonious combination of the national and international is the result of systematic purposeful ideological educational and organizational work of the entire party, operational and ideological aktiv.

The Central Committee of the Communist party of the republic directs party committees in the organization of ideological and educational work always to remember Lenin's well-known advice to the effect that only tremendous attentiveness to the interests of different nations eliminates the soil for conflicts and creates lasting trust in workers and peasants speaking in different languages. This, by the way, was recalled anew by by the CPSU Central Committee in its recent decisions on questions of ideological work, where it is pointed out in particular that it is necessary to introduce a high standard in international contacts.

In the organization of mass political measures, we always try to adhere to the principle of bilingualism, that is, we try to implement all measures simultaneously or consecutively in the Latvian and Russian languages, inasmuch as persons of these nationalities speaking these languages constitute an absolute majority in labor collectives. Through appropriate notifications, workers are informed in what language a given measure will be carried out. There where technical possibilities exist for these, ear phones or other means of simultaneous translation are used.

Naturally, the political education network is also set up with language differences being taken into account. This also applies to measures relating to training and instruction of propaganda cadres and to visual agitation.

Work of the mass information media, the press, radio, television, is organized while taking these principles into account. In rayons and cities and at large production associations, where in addition to Latvians a certain percentage consists of other nationalities, rayon, city and large-circulation newspapers are published in two languages.

Almost one-third of republic television and radio broadcasts are, in addition to translations of all-union programs, in the Russian language. Names of streets, state and public organizations and enterprises engaged in trade, culture, everyday services and the like are as a rule in both languages.

It might appear that these are common trifles. But taken together, such details significantly influence the formation of standards of international relations.

All this must be considered in everyday practice, inasmuch as our aim is to create a truly internationalist moral and psychological climate at each collective. We want to see all members of our society become true internationalists.

At the same time, we believe that a most important condition for the successful functioning of the multinational collective and overcoming of the existing language barrier between people of different nationalities is work on the creation of conditions for universal study of the Russian language as the language of international contacts.

As has already been stated, most of our labor collectives are multinational; the composition of pupils of schools, vocational-technical schools and VUZ's is as a rule also multinational. Millions of people yearly change their place of residence and frequently cross boundaries of union and autonomous republics. And everywhere a problem common to all arises—the problem of human contacts. And the knowledge of the Russian language under the conditions of our multinational country undoubtedly results in the significant expansion of such contacts.

Judge for yourselves: any person of non-Russian nationality, knowing the Russian language, can freely mix with more than fourth-fifths of our country's population. And to what degree do his opportunities expand in mastering the achievements of science and technology and culture of other peoples as well as social and political information! We must not lose sight of public interests and especially of the need to defend socialist gains and to well perform service in our Armed Forces. The fact is that the army is also a multinational collective, requiring special discipline and solidarity.

The Soviet people well understand this. The desire for mastery of the Russian language is great everywhere and is being manifested on an increasingly broader scale. For this reason party organizations and Soviet organs must constantly concern themselves with the creation of all the conditions for the satisfaction of this need born of the objective logic of building communism in our country.

As shown by the results of the last census, more than one-third of the population of non-Russian nationalities still has a weak knowledge or no knowledge whatsoever of the Russian language. The possibilities of our school have not been fully utilized seemingly so far in the solution of this important problem.

In Latvia as apparently in other republics, a system of reciprocal language learning starts at children's preschool institutions, which in many cases are formed on a multinational basis.

This approach naturally is extended in subsequent years when the child attends school.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia attaches great importance to operation of schools with parallel classes with instruction in the Russian and Latvian languages. We already have accumulated a certain amount of experience in their operation. There are now 130 such schools in the republic.

The practice of their operation shows that schools with instruction in two languages create favorable conditions and opportunities for purposeful formation in the course of the educational instruction process of friendly and united collectives.

In such schools, as a rule, both problems of instruction and problems of ideo-political, international education of children are successfully solved. They are always together—at work and at rest, on trips and in study. Major attention is paid to their joint creative artistic activity. The ideas and concepts of the friendship of peoples are assimilated by them not intellectually but in their own experience, in the process of active international intercourse.

We believe that the time is ripe in accordance with the needs of the population to expand in our republic and seemingly in a number of other republics the network of such mixed language schools. At the same time it is important for Russians and representatives of other nationalities obtaining their education in the republics to know the language of their native nationality. This makes it possible to more actively employ them in the national economy, in the party, state apparatus and in the field of culture.

In the seventies, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia twice examined questions of measures for further improving instruction and study of the Russian language in the republic's schools. In conformity with adopted decisions, there were improved school programs, textbooks and methodological teaching aids in the Russian language, which have been recognized in all-union organizations. A complex of measures has been introduced and is being implemented for raising the qualifications of Russian language instructors. At many schools for the study of the Russian language, linguaphone rooms have been established, library stocks have had Russian literature added to them and Russo-Latvian literary connections have started to be studied more deeply.

It is perfectly clear that all these measures have played a prominent role to the effect that today the overwhelming majority of the republic's population has a mastery of the Russian language. And I would like to stress this in particular--almost all the Latvian youth called into the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces also have a mastery of the Russian language. I believe that this is a very concrete contribution to the military patriotic education of the youth. There is no doubt that these days a person of non-Russian nationality can successfully master modern complex military equipment only if he has a good mastery of the Russian language and can freely read technical literature in the Russian language.

In his speech in Tashkent, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev pointed out the composition of the population of the Soviet republic is multinational and naturally all the nations have the right to due representation in their party and state organs. Of course, with strict consideration being given to the work and ideological-moral qualities of each individual.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia constantly holds these questions within the field of its vision. We direct party gorkoms and raykoms and heads of ministries and departments in cadre selection and placement to adhere to the principle of equal national representation. We especially watch to see that in the republic Supreme Soviet and in local organs of government all the chief, most numerous nationalities residing on the territory of Latvian SSR are widely represented. This especially can be seen in the results of elections to local soviets held 20 June of the current year.

In the complex of measures for patriotic and international education of workers, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia attaches major importance to propaganda lecturing. It is conducted in our republic by groups of speakers from party gorkoms and raykoms and lecturers from the republic Znaniye Society.

Many interesting forms have been established. Of those used among us and at other republics are "single political days" where supervisory personnel meet workers directly at labor collectives and explain to the people the domestic and foreign policy of our party.

"Open letter days" also enjoy wide popularity. People meeting at their place of residence with supervisory cadres of party and soviet organs and public organizations get concrete replies to questions of interest to them from such personnel who by virtue of their supervisory work are in a position to resolve these questions.

I should especially like to dwell on the work of the republic Znaniye Society in this direction. In the past five years, the number of public talks on themes of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR and patriotic and international education has significantly increased. At the present time about 62,000 lectures are held in the republic on these themes. But, of course, it is not just a matter of number. The main thing is to see to it that the ideological level is raised and the content of the lectures is improved. At Znaniye Society a scientific-methodological commission for international education has been established and is operating actively. As the result of its thoughtful work, not only is positive experience generalized and popularized, but some lagging sectors and weak sides in our work on patriotic and international education of workers have been disclosed. Measures are being adopted for the elimination of the defects according to the recommendations of the scientific-methodological commission. Thus sociological studies have shown that in a number of cases listeners are not satisfied with the quality of lectures on questions of struggle with nationalism and chauvinism and criticism of bourgeois falsifications. In addition it was disclosed that such lectures in general were few.

Furthermore, detailed study of the matter showed that sometimes in lecturing practice peculiarities of audiences and the need of people to hear lectures in their native language are not taken sufficiently into account. And again the necessary concrete measures were adopted based on the conclusions of the commission.

The republic Znaniye Society is engaged in active work relating to training of lecturing cadres. In a number of the republic's rayons, lecture schools have been created. In the past five years, such schools have graduated more than one hundred persons. Publication has been started of the brochures "Ideological Opposition of Proletarian Internationalism and Bourgeois Nationalism."

Significant aspects of the theme "Patriotic and International Eduation of Workers" are such questions as:

--concern about ideological saturation and emotional effect of our measures devoted to the celebration of revolutionary, memorable and significant dates;

--creation and development of new, socialist customs and traditions--national in form, deeply international in their character and content;

--work along the line of well-based propaganda;

--development of excursions and tourism.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and party gorkoms and raykoms are directing our cadres to see to it that all this contributes in the best possible way to the patriotic and international education of workers.

For example, certain measures are worthy of attention, such as holding traditional and triumphal meetings on the Mound of Friendship. I refer to regularly held get-togethers in Ludzenskiy Rayon at the junction point of three republics --RSFSR, Belorussia and Latvia. Here the Mound of Friendship was erected as a symbol to the memory of the courage and heroism of partisans--Russians, Belorussians and Latvians, who fought side by side in these localities against Hitler's invaders.

Of significant importance is the work being done among us on the collection of materials of popular creativity, the creation of folklore, ethnographic ensembles and restoration of ancient monuments. But this antiquity is preserved, collected and restored not for the purpose of maintaining the exclusiveness of the Latvian nation but to comprehend the present through the prism of the past and to lend to customs and traditions hallowed by the centuries a new, socialist content.

Comrades!

I would like subsequently to return to the question of a differentiated approach to educational work.

As you know, this principle presupposes the strict consideration of the special features of the object of education: national and social affiliation, vocation and special age features.

It is especially important to take into consideration the specific features of international education of the youth and their special age features.

In speaking at the 19th Komsomol Congress, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev noted that "youth is the morning of life. It is a time when the individual is formed both as a personality and as a citizen. This is why youth should... learn honest labor and the ability to see life with all its complexities from positions of Soviet patriotism and communist conviction."

Schools, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums and VUZ's of the republic have accumulated much experience in the use of lessons of history and social science, language and literature and other social-political and humanitarian disciplines in the interest of forming in the upcoming generation an internationalist and patriotic outlook. Various forms are widely used of extracurricular work, social-political practice and sponsoring international ties. Diverse work is engaged in by 367 school clubs of international friendship. In many rayons, schools for international education have been organized. Special educational programs and methodological aids have been developed for them. An effective form of international education is to be found in student construction detachments and their participation in shock Komsomol construction projects of fraternal republics. In 1981 alone, about 2,000 students of Latvia worked in Kaliningradskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts, in Karelia and Tyumen', Ul'yanovsk and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR. Hundreds of young men and women took part in the work of international construction detachments together with young people of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria.

A good tradition is to be found in patronage by schools and production collectives of places of burial of Soviet soldiers who gave their lives in fighting for the liberation of Soviet Latvia from the German-fascist invaders.

An important form of heroic-patriotic education of the youth in the republic is trips to places of revolutionary, battle and labor glory, the military sports games of Zarnitsa and Orlenok, mass defense work months, republic sports days and games of youth in technical and military-application sport forms, competitions in all-round combined tournaments of GTO ["Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR"] and sponsored ties with military units.

In organizing the patriotic education of the youth, we see one of the main tasks in their all-round training for service in the Soviet Armed Forces and the inculcation in each young person of hatred for the enemies of the socialist Motherland and readiness to defend it with arms in their hands.

In our opinion, this work recently has become markedly more active and has become more purposeful. This is felt in particular by the growing from year to year general educational level, cultural development and ideological maturity of the inductees.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia directs all our cadres taking part in work with youth that they consider chief in their work:

--education of young men and women to be convinced ideologically, politically mature and stable;

--establishment in the consciousness of the young generation of the feeling of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, pride in our multinational Soviet Motherland and readiness to staunchly defend socialist gains of our people;

--irreconcilability in regard to bourgeois ideology, readiness and ability to oppose alien influences, bourgeois, Beijing's and other inimical propaganda.

Thus the sacred feeling of love for one's socialist Motherland, the clear understanding that the great achievements of developed socialism must be increased and where necessary defended--such is the pivotal line of our ideological and political-educational work.

There can be no doubt that much is being done in the military-patriotic education of the youth while the returns from this work are marked.

Nonetheless I would like to direct your attention to the following.

Here and there, this work assumes at time an externally ostentatious, even a theatrical character.

Some Komsomols, Pioneers and school children participate passively in the conducted measures, as if on an excursion, and look upon the heroic past of the older generations as if from the side.

Knowing of these defects, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia directs party organizations, the ideological aktiv and teaching cadres to see to it that appropriate measures are used in which active principles are emphasized as strongly as possible.

Comrades! An integrated approach to the educational process presupposes the active employment of the entire diversity of forms and resources which the ideological front has today at its disposal.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and party gorkoms and raykoms constantly direct cadres of ideological workers to this.

I refer to the effective use of all the resources of mass information--the press, television and radio, the possibilities of the cinema, oral political and visual agitation and cultural-educational institutions.

Literature and art also play an important role here.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia is working toward that position where artistic culture increasingly contributes to the satisfaction of the spiritual needs of the multinational family of the republic's workers and where the contributions of the creative intelligentsia to the work of patriotic and international education constantly increase.

And the results of these efforts are already evident. The themes of Motherland, the party, revolution, patriotism, military glory and valor and the international solidarity of peoples have become leading topics for the creative workers of all generations.

The republic's scholars are making a significant contribution to the process of patriotic and international education and to the development of its theoretical and scientific bases. In the last ten years alone, they have prepared and defended more than 30 doctoral and candidate dissertations dealing with topical problems of national relations and education of workers in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

The party's Institute of History attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia has worked out and is carrying out a broad program of thorough comprehensive research "Questions of International-Patriotic Education of Workers in the Activities of Party Organizations. A number of collective and individual monographs has been published dealing with problems of establishment of internationalist maturity in the workers of the republic.

Recommendations made by scholars have served as a good theoretical basis for party gorkoms and raykoms for the holding of scientific-practical conferences, training of propaganda cadres and raising the efficiency of ideological and political-educational work.

I believe that on this level the ideological aktiv will receive big help from the collective work "The Historical Experience of the CPSU in the Construction of Socialism in the Republics of the Soviet Baltic." This big joint research study is being completed by scholars of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

Comrades! In conclusion, I would like to point out that what I have said by no mens signifies that all problems in the field of patriotic and international education among us have already been solved. Unfortunately, there are many complexities, difficulties and unsolved problems. The effectiveness of this work is not always as high as one would like it to be.

There are still to be encountered survivals of nationalism and occurrences of priority of local interests. In a word, more than enough grounds exist for further improvement of patriotic and international education.

The need for its improvement is dictated by the increasingly complex tasks relating to the building of communism, the subject of national relations at the stage of mature socialism and also as never before by the growing ideological struggle between the two systems.

Keeping in mind the last-named consideration, I would like to direct your attention to the special features of the region of the Baltic republics. This is their relative youth compared to the other fraternal republics and proximity to the ideological centers of the West, the existence of shameless antisoviet Latvian reactionary emigres and other factors.

Recently, we have encountered sharply increased "activity" of these subversive ideological center. The volume of inimical foreign broadcasting reaching Latvia has tripled; trade, scientific, cultural and even familial ties have begun to be used for ideological sabotage.

No social class basis for the manifestation of nationalism in Soviet Latvia or in our multinational country as a whole exists or can exist. I would not be in error to note that bourgeois nationalist propaganda exerts an influence on a certain portion of the youth, the intelligentsia and other social groups.

The practice of the republic party organization convincingly shows that nationalist survivals are manifested primarily there where ideological-educational work has become slackened and insufficient attention is being paid to the struggle against bourgeois ideology and inculcation in workers of a high level of political maturity and vigilance. Occasionally this can be explained by the fact that our party, komsomol workers and propagandists are unable or are not ready to conduct properly a well-grounded, offensive struggle against nationalist prejudices and sometimes turn out to be theoretically powerless before the various falsifiers of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU. For the purpose of overcoming this significant defect in ideological work, we have started to create in the republic a system of counterpropaganda and struggle against bourgeois ideology. A republic council has been created, lecturing cadres have been selected and the subject matter of their talks has been determined and republic seminars have been held. Much help in the creation of this system is being provided by the scholars of the Academy of Sciences and instructors of the republic's VUZ's, where counterpropaganda groups have been created whose duty is the elaboration of theoretical and methodological bases for conducting the struggle against bourgeois ideology and of propaganda materials for the aid of the ideological aktiv. I believe that this work should bring its own positive results.

A number of other theoretical and practical problems exist in the field of national relations which demand the close attention of party and soviet cadres and scholars of the republic.

We justifiably direct attention to the multinational labor collectives, to interpersonal relations in them and the forming of standards of international contacts. And each new publication, each grain of practical experience is always accepted with gratitude by the republic's party organizations. But attention is no less important to one-nationality collectives. In Latvia, as seemingly in the other republics, there are cities and rayons where the population of the root nationality comprises 80-90 percent. This means that the labor collectives here are more or less homogeneous in regard to national composition. And this present its own specific tasks and problems that cannot be ignored.

The processes of internationalization of all spheres of life of the republic require further deep study and comprehension for the purpose of timely and correct solution of arising practical questions and problems.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia is constantly reminding party gorkoms and raykoms and everyone who is called upon to make a contribution to the cause of patriotic and international education of workers that any sort of errors are intolerable in these matters. Where defects are found, they must immediately be eliminated. This is exceptionally important both on the internal and on the international plane. The fact is that practice has shown more than once that any sort of lapse on our part is immediately attempted to be used by our ideological adversaries: they exaggerate in every way possible, they blow up our defects and try to make "political capital" of them in their unbridled antisoviet, anticommunist propaganda.

Comrades! I have only touched on some questions of the further strengthening of patriotic and international education of workers. I have spoken of the basic directions, forms, resources and methods of this work utilized in the republic.

Undoubtedly, everyday life and practical activity of party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and the ideological aktiv in this oblast are significantly richer and broader. Much evidently will be discussed at section classes. Much you will be able to see locally in visits to the republic's labor collectives.

Genuine patriotism and internationalism presuppose that the ardent love of the Soviet people for their Motherland and the fidelity to the friendship of the peoples of the USSR overflow into concrete affairs, into the desire of every Soviet individual to contribute with his dedicated labor in every possible way to the implementation of the grandiose plans of building communism.

And in this sense, the topic discussed at our all-union conference is most immediately connected to the questions and problems which were studied one month ago at the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

In accordance with the report of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the Plenum analyzed from all sides the results of the development of the agroindustrial complex of the country and outlined ways and means of fulfilling the food program.

The adoption of the food program brings up new tasks before agriculture and the entire agroindustrial sector of economy—tasks that are big, difficult and responsible. These tasks, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the Plenum, vary in regard to time periods—they are long-term, medium-term, immediate and urgent.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and the communists of the republic consider it their urgent task to transform the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee into a militant program of action for each labor collective and to do everything possible so that the struggle for fulfillment of the food program developed by the party brings about perceptible results as early as this year, the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

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KUZNETSOV STRESSES 'ORGANIC' CONNECTION OF SOVIET ECONOMIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 2

/Article by N. Mironov, PRAVDA correspondent and A. Belikov, TASS special correspondent: "On the Level of the Tasks"/

/Text/ Making use of the increased economic potential of Bashkiriya, the workers of the autonomous republic are taking on commitments to make a weighty contribution to the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program as early as this year. This was emphasized at the plenum of the Bashkirskiy obkom which on 15 June examined the results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and the tasks which follow from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at it.

The plenum was addressed by the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet V.V. Kuznetsov who was given a warm reception by the assemblage. He conveyed to the participants in the plenum and to all the Communists and workers of Bashkiriya Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's warm greetings and best wishes for their success in their work to carry out the decisions of the 26th Party Congress.

The May Plenum of the CC CPSU, the speaker continued, was a major social and political event in the life of our party and state. The central place in its work was occupied by the vivid and profoundly rich report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Developed on the initiative of and with the direct participation of Leonid Il'ich the Food Program is a component part of the party's economic strategy for the comprehensive social development of society and improvement of the people's well-being and life. And it is supposed to yield its first results as early as this year.

The workers of Bashkiriya have the task of making an important contribution to this cause of our whole people. The measures which have been planned by the party will produce the necessary yield only if we learn to make much better use of machinery and fertilizers and everything that agriculture possesses and will possess. There is still quite a bit of mismanagement, losses, and squandering here. Recently the newspaper PRAVDA wrote about the shortcomings in the transportation, storage, and use of fertilizers in your republic. In Bashkiriya some of the agricultural equipment is not in working order, especially feed harvesting and preparation equipment.

The realization of the Food Program will depend to a large extent upon punctual and high quality supplies of equipment, spare parts, mineral fertilizers, herbicides, fuel and lubricants and other resources. A considerable proportion of them is produced in Baskiriya. Unfortunately, individual enterprises in the autonomous republic, including those which produce output for agriculture, do not always meet their planning assignments and have losses from defective goods.

During the last five-year plan Bashkiriya's construction workers proved that they are able to work efficiently. All of the most important planned objects were put into operation, and a good part of them were in the village. The construction of objects for agriculture and for the entire agro-industrial complex, especially those which will make it possible to rapidly produce the largest increase in foods has to be taken under unremitting control.

A large share of the work for the realization of the Food Program rests with the Soviets of People's Deputies. Their tasks have been clearly defined in the speech by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev on 31 May at a meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The CC CPSU and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev are showing constant concern for the agencies of people's power. In recent years the party has worked out and executed a large number of major measures to activate the Soviets of People's Deputies. There has been an important renewal of the legislation concerning the representative agencies of power, and their authority has been expanded. Everywhere the Soviets have increased their attention to economic construction, and to the key problems of the overall social and economic development of their territory.

Good experience has been accumulated in this direction also in Bashkiriya. It has to be made completely widespread in order to speed up the realization of the Food Program.

Today the soviets have been granted broad rights to coordinate and control the work of all of the enterprises and organizations located on their territory, and they are making increasingly active use of these rights. The strengthening of the coordination authority of the soviets is making it possible to achieve appreciable results both in the economic sphere and in social and cultural services for people, and to have the best combination of the branch and territorial principles in management and in the development of production and of the social infrastructure.

The councils of the agro-industrial associations will become the chief managerial element. They will be created at the sessions of the rayon, oblast, and kray soviets and Supreme Soviets of the Autonomous Republics. The agro-industrial association councils have to tie together kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all the organizations which service them with their common responsibility and concerns. Final results are now becoming the chief criterion for the evaluation of work and, moreover, not only for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but also for the organizations and enterprises which service agriculture.

Under the leadership of party agencies, the Soviets of People's Deputies will have to exercise daily direction and control over the work of the agro-industrial associations. It has to be said that this experience already exists with certain Soviets of People's Deputies. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet recently examined the experience connected with the creation and work of agro-industrial associations in Abashskiy Rayon of the Georgian SSR and Talsinskiy Rayon of the Latvian SSR. The results of their work have proven to be positive. For a number of years these rayons have achieved higher indicators for the production of all types of output than the average ones in their republics.

The party agencies and the Soviets of People's Deputies have to skillfully coordinate and unite the efforts of all of the subdivisions participating in the fulfillment of the Food Program, increase their interest in achieving high final results, and provide the new managerial agencies with comprehensive concrete assistance that takes account of local conditions.

Committies of the Presidiums of the Councils of Ministers, or other agencies to work on the agro-industrial complex are being created in the union republics. A committee on the agro-industrial complex of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers has already been created.

In a few days the election campaign for the local Soviets of People's Deputies and the rayon and city courts will come to an end. Around 2.3 million deputies will be elected. This is an enormous force, and party organizations have to show concern that the newly elected soviets join in the work to accomplish the tasks which follow from the plenum's decisions immediately and without delay.

The work of our cadres and of all of our workers to bring about further progress in agriculture is unfolding during a period when preparations are taking place in the country for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Socialist competition is gaining strength. It is necessary for the commitments to fulfill the Food Program to find a worthy place in this patriotic movement.

The initiative, discipline and responsibility of our cadres, and, above all, of the leaders of our associations, enterprises and farms will be a guarantee of success in accomplishing the tasks posed by the Plenum. The realization of the Food Program is for all of the workers, but Communists have to be at the front line of the struggle for its realization.

For 37 years the Soviet people have been enjoying the goods of peace. Every step on this path is connected with the great and many-sided work which is being performed for the good of peace by the leadership of our party and country and by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev--an outstanding statesman and political leader of our time, and a tireless fighter for peace. And today, V. V. Kuznetsov emphasized in conclusion, we again see how organically connected are the economic and social line of our party and its foreign policy strategy.

In the report of the First Secretary of the Bashkirskiy obkom M. Z. Shakirov and in the speeches of others it was noted that the republic's workers had achieved definite successes in the development of agriculture. After the March (1965) Plenum of the CC of the party the branches' gross output increased by 68 percent, including grain--85 percent, sugarbeet--2.4 times, meat and milk--2 times, and eggs--4 times.

The participants in the plenum devoted a large amount of attention to the further development of grain production. A concrete and demanding conversation took place on the development of animal husbandry and on an improvement of social and domestic living conditions in the village.

V. V. Kuznetsov had a conversation in the obkom and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Bashkiriya SSR, and visited the Ufa Motor Building Production Association and the Yumatova Cattle Fattening Animal Husbandry Complex.

2959
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SOLOMENTSEV ON NEED TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 2

/ Article by V. Shvetsov, PRAVDA correspondent, and A. Sivtsov and A. Trifimov, TASS special correspondents: "The Chief Direction" /

/ Text / To convert the Non-Black Earth Region of the RSFSR into a zone of highly productive intensive agricultural production--this is the task which the party and government has set for the republic's workers. Major measures are being carried out to further develop the village's productive forces and the branches connected with them, and profound social transformations are taking place. New horizons for the development of the region are being opened up by the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and by the USSR Food Program which was approved by it.

This was taken note of at the 15 June Plenum of the Ryazanskiy obkom. The tasks of the oblast party organization in light of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU were discussed.

The plenum was addressed by the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and the Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers M. S. Solomentsev who was warmly received by the assemblage.

The May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, he emphasized, was a major political event in the life of our party and state and an important historical landmark in the Soviet people's struggle to improve the country's economy and the well-being of Soviet people.

The decisions of the plenum and the theses and conclusions of the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev are a major contribution to the development of the party's agrarian policy and of the Marxist-Leninist theory of communist construction. Never before has the party taken such a broad look and so closely coordinated the problems of agriculture and connected branches of industry and of social and cultural and domestic construction in the village.

The example of the RSFSR, the speaker noted, shows what great attention the the Communist Party is devoting to the progress of agriculture. On the kolkhozes and sovkhozes there has been a substantial increase in fixed productive capital and energy capacities, millions of hectares of improved lands have been put into operation, and supplies of mineral fertilizers have increased.

The essence of the qualitative changes in development of the republic's agriculture consists in the fact that it has been put solidly on the road of intensification.

While taking note of the positive changes which have been achieved in increasing the production and consumption of agricultural products, the party is not overestimating them, especially since there are still definite difficulties with supplying the population with certain foods. In view of this, the May Plenum of the CC CPSU mapped out more rapid rates for the development of agriculture and the industrial branches connected with it, and defined the concrete ways for achieving these goals. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Non-Black Earth Zone of the RSFSR have to play an important part in the realization of the Food Program. The party is attributing great importance to the accelerated improvement of their economies, which is clearly visible from the example ofRyazanskaya Oblast. Agriculture here is gradually being moved to industrial track and is becoming an increasingly mechanized branch. However, the existing possibilities are being used far from fully and in recent years the development of the agrarian sector has slowed down.

The inadequately rapid development rates of agriculture are explained by the fact that on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes the scientifically substantiated system of cropping is violated, and improved lands, equipment, and fertilizers are used with a low yield. There are shortcomings in the organization of production.

The key problem in agriculture continues to be a further acceleration andstable increase in the production of grain. In the future, Ryazanskaya Oblast has to become the largest producer of grain in the RSFSR Non-Black Earth Zone. Wide use has to be made of the achievements of advanced kolkhozes and sovkhozes, shortcomings have to be eliminated in the development of grain production, and it has to be seen to it that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and every team and link obtains high grain yields.

The farmers are faced with large tasks in increasing potato production. Ryazanskaya Oblast potato growers have quite a few glorious accomplishments. Unfortunately, recently they have begun to lose their positions. The reason is a weakening of attention to the development of this highly important branch. A great deal also has to be done to increase the production of vegetables, fruit, and berries.

The USSR Food Program maps out fundamental measures to develop animal husbandry and to sharply increase the production of meat, milk, and other products. Ryazanskaya Oblast is a large "milk shop" in the republic. It also occupies a large share for the production of meat. The oblast party organization is doing much for the development of animal husbandry. The production of this branch's output is increasing; however, the rates are insufficient and the productivity of the livestock remains low. This is occurring because of an insufficiency of feed and its low quality. The speaker emphasized the necessity for a fundamental improvement of feed production.

The population's private subsidiary farms play an important role in increasing the production of agricultural output. The country's Food Program provides for the creation of all of the conditions necessary for every family living in the village to be able to have a subsidiary plot and to keep livestock and poultry.

The speaker gave detailed consideration to an acceleration of scientific and technological progress and the strengthening of the material base of agriculture and of all of the branches of the agro-industrial complex.

The paramount duty of party, government, and agricultural agencies and of all of the oblast communists is to make maximum efforts for a more efficient use of equipment, capital investments, and other material resources and to adopt exhaustive measures ensuring a maximum return from every ruble of capital investments, every quintal of fertilizer, and every machine.

Industrial enterprises which supply agriculture with equipment and spare parts, and also mineral fertilizers and construction and other materials have to make an important contribution to the realization of the Food Program.

The successful realization of the Food Program depends to a decisive extent upon cadres, upon their expertise and knowledge, and upon the creation in every kolkhoz and sovkhoz of stable labor collectives.

The necessity for ever-increasing attention to cadres is a result of the fact that under the influence of the scientific and technological revolution the character of production is changing in the village literally in front of one's eyes and is increasingly acquiring the features of industrial production involving the use of complex modern equipment and technology. It is very important to use specialists in such a way that their knowledge and experience help the solution of current and long-term production development problems to the maximum.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers regard measures for the social transformation of the village as a component part of the Food Program.

A further transformation of rural populated points into comfortable settlements, a substantial expansion of housing, municipal, and cultural and domestic construction, an improvement of medical and trade services, and the construction of roads will promote the permanency of cadres and improve the well-being of rural workers and their production activeness.

These issues are of especial importance for Ryazanskiy Oblast. Although in recent years work has been performed here to rebuild villages, the rates have been inadequate.

We have to put the tasks of the present day, M. S. Solomentsev emphasized in conclusion, at the center of our work, since the foundation for a fundamental improvement of the food situation in the country is being laid now.

It was noted in the report of the obkom's First Secretary N. S. Priyezzhev, and in the addresses of the Hero of Socialist Labor and machine milking operator on the kolkhoz imeni Lenin R. I. Sekacheva, the Chairman of the "Svetlyy Put'" Kolkhoz A. N. Akimov, the First Secretary of the Mikhaylovskiy Raykom V. D. Saprykin, and others that the oblast's agriculture is developing along the path of intensification.

Compared with the 7th Five-Year Plan, productivity has increased by 1.5 times. However, the overall level of the development of the oblast's agriculture still does not accord with the increased needs of the population for food.

Ways were mapped out at the plenum to eliminate shortcomings and increase the efficiency of agricultural production.

M. S. Solomentsev visited the "Ryazsel'mash" Production Association, the "Iskra" Swine Breeding Complex, and the"Rossiya" Kolkhoz.

2959
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ROMANOV, LENINGRAD OBKOM ON MAY PLENUM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by PRAVDA correspondents V. Gerasimov, P. Petrov and V. Senin: "To Work More Efficiently"]

[Text] To even more consistently and steadily carry out the line of intensification in all elements of the agroindustrial complex, to more widely employ advanced labor methods and scientifically sound recommendations in production planning and organization and on this basis to ensure the stable growth of productiveness in the fields and farms--from these positions the participants of the Plenum of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom held yesterday in Smol'niy discuss the results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the oblast party organization stemming from the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Up to 1990 and the Measures to Implement It."

Giving the report at the plenum was G. V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom.

"The communists and workers of the city and oblast unanimously approved the decisions of the May Central Committee Plenum which serve as a convincing confirmation that the party has carried out and is steadily carrying out its highest principle: everything for the happiness of man, everything for the good of man!" stated the speaker. "The report of L. I. Brezhnev at the plenum analyzed the diverse work of the party in developing the agroindustrial complex and clearly outlined the ways and means for actually implementing the Food Program which would provide progress in the entire national economy."

The Leningraders are to make a weighty contribution to developing agricultural development. The report and speeches at the plenum pointed out that over the last decade the rural workers have increased the volume of product output by 1.8-fold. Milk yields have reached 3,300 kg of milk per cow, vegetable production is 280-300 quintals per hectare and for potatoes 135 quintals. Calculated per 100 hectares of agricultural land, over 1,000 quintals of milk and 270 quintals of meat are produced.

For the Leningrad communists, an important point in the report in implementing the party's agrarian policy was the recommendations of L. I. Brezhnev voiced in December 1971 at a meeting of the oblast party organization aktiv on the need to more fully supply the city and industrial centers in the oblast with locally produced products. The following fact is particularly indicative. Over the decade the population in the city and oblast has increased by more than 800,000 persons while the deliveries of milk, meat and eggs produced by ourselves over the same period calculated per inhabitant noticeably rose. Over the last 3 years, the oblast has fully supplied itself with a local assortment of vegetables.

The self-supporting sovkhoz associations have become the main structural elements in agricultural production. In using the advantages of concentration and specialization, they help to industrialize labor on the fields and farms as well as increase the return from fixed capital.

In properly assessing what has been achieved, the speaker and persons participating in the debate such as the first secretary of the Leningrad party gorkom Yu. Solov'yev, the brigade leader of vegetable growers from the Detskosel'skoye Sovkhoz Association V. Parshina, the general director of the Ruch'i Sovkhoz Association V. Pashinskiy, the chairman of the oblast executive committee, R. Bobovikov, the secretary of the Tosno party gorkom N. Fedorov, the brigade leader of machinists from the Fosforit [Phosphorite] Association V. Grigor'yev and others focused basic attention on the unsolved problems. It was emphasized that it is essential to make more efficient use of the production and scientific potential. There are very significant opportunities for this. It is essential to strengthen the economy of the backward farms and bring them up to the level of the leaders. For example, we must not tolerate such contrasts as the following: the Petrovskiy State Breeding Farm milks 5,720 kg of milk per cow while the Komintern Sovkhoz in the same Priozerskiy Rayon produces over 2-fold less. Analogous facts were also given from crop-raising practice.

In drawing attention to the need to use scientific and practical achievements in all areas of the agroindustrial complex, the speakers said that the party and Soviet bodies must strengthen control on the spot for the content and implementation of the plans for scientific and technical progress and must in every possible way support the useful initiative and creative search of the rank-and-file farm workers and leaders.

Large amounts in the total capital investment volume are to be channeled into the development of feed production as well as the processing and storage of products. The early completion of a number of major enterprises as well as the reconstruction of existing ones in the food, meat-dairy and combined feed industry will make it possible in a short period of time to bring about a significant increase in the output of food products. The urgent question remains of improving transport services. The needs of agriculture for transportation are not fully satisfied. Frequently, precisely this becomes the reason for product losses. The plenum urged the communists to study the questions of reconstructing and technically reequipping the enterprises, concentrating the storage and processing of agricultural product at the points of their procurement and strengthening the responsibility of the party and economic leaders for production efficiency, the saving and safekeeping of agricultural raw products and food products.

As was pointed out at the plenum, not only the rural workers but virtually all sectors of Leningrad industry and science should be involved in carrying out the Food Program. For completing full mechanization, the Kompleks [Complex] and Gatchinsel'mash [Gatchina Agricultural Machinery] Associations, for example, over the five-year plan must double the output of farm machinery and spare parts. The deliveries of equipment for the food industry and production lines for vegetable packaging from the Prodmash [Food Machinery] and Torgmash [Trade Machinery] associations will rise by one-quarter. The output of the Kirovets tractors is to increase. The scientists are focused on accelerating the technical reequipping of the countryside, on creating economic production methods and introducing progressive materials and structural elements.

Labor effectiveness depends directly upon the conditions under which people live and work. The plenum participants devoted great attention to the social changes in the countryside. They are vast. Over the two five-year plans, 2.7 million m^3 of housing were completed in the oblast along with schools, clubs and houses of culture for tens of thousands of places. The development of the settlements and villages is being carried out on the basis of a unified general plan.

Rural construction will be carried out at a rapid pace in the current five-year plan as well and here the emphasis is to be put on integrated development. Preference is to be given to building housing with few stories with plots of land and farm buildings. The local soviets on the questions of the reconstruction of the countryside should show more initiative and utilize their rights and duties. To a significant degree they determine the development of the private subsidiary farms which are capable of providing a tangible increase in food products for our table. The measures outlined by the decree of the obkom bureau in further expanding and developing the subsidiary farms of the industrial enterprises and organizations must be also carried out more steadfastly.

The end result in any undertaking depends upon people, upon their competence, initiative and executive discipline. The professional level of the cadres in agriculture and the related sectors has noticeably risen. Here one can feel the fruits of the current system for training and retraining the leaders and leading specialists. For the party organization a matter of particular concern is the training and retaining of workers in the mass professions in the countryside. The experience of the Leningraders in indoctrinating a worthy replacement for the working class was recently highly praised in the greetings of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the participants in the traditional meeting of eighth-grade graduates who after school decided to continue training in the vocational-technical schools. However, along with the undoubted successes in vocational and technical education, there are also oversights. For example, we have not overcome the lag in training specialists for the combined feed industry or for the system of procuring and storing agricultural products.

The carrying out of the Food Program requires clear organizational and political support and an improvement in the style of party leadership, the plenum participants emphasized. In analyzing the tasks of the party organizations, they emphasize the questions of ideological support for the designated plans. At present a study and propagandizing of the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Food Program are underway everywhere. The activities of the communists are aimed at thoroughly explaining the goals and creating an atmosphere of high responsibility on the part of each worker for achieving them.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that the oblast party organization as well as the city and oblast workers will do everything necessary to successfully carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to fulfill the USSR Food Program which meets the interests of the people.

10272
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ROMANOV ATTENDS FOOD PROGRAM DISCUSSION AT LENINGRAD CITY SOVIET

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by V. Mikhaylov, IZVESTIYA correspondent, Leningrad: "A High Duty of Deputies"]

[Text] Tasks of soviets of people's deputies of Leningrad stemming from the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev "On the Food Program of the USSR for the Period to 1990 and Measures for Its Realization" were discussed at the first session of the new convocation of Leningrad City Soviet. L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the executive committee of Leningrad Soviet, presented a report.

The session noted that everywhere--on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at many enterprises of the food, procurement and baking industry of the country--a good reputation was enjoyed by products bearing the names of such well-known enterprises as Kirovskiy Zavod Association, Neva Plant imeni V.I. Levin, Elektrik Plant imeni N.M. Shvernik and many others. The city's construction organizations have built large animal-husbandry complexes, hothouses, dwellings, schools and children's institutions in Leningrad Oblast.

At the same time, the speaker and those deputies taking part in the discussions --First Secretary of Nevskiy Raykom of the CPSU Yu.G. Tsaregorodtsev, master baker of the bakery and confectionery combine O.A. Pavlenko, chairman of the executive committee of Kalininskiy Rayon Soviet A.N. Makeyev and others gave serious attention to unsolved questions. It was noted that certain soviet and operational organs do not give due attention to the fulfillment of orders for agriculture and do not display perseverance and initiative in this work. At many industrial, trade enterprises and fruit and vegetable depots, unsatisfactory work is being done in regard to mechanization of loading and unloading processes and improvement of spur tracks and platforms. It was pointed out in the discussions that broader use should be made of the rights granted to soviets to strengthen their influence over the operational activity of enterprises.

The session noted that the solution of the tasks set by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is closely connected with the fulfillment of the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which examined the work experience of the soviets of people's deputies of the city of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast on assuring integrated economic and social development on their territories.

At the session, the executive committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies was elected. L.N. Zaykov was elected chairman of the executive committee.

Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom G.V. Romanov took part in the work of the session.

7697
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USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CONFERENCE HELD IN TALLINN

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed article of the Estonian Telegraph Agency: "The Guarantee for Success is in the Coordinating of Efforts"]

[Text] Under the conditions of modern economic development, the problem of providing energy has become one of the most important national economic tasks. Expenditures are growing for mining and transporting fuel and raw materials from remote areas. Many of the new deposits are being developed under unfavorable geological mining conditions.

For this reason it is no accident that the role of fundamental research has increased so in developing the fuel and energy complex of the nation and because of this the importance of the coordinating activities of the USSR Academy of Sciences has also grown.

The session of the Council for Coordinating the Scientific Activities of the Union Republic Academies of Sciences under the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences has summed up the results of the activities carried out by the scientists over the year. This meeting opened on 8 June in Tallinn.

The president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Council Chairman, Academician A. Aleksandrov, gave the opening speech to those present.

"At present, there is an energetic process underway in the development of science in all of the fraternal republics of the USSR," he said. "The skilled collectives from the republic academies help in creating the overall front of Soviet science. It is possible to give examples where scientific collectives from the republic academies hold leading positions not only in the nation but also in the world.

"One cannot help but note that contribution which has been made by the Estonian Academy of Sciences in solving the problems of the fuel and energy complex. The experience of Estonian scientists in the area of the integrated use of cheap solid fuel is important also for the other republics and areas which are rich in shale deposits."

Then speaking was the First Secretary of the ECP [Estonian Communist Party] Central Committee, K. Vayno.

On behalf of the Bureau of the ECP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Republic Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, he warmly and cordially welcomed the participants of the 29th Session of the Council for the Coordinating of Scientific Activities of the Union Republic Academies of Sciences and wished them successful, fruitful work.

Comrade K. Vayno said that the meeting being held in the capital of Soviet Estonia for the scientific leaders of all the fraternal republics during the year of the 60th anniversary of our great multinational motherland is profoundly symbolic. It is still another vivid confirmation of the practical realization of Lenin's nationality policy and the diverse work of the Communist Party and the Soviet government in the area of developing science in the Union republics.

The accomplishments of Soviet Estonia over the last 4 decades clearly shows what heights can be achieved by a republic which is part of the friendly family of fraternal peoples. Today Soviet Estonia is a socialist republic with a dynamically developing industry and agriculture, a developed social structure and high educational and cultural levels of the population. Our republic's economy is a component part of the unified powerful national economic organism of the land. In relying on fruitful cooperation with all the fraternal republics, our republic has come to hold a firm place in the united family of Soviet peoples and in the national division of labor. It has achieved significant advances in increasing its economic and scientific potential and in increasing the well-being of the people. Suffice it to say that at present the republic's economy in 8 days produces the same amount of product as in all of 1940, while the gross volume of agricultural product is double the prewar level, although the number of persons working in agriculture has declined by more than 3-fold.

The republic workers are proud of the high praise which the CPSU Central Committee gave to their achievements in intensifying production at the 26th CPSU Congress. Much has been done in the republic to utilize the local oil shales and to develop the production of electric power, mineral fertilizers and consumer goods.

The republic has gotten off to a good start in the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The industrial workers ahead of time, on 29 May, fulfilled the 5-month plan quotas. More than 38 million rubles of industrial product were produced above the plan, with an annual socialist obligation of 50 million rubles. The growth of labor productivity and the reconstruction and technical reequipping of existing enterprises are a determining factor for the development of the republic's industry.

The rural workers have successfully handled a crucial stage, the spring sowing. The sowing of the spring crops was completed within the optimum times, almost a week earlier than last year. At present, everywhere in the republic we have begun to solve the key problem in the development of livestock raising, the providing of feed. The republic livestock raisers are also hard at work. The rural workers of our republic see their task in implementing the nation's Food Program in intensifying production and achieving an increase in meat and milk. For this reason primary attention is being paid to this in the Food Program being worked out in the republic. The rayon agroindustrial associations must play a major role in solving this. The experiment of creating these associations was approved at the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee raised responsible tasks for science, Comrade K. Vayno went on to say. We see our task in helping our scientists be up to the high demands and in helping them clearly understand the social significance of their personal involvement in carrying out the party's magnificent plans. Fundamental research and its results create that basis, in relying on which, science can carry out its role of the "disrupter of complacency" and the catalyst of scientific and technical progress. For this reason it is very important that the efforts of scientists, along with elaborating theoretical problems, to a greater degree be concentrated on solving important national economic questions and on discoveries capable of introducing truly revolutionary changes into production. The essence of the question is to more closely tie science to production and to even better introduce the scientific discoveries and inventions. The question was raised in this manner at the 26th Congress of our party and the necessity of this was pointed out again at the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

At present specific program research is becoming the mainline of scientific development. Life itself has convincingly confirmed the effectiveness of these programs. The nine programs created by the Estonian Academy of Sciences successfully focus the efforts of the scientists on introducing effective methods for mining and processing oil shales in the aim of supplying the nation's Northwest with electric power, liquid fuel and chemical products. They are also working on the rational use of the Estonian phosphorites, a source of fertility and a powerful means for fulfilling the Food Program, on developing new biologically active compounds, including for medicine and agriculture, and on developing modern high-speed automatic equipment and microprocessor systems to automate production processes essential for scientific institutions.

At present, the republic scientific institutes and design organizations, under the leadership of the Academy of Sciences and in close contact with the Estonian ministries, departments and Gosplan, are carrying out responsible work to draw up the Estonian 20-Year Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress. Over the long run, this will become a truly scientific basis for planning our economic and social development. This creates important prerequisites for converting the national economy to an even more intense path of development and for the greatest possible rise in the effectiveness and quality of all our work.

On a national scale the USSR Academy of Sciences plays the main role in developing mutually enriching scientific ties. It in every way possible contributes to the creation and successful operation of the republic academies. From the example of our republic one can see and assess that enormous and complete aid which the USSR Academy of Sciences and the outstanding scientists of the nation, Moscow and Leningrad have given Estonian science.

We have our own Academy of Sciences which presently fruitfully employs around 4,300 persons, including more than 1,100 scientific workers, 80 doctors of sciences and 580 candidates of sciences. The constant coordination of research within the system of all Soviet science and the disclosing of its leading areas accelerate the process of scientific developments which are being carried out in Estonia and they improve their quality. Each year in the reports of the USSR Academy of Sciences scores of projects by Soviet Estonian scientists are mentioned among the most important.

In noticing the successes of our scientific institutions, said Comrade K. Vayno, it is also essential to critically assess their work. The scientific organizations also have unsolved problems and unfinished work. At times, an excessive number of projects and the scattering of resources are observed and there are also shortcomings in coordinating the activities of the scientific institutions. But here the main thing is that our scientists see these shortcomings and take specific measures to eliminate them.

Soviet scientists are on the leading edge of the struggle for communism, Comrade K. Vayno went on to say. They take a most active part in carrying out the party's plans and in strengthening the motherland's economic potential, its defense capability and the material and cultural level of the people. But in the present difficult international situation, when our nation is making an enormous effort to preserve and strengthen peace, the fate of our peaceful life depends as never before upon the increased economic might of the USSR. And this means that the role of science will rise even more and the responsibility of scientists for the results of their labor will grow.

In conclusion, Comrade K. Vayno said:

"Allow me to express confidence that the important matter for all of us of coordinating Soviet science will develop fruitfully in the future. Let the present, 39th session make its weighty contribution to mobilizing the creative potential of our science."

Academician M. Styrikovich, member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, gave a report on the tasks of the republic academies of sciences, the scientific centers and affiliates of the USSR Academy of Sciences in developing research in the area of the fuel and energy complexes.

The significant changes in the development of world energy as a whole, the increasing economicness of replacing petroleum by other energy resources, the carrying out of an energy-saving technical policy by the party and government and the increased demands for preserving the ecological equilibrium and protecting the environment, the speaker commented, determine the direction of research by Soviet scientists. The coordinating of their activities in energy is carried out by the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences for interdisciplinary energy problems. However, the work being carried out in the area of the fuel and energy complex, and particularly energy-saving technologies, requires a further improvement in forms and methods.

The President of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, Academician K. Rebane, spoke on the problem of the integrated use of oil shales from the example of Estonia. He pointed out that particular attention should be paid to the process of the heat processing of fine-grained shale in line with the increased mechanization of its mining. He said that even now it is essential to prepare scientifically and technically for the development of a new major national economic sector, that is, the production of liquid types of fuel from oil shales, bituminous sands and coals.

The Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician P. Fedoseyev, told about the preparations of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Union republic academies of sciences for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The preparations for and holding of the jubilee general assembly of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the division sessions and the enlarged meetings for the scientific councils of the USSR Academy of Sciences institutes as well as other measures devoted to this date have been carried out under the banner of further strengthening the friendship of peoples and successfully developing the creative initiative of scientists.

N. P. Fedorenko, academician-secretary of the Economics Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told of the coordinating of economic research in the nation.

A decision was adopted by the Coordination Council which pointed out that the republic academies of sciences, the scientific centers and affiliates of the USSR Academy of Sciences are to carry out significant work in improving the forms of ties between science and production. In the republics plenums have been held by the central committees of the Union republic communist parties, meetings of the party-economic aktives and joint sessions of the presidiums of the academies of sciences and gosplans on the questions of concentrating efforts aimed at further developing science and accelerating scientific and technical progress in the national economy.

The nation's scientific institutions and VUZes have been involved in drawing up the interdisciplinary plans for scientific and technical progress. We have begun to more widely employ across-the-board planning of scientific research and the introduction of developments on the basis of the joint plans of the ministries and scientific institutions.

The session's decision also pointed out that the Estonian Academy of Sciences has strengthened its work to utilize the republic's scientific potential in the area of fundamental problems. The Presidium of the Estonian Academy of Sciences has outlined and is implementing specific measures to conduct joint scientific research by the republic VUZes and the industrial enterprises on a basis of scientific collaboration contracts.

Participating in the work of the session were Comrades I. Kebin, V. Klauson, A. Kudryavtsev, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, A. Ryuytel' and N. Yuganson, the deputy chairmen of the Estonian Council of Ministers B. Saul and G. Tynspoyeg, the department heads of the ECP Central Committee A. Aben and A. Zamakhin, the sector head of the CPSU Central Committee I. Rozanov, leaders of the republic ministries and departments, party and Soviet workers and scientists.

10272
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RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS PROTEST AGAINST AFGHAN WAR REPORTED IN MOSCOW PAPER

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Jul 82 p2

[Article by S. Baymenov, lecturer, Oblast Committee of Communist Party of Kazakhstan, Dzhezkazgan, Kazakh SSR: "Caught In the Net of Religious Sects"]

[Text] The members of a commune of Baptist Initiativists had gathered in the semidarkness of the stuffy room. The voice of the preacher is heard in its ingratiating tone. The pastor begins, as usual, with the reading of the Bible, but soon he comes crashing down onto the "godless world," calling upon the coreligionists to pronounce an anathema against everything that is dear to the hated "satanists."

Telling me about this, my conversational partner frowns uneasily. Shamil S., a young worker from the city of Nikol'skiy, was himself recently in the ranks of the Baptist Initiativists. He had found himself there during a period of spiritual crisis, drawn by the compassionate attention shown to him by a friend at work, who had turned out to be a member of the sect.

For approximately three years Shamil visited the commune's prayer meetings. As a member of the organization's youth group he underwent psychological processing for a rather long period of time. In the sermons and in individual discussions the "older brothers" interpreted with him the age-old topics -- the meaning of life, the soul, ideals, love of one's neighbor. And it was only after they had decided that the proselyte had been tightly caught in their net that the leaders began to regale him with spiritual food of another kind. Without any particular difficulty Shamil caught the main idea, which sounded clearly in all the words that he heard. Everything that lies outside the confines of the sect is bad, and if you are a true follower of Christ's teaching, you must oppose yourself to worldly society.

But let us return to the episode with which we began. Why, exactly, doesn't the pastor like our "red" holidays or the Soviet way of life in general? That is approximately the question that Shamil once asked his mentors. Because, they explained to him, this is a manifestation of "satanic" forces that oppose God.

A young person with a biography just the same as millions of others his own age, a person who had seen only good from his country, Shamil could not fail to subject to doubt these "conclusions." Soon he found for the statements made by his leaders a completely worldly, rather than celestial, explanation. It seemed that the pastors were railing not at everything on earth, but only at that which surrounds them in the Soviet Union.

At one of the meetings of the commune an "older brother" reported in a melancholy voice that Soviet soldiers had shot to death in Kabul a peaceful demonstration by children.

"Do you think that the pastor invented that nonsense himself?" Shamil asked. "No! Approximately one week before the discussion at the prayer meeting, slander with the same content had been broadcast by one of the hostile 'radio voices'". . .

And here is another fact that newly attests to what kitchen is providing the spiritual food for the commune leaders to feed their flock. A local sect authority, R. Dik, repeatedly said in the sermons that in the works of the classic authors of scientific atheism, in particular in the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, there is no mention of the idea of "denying God," and he even alleged that one of the founders of revolutionary theory at the end of his life repented his godlessness and wrote a work about it. But the atheists do not want to translate it into Russian. That absolute absurdity was drawn, like many other similar ones, from the theoretical arsenals of the leaders of the illegal center of the Baptist-Initiativists -- the council of churches of the Evangelical Christian Baptists (ECB), who, in their turn, receive these revelations straight from the hands of the chefs who are concocting imperialistic propaganda.

A considerable place in the discussions that the commune leaders have with their flock is occupied by discussions about the alleged persecution of believers in the USSR. There is not a single meeting in which the members of the sectors do not pray to the Lord for the fate of the latest in a series of "martyrs for the faith," whose life, according to the preachers, because of the machinations of the "state atheists," has been converted into a chain of tortures. And so, today, in the the Nikol'skiy commune, prayers are being said for G. Vins, who was deported from our country because of anti-Soviet activity.

Here that toady of the West is an example to be imitated. His bosses, even while Vins was still in the USSR, portrayed to the entire world by radio the "sufferings" of the Baptist leader, but now, true, with every passing year he is given the opportunity less and less frequently to use the microphones to tell the believers in the Soviet Union weepingly about his bitter lot.

At the commune's youth meeting, Shamil recalls, the preacher gave the traditional speech about the "martyrs'" sufferings, which, upon checking, proved to be the text from the illegal Baptist journal "Herald of Truth." The author of the publication, D. Minyakov, is one of the "spiritual inspirers" of the movement of Baptist-Initiativists. That "servant of God" in 1943 had entered the service of the Hitlerites, and then, in the ranks of the "Russian Liberation Army," had taken part in the atrocities against Soviet citizens. The leaders of the commune know about Minyakov's criminal past, but they hold their tongues about it and eagerly take advantange of his "compositions," since that has the blessing of the ECB Council of Churches and -- climb a bit higher! -- the transoceanic bosses themselves.

The canonization of criminals occurs not only in words. For greater plausability, the sect's center frequently holds meetings with the "martyrs for the faith."

Once Shamil saw one of these "saints." A person appeared at a prayer meeting who was identified as a secret "brother in Christ" and who was named as the author of one of the underground works that were known to the believers and were being passed around in handwritten copies. He launched immediately into a sermon that represented a retelling of his ordeals -- a collection of cock and bull stories with an obviously antisocial foundation. The visitor spoke well, was in complete control of his voice, and, where needed, he would shed a tear. He produced quite an effect. One of the fanatically-minded young people, at the end of the sermon, crashed to his knees in front of the "great martyr" and began to repent his sins.

These visits produce a large effect not only upon the flock, but also upon the provincial leaders themselves. For some time the preachers A. Gizbrekht, R. Dik, and the commune presbyter himself, E. Shil'ke, also began to portray themselves as martyrs for the faith who had allegedly been persecuted in labor collectives where they worked. But the paradox lies in the fact that in production it frequently happened that no one knew that those people were believers, much less the place that the notorious "persecuted individuals" occupied in the ranks of the sect members.

In poisoning the souls of the coreligionists by the venom of distrust in their environment and hostility to our way of life, the sect authorities obviously spare the "satanic world" of the capitalist West, and even extol it. On instructions from the organization's fraternal council, Shamil visited meetings of the Leningrad commune of Baptist-Initiativsts. At the conclusion of the sermon, the presbyter there read aloud a letter from the "brothers" abroad. It became known from the message that its authors had visited a country in Africa where "Negroes have a miraculous opportunity to pray" and where, in turn, the deeply moved guests discussed the mythical oppressions that Christians in the USSR are subjected to. For a long time the pastor waxed enthusiastic about the "temporal" conditions of that wonderful country. None of the believers noticed that the country being discussed was Namibia, occupied by the South African Republic, where Negroes are denied even the right to call themselves persons because of the color of their skin and where all that remains to them is just one right -- the right to pray, so that they will at least have the hope that their hell on earth will be replaced by celestial paradise.

Letters like this also arrive at the Nikol'skiy commune. For the most part they are written by those who, having left their Motherland, now have found themselves in the embraces of the longed-for West. Former presbyter A. Vibe, who is now living in West Germany, from time to time sends to his successors lengthy exhortations in which every line is filled with anti-Sovietism.

"We must pray for the minds of our leading brothers," a young Baptist once told Shamil. He was the very same fanatic who had confessed his sins to the visiting "great martyr." And how could he have thought otherwise? Because the leaders of the commune painstakingly develop their ardent followers, guarding them in every way against outside influences. When casually besmirching the life in our country, the leaders of the organization attempt to achieve a situation in which nowhere, under no circumstances, does the flock obtain any proof to the contrary, and they fear more than mortal sin any discussions with the "satanists."

Once, a commission from the city executive committee came to a meeting of the commune in regard to a collective letter sent by the local members of the sect to higher governmental agencies to "defend" the not exactly unknown "brother Rumachik." The representatives of the authority stated, "We have brought our reply."

And what happened? The first to leave the meeting, shouting "We don't want to listen to you!", was presbyter E. Shil'ke, assuming that all the other faithful would follow him. But Shil'ke had to come back into the room three more times until he finally managed, with the aid of the "older brothers," to chase the coreligionists out.

Using a rich variety of means, up to and including coercion, the pastors keep the "sheep of Christ's flock" in obedience. The incendiary speeches by the preachers encourage certain believers to commit direct violations of Soviet laws. Not too long ago, under the influence of the commune leaders, one of the young "brothers" declared his refusal to serve in the ranks of the Soviet Army, for which he was brought to criminal responsibility and was sentenced.

That incident did not grieve, but, rather, pleased the local leaders of the sect. The list of "martyrs for the faith" was supplemented by yet another victim. Now the leaders of the commune can boldly report to the ECB Council of Churches: the instructions from the top are being carried out successfully. And new slanderous material has been obtained for publications from the sect center and for the numerous Western "radio voices."

And now just one more small line. After the publication in an oblast newspaper of an open letter written by Shamil S., the labor collectives where the sect leaders work saw his true face. At a meeting at which there was a discussion of the antisocial behavior of presbyter E. Shil'ke, he was asked: why didn't he go to the West that he praised so much, if he was so dissatisfied with everything in our daily life? Without a shadow of embarrassment he replied that, on the contrary, he liked living here. This is a striking example of double-dealing, of lack of principles, in a person to whom his "brothers and sisters in Christ" have entrusted their spiritual health.

The presbyter cannot become accustomed to being hypocritical. The presbyter knows it is only here that he represents an asset in the eyes of the ECB Council of Churches and the bosses of the imperialistic propaganda system as the preacher of their criminal plans among the believers. In any other role he is nothing for them.

5075
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SPEECHES AT GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Information Report

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The regular 8th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia was held on 2 July.

The Plenum was opened by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia E. A. Shevardnadze.

The Plenum considered organizational questions.

The Plenum elected Comrade D. L. Kartvelishvili as member of the bureau of the Communist Party of Georgia.

The Plenum relieved Comrade Z. A. Chkheidze of his duties as secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia because of his tranfer to another job.

Comrade S. Ye. Khabeishvili was elected secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. He was relieved of his duties as chief of the section for party-organizational work, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

The Plenum confirmed Comrade Zh. K. Shartava as chief of the section for party-organizational work, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, relieving him of his duties as chief of the propaganda and agitation section, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

Comrade N. Sh. Endeladze was confirmed as head of the propaganda and agitation section, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

(GruzINFORM [Georgian Information Agency])

Shevardnadze Opening Remarks

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[Text] Comrade deputies!

Today a Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia was held, and that Plenum considered organizational questions, including the question of the Chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

It is difficult to convey to you the tremendous pain that we have all felt from the tragic death of Zurab Aleksandrovich Pataridze. As a result of blind circumstance we have lost a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputy to the GSSR Supreme Soviet, bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, and Chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, Zurab Pataridze.

We have lost an ardent Communist, an indefatigable organizer, a person of inexhaustible energy, kindness, and responsiveness. He was typified by an unlimited devotion to the job at hand, his industriousness, and his capacity for work. That is how we knew Zurab Aleksandrovich Pataridze, and that is how he will always remain in our hearts.

The bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia recently adopted a decision to perpetuate the memory of Z. A. Pataridze and made the appropriate recommendations to the republic government.

It is planned to give Z. A. Pataridze's name to the Akhali Itkhvisi Mine Administration, and the Chiaturmarganets Production Association, where he worked for a number of years. A memorial plaque will be installed at the construction site of the Marabda-Akhalkalaki Railroad. That plaque will state that Z. A. Pataridze was the manager of the construction staff for a long time. The executive committee of the Tbilisi City Soviet of People's Deputies has been instructed to give his name to one of the streets in Tbilisi.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia has given me the responsibility of submitting for consideration by the session of the republic's Supreme Soviet a proposal to appoint Comrade Dmitriy Levanovich Kartvelishvili as Chairman of GSSR Council of Ministers.

Dmitriy Kartvelishvili was born in 1927 in the city of Tbilisi. He is a mechanical engineer. Upon graduation from Georgian Polytechnical Institute he worked for 20 years at the Kutaisi Automobile Plant: as engineer, laboratory chief, deputy chief designer, chief designer, and chief plant engineer. Then, engaging in Soviet work, he was the chairman of the executive committee of the Kutaisi City Soviet, and head of the industry, transportation, and communication section of the republic's Council of Ministers. In 1976 he began working as first deputy chairman of GSSR Gosplan, and then was made head of the planning and financial agencies section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Since 1979 he has been deputy Chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of GSSR Gosplan.

Comrade D. L. Kartvelishvili has had a large amount of experience in economic, party, and Soviet work. He has a thorough knowledge of questions of the economics of production and the planning of the national economy. What is also of great importance is that he is a specialist with a high level of erudition and qualification, an energetic, well-principled Communist, a good organizer, and a modest, attentive, demanding, responsive, and staid administrator.

On instructions from the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, I would like to request the GSSR Supreme Soviet to support the proposal to appoint Comrade Dmitriy Levanovich Kartvelishvili as Chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers and to relieve him of his duties as deputy Chairman of GSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of GSSR Gosplan.

Please allow me to congratulate Comrade D. L. Kartvelishvili on the large amount of confidence that has been shown to him by the session, and to wish him great success in his official activities and happiness in his personal life.

I express my deep conviction that Comrade D. L. Kartvelishvili will execute with distinction the extremely important duties that have been entrusted to him and will justify the large amount of confidence that the Politburo of the Central Committee of our Leninist Communist Party, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally, the party organization of Georgia, our session, and the republic's workers as a whole have placed in him.

We are convinced that he will not spare his efforts or energy, his knowledge or his experience, but will do everything to assure the even greater flourishing of Soviet Georgia in the fraternal Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

We consider it to be one of our most important tasks not to lessen the attention devoted to the State Planning Committee. Today it has been entrusted with an important role in the formation, preparation, and fulfillment of plans for the national economy, in improving the economic mechanism, and in the republic's socioeconomic development.

It is precisely for that reason that the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, and then the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, recommended Comrade Zurab Amaros'yevich Chkheidze to fill the position of deputy Chairman of GSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of GSSR Gosplan.

He has a large amount of experience in party, Soviet, and economic work. For a long time he worked in the metallurgical industry, was director of the Zestafoni Ferro-Alloys Plant, First Secretary of the Rustavi City Party Committee, and GSSR Minister of Communications. Then he worked as secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

The republic's party and economic activists know Zurab Chkheidze as an energetic, conscientious, well-principled worker, who is characterized by a thorough knowledge of the job at hand, a high level of qualification, and his good organizing qualities.

Taking into consideration the leading role of the State Planning Committee in the republic's socioeconomic life, we have decided that the Chairman of Gosplan should be part of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

I request the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR to support the propsal to appoint Comrade Z. Chkheizde deputy Chairman of GSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of GSSR Gosplan.

Please allow me to contratulate Comrade Zurab Chkheidze on the large amount of confidence that has been shown by the session of the GSSR Supreme Soviet and the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

Vardzelashvili on Agriculture

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[Excerpts] "In the Interests of the Nation's Welfare" -- The tasks of the GSSR Soviets of People's Deputies in implementing the Food Program in the light of the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the June 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, which discussed the results of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republic's party organization in carrying out the Food Program in the light of the report given at the Plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and concerning the rate of fulfillment of the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, dated 10 March 1982, concerning the work experience of the Abashskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies in administering agricultural production.

Report by Deputy Chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the GSSR Interdepartmental Coordinating Council for the Administration of the Agroindustrial Complex, Deputy O. G. Vardzelashvili.

Comrade deputies!

Profound changes in the economic life of our republic occurred after the CPSU Central Committee's decree on the Tbilisi City Party Committee, a decree that is historic for us. There was a sharp rise in the level of intensification of agricultural production.

However, one should not be deluded by those indicators, since, in the final analysis, the chief criterion is the satisfying of the public's need for foodstuffs. In this area we still have a lot of work to do. All of us remember well and perceive as a combat task the justified criticism by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who reproached us for producing an insufficient amount of products of agriculture, especially products of animal husbandry, per capita of population.

The elaboration of the Food Program for Georgian SSR, which is in the stage of completion and which is supposed to become a component part of our country's Food Program, has been subordinated to the party's fundamental goal -- the reliable, continuous supplying of food products to the public. Simultaneously the process of working on the program has indicated that, along the path of forming and implementing it, we cannot and must not duplicate the programs of the other union republics, krays, and oblasts, by virtue of our own specific natural and economic conditions and the peculiarities of the consumption structure that has developed historically here.

Naturally, the resolution of the Food Program is closely tied in not only with agricultural production, but also with all those branches which deal with the delivery of means of production, transportation, and the storage and processing agricultural output. Therefore, our republic's Food Program, like that for the country as a whole, represents a complex series of tasks that require the application of efforts, essentially speaking, by all the workers in the national economy. In the party documents one can clearly discern the idea that the participants in the carrying out of a Food Program that contributes to the socioeconomic development of society must be every inhabitant, every able-bodied citizen. It is precisely this route that will take us straight to the attainment of the average-national level for the most important economic and social parameters.

At the same time it must be stated outright that not all the Soviet agencies in the outlying areas have been engaged concretely in the formation of the Food Program on the level of the rural Soviets, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, or the individual household of the rural inhabitant. The comrades in the outlying areas must realize that we are dealing with the scrupulous calculation of our reserves and capabilities. Without a doubt this work cannot be done in a single day and it will require the involvement of a large number of people in it. Otherwise all our local programs will be of a formal nature that at times will border on a reply that is prepared for form only.

The executive committees of the rayon Soviets of People's Deputies and their subordinate agencies, when carrying out the Food Program, should devote special attention to the taking of all steps to promote the most rapid increase of the effectiveness of the branches that are part of the agroindustrial complex. We have in mind first of all the need for the further intensification of agriculture, the path to which lies in the application of intensive methods for running the economy, that is, putting it more simply, the raising of the level of efficiency of vegetable husbandry. In this matter the Soviet agencies have a broad range of work both with regard to the organizing of production and the monitoring and running of the agricultural operations. In the practical regard, the Soviet agencies in the outlying areas will have to engage more meaningfully in questions of introducing progressive technological methods for cultivating agricultural crops. And yet, what kind of technological methods can one speak about when, from year to year, in a number of rayons, no provision has been made for the procurement of high-grade seed material, when people fail to meet the deadlines for the carrying out of technological processes to cultivate the agricultural crops, for using means to introduce chemicals into the land, for using the opportunities provided by land reclamation, etc.?

At the present time in the management of agricultural production, the factors that are brought to the foreground are the intensive ones. It seems to us that every rayon can and should have and should carry out a well-directed concrete program for the comprehensive mechanization of the cultivation of agricultural crops, and fodder production with a consideration of the local conditions. This means, under conditions of the constant reduction in the total area of plowed land, assuring that in absolutely no instances is there a reduction in the volumes of production of grain or other annual crops. Morever, a minimum task is assigned: increase by 40-50 percent by the end of the present five-year plan the harvest yield of grain crops, and by 1990 raise that harvest yield to 40 quintals per hectare.

Among the many other problems that pertain to intensification, it is also necessary to note the intensification of state supervision over the use of fodder-preparation technology, as well as in the matter of assuring the smooth operation of the proper zootechnical work on each animal farm, and, in general, the guaranteeing of strict discipline, high demandingness on all those who are directly linked with care of the animals.

The Soviet agencies in the outlying areas have been called upon to intensify the work of assuring the further increase in the role and importance of mechanizer personnel in rural localities. The decisions by the party and the government in recent years and even the recent months provide the opportunity for the local agencies of administration to proceed boldly in applying on kolkhozes and sovkhozes the job-rate-plus-bonus system of paying for labor with time advances. We already have work experience that shows graphically that among the labor collectives the highest production indicators are achieved by the brigades that employ precisely this kind of payment for the labor with time advances (brigades operating without work sheets) and operating on permanently assigned land. In those collectives that use the brigade contract with payment in kind, the harvest yield of agricultural crops and labor productivity, as a rule, are considerably higher than in other production formations. This is attested to primarily by the experience of Abashskiy Rayon. These brigades, which assume the obligation of achieving a sharp increase in the harvest yield, in this instance of corn, are being created this year in Lanchukhtskiy, Tskhakayevskiy, and certain other rayons. In this matter it is completely inadmissible to take a formal approach to organizing non-job-sheet brigades and teams without the appropriate training. The Soviet agencies in the outlying areas have been called upon to monitor strictly the questions of providing those brigades with equipment, seeds, fertilizers, and other necessary materials. All this is for the purpose of not discrediting the very idea of the brigade contract.

As is well known, the Food Program includes the further proportional development of industrial branches that are linked with agriculture. But with regard to that problem we also have serious difficulties, and our activists have been sufficiently informed about them.

Comrade deputies! You all know the great amount of attention that is currently being devoted to the search in the outlying areas for all the reserves and opportunities for increasing the production of foodstuffs. In this regard the problem that moves into the foreground is that of assuring the taking of all steps to develop personal plots among the rural population. That problem is an especially important and vital one for our republic, since the share of that sector is a considerable part of the volumes of production and procurements of agricultural products. And yet it is far from all rayons that can boast of the fact that they have a clear-cut program for developing the personal-plot management and are carrying it out in a purposeful and planned manner. And it is precisely this that explains the fact that there is still a considerable percentage of rural households that do not have any livestock, that is, do not maintain any cows, sheep and goats, or hogs, and which, in essence, are pure consumers. And this is occurring against a background of many years of propagandizing the experience of Abashskiy Rayon and certain other rayons.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia assigns to the Soviet and economic agencies the task of taking all steps to accelerate the rates of broad cooperative actions between the social farms and the public in the matter of producing output from animal husbandry. Every rural Soviet is obliged to make its contribution to this important state matter. Reserves for this will probably be found everywhere. All that is necessary is to think seriously about the question and to begin to carry it out in a businesslike manner, with sufficient energy.

It is necessary to dwell separately on the state of animal husbandry on the personal plots themselves, where, thanks to the consistent carrying out of the course of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the undesirable tendencies toward a reduction in the number of head of livestock and the volume of production of output have been stopped, but the desirable tendencies have not yet achieved any tangible scope. The matter lies primarily in the fact that we still observe the unsatisfactory fulfillment of the assignment for the restoration of the previously existing pastures and pens for the public's livestock, and for the allocation of new ones. The resolution of this question is a matter of vital importance for the local Soviets. As one can see, the agrarian sector of the Council of Ministers is also insufficiently active. Without the allocation of pastures it will be impossible to achieve an increase in the number of head of livestock, especially dairy livestock, which is intended for the personal use of the public. The local agencies must not become reconciled to the fact that the economic leadership has been ignoring the public's interests. We are thinking of taking a systems approarch to this question. In particular, we plan to establish a minimal norm for pastures per standard head, and we shall instruct the economic agencies to select areas that are needed for maintaining the livestock. This is no easy matter. We may also have to reduce somewhat the area of the socialized farm that is occupied by intensive crops, but we must take that action. It is required by the Food Program and the republic's vital interests. Moreover, the allocation of plots must outstrip the increase in the number of head of livestock that are intended for the personal use of the public.

An additional reserve for carrying out the Food Program is felt to be the subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises and associations of collective orchard and vegetable-garden management among the urban population. We informed the deputies last year about the benefits of these associations, at the request of one group of participants in the session, but I would like today to sharpen the attention on certain aspects. We have allocated for use as subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises considerable areas, including areas for the past period. However, the republic's agriculture is probably incapable of satisfying everyone who wants such plots (the requirements of the major enterprises have been taken under our supervision and we shall find ways to resolve them). An inspection pointed out that many industrial enterprises, organizations, and institutions either do not make any use whatsoever of the allocated plots, or use them with one-tenth of the effectiveness that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes do. In addition, they require the allocation of concentrated fodders from state resources, at a time when the production of meat requires the expenditure of a much greater amount of fodders than the agricultural enterprises require. I would like to explain to everyone that we do not have the possibility of allocating concentrated fodders for this purpose, but even if we had that possibility, it would be inefficient. I emphasize that the areas that must be allocated for use as subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises are the areas which, practically speaking, are unused. By switching in the technical means there, those areas must produce output, and that kind of output will be acceptable even with high production costs.

As of today, organizations that deserve the special attention and support on the part of the Soviet agencies are the new agencies for administering the agroindustrial complex, which replaced -- and rather successfully -- the administrations of agriculture. The May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, as everyone knows, approved the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers that were submitted by the Politburo of the Central Committee, including the decree "Improving the Administration of Agriculture and Other Branches of the Agroindustrial Complex."

That document and the ideas contained within it are the logical completion of that large and creative job which, for a number of years, has been carried out by the party, Soviet, and economic agencies in a number of rayons and oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Moldavia, and the Baltic republics.

Without a doubt, consideration has also been taken of the rich experience in improving the administration of the agroindustrial complex, which has been accumulated in our republic, because, as long ago as 1974, for the first time in our country, there was created in Abashskiy Rayon a rayon agricultural production association, which included all the enterprises and organizations engaged in the production, processing, transporting, and storage of output of vegetable and animal husbandry. It is precisely Abashskiy Rayon which became that testing ground where successful tests were made of the bold forms of providing material incentives for the rural workers, and for concentrating technology and technical means with the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of their use; various methods of cooperative actions between the socialized farms and the public in the matter of producing output from animal husbandry; etc. The "Abashskiy experiment" was repeatedly the subject of discussion and consideration at various levels of administration of the republic's economic life and in the country as a whole, and it received the approval and complete support of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

With regard to Abashskiy Rayon it can be said that the experiment made it possible first of all to improve the organizational form of administering the branch, to achieve a considerable intensification of the work of economic organization within the rayon, and to mechanize in a comprehensive manner the cultivation of the basic agricultural crops, primarily corn. In this instance the chief factor lies in the fact that in Abashskiy Rayon success was achieved for the first time in finding a sufficiently efficient mode for eliminating the interdepartmental dispersion, and economic levers were found for guaranteeing the accelerated increase in the production and sale to the state of agricultural output.

Subsequently the experiment was transferred to the economically much more powerful Makharadzevskiy Rayon. There, immediately after the organizing of the rayon agricultural production association, more than 2 million rubles were put into the centralized associations, and this was without any particular strain on the members of the association. Currently the centralized funds of the rayon association have already exceeded 7 million rubles. Moreover, a sphere of application for them has also been found. These funds were channeled into the narrowest sectors that have been retarding the further expansion of the production of agricultural production. These sectors, under the conditions of Makharadzevskiy Rayon, proved first of all to be the enterprises in the processing industry, the production of building materials, and the fodder base for animal husbandry. It is well known to the broad public in the republic that in Makharadzevskiy Rayon, by the efforts primarily of the rayon association, there has been constructed a plant that produces tea concentrates. By means of the more thorough processing of the tea leaves, that plant produces annually additional output valued at 7 million rubles. There has been erected a microfactory with an annual processing capacity of 1,200 tons of high-quality tea leaves (by the end of the present season, four additional microfactories of this sort will be activated and their overall production capacity will be 6000 tons of high-quality raw materials); and a shop for producing whole-milk substitute for the feeding of calves has been activated. A new building-materials combine is operating on the base of local raw materials. That combine has made it possible to improve the supplying of construction sites with building materials and to guarantee the repair of the animal-husbandry facilities by use of their own resources.

We are witnessing a greater and greater number of similar examples of the skillful use of centralized assets, the search for local resources, and the maneuvering of labor, material-technical, and financial capabilities.

Clearly expressed changes toward the better in the sphere of administering the agroindustrial complex on a rayon scale, based on the example of Abashskiy and Makharadzevskiy Rayons, have been determining factors in the decision by the republic's directive agencies to create similar agencies of administration in 14 more rayons, and then, as of the beginning of the current year, in all rayons of Georgian SSR. Thus, the republic was sufficiently prepared to meet the nationwide decree concerning the improvement of the administration of the agroindustrial complex. At the same time one should by no means forget the fact that the administrators of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies in the republic had a broad opportunity to become acquainted with the work experience in the sphere of administration in other union republics and even in countries within the socialist community.

At the present time the newly created rayon agroindustrial associations are confronted by very serious tasks, primarily in developing their own style and work methods, in creating the economic conditions for increasing the degree of self-interest on the part of all the enterprises and organizations that are participating as partners in the associations, that is, self-interest in the final results both of the agricultural labor and in the final results, for example, of the food-canning industry, the tea industry, the wine industry, etc.

Every rayon association, with a consideration of the specific local conditions, will have to develop a comprehensive work program to assure the broad involvement of the rural population in the job of producing agricultural output on their personal plots. As a whole, the administrators of the rayon associations are required to take bolder steps to carry out economic experiments both on the kolkhozes and, in particular, on the sovkhozes. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia poses for the rayon associations as a task of primary importance the search for additional resources and opportunities for building up the production of output from vegetable and animal husbandry, and for increasing the effectiveness of the work performed by the entire agroindustrial complex. The weather conditions this year dictate the extreme necessity of working intently and efficiently in all links of agricultural production in order to prevent absolutely all losses of the harvest at all stages of its cultivation, transportation, storage, and processing.

As is well known, since January of this year the Georgian Republic Interdepartmental Council for the Administration of the Agroindustrial Complex has been in operation. A number of sessions have already been conducted by that council. Those sessions have considered normative documents, as well as problem-directed matters of developing individual branches of the republic's agroindustrial complex. The Georgian Republic APK [Agroindustrial Complex] Council has a large amount of work ahead of it. Much will still have to be done to achieve the smooth carrying out of current and long-range planning of the development of the agroindustrial complex, to direct skillfully the activities of the rayon associations, to find in each separate instance the optimal versions for the combining of the branch and territorial principles of administration, to make the most effective use of subsidy and centralized funds, to develop businesslike interrelationships with other branches of the national economy that are not included in the agroindustrial complex, and also with interdepartmental agencies, etc.

Comrade deputies! The 7th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia has sharpened the attention to the need for the taking of all steps to intensify the economic service in rural areas. The situation that has been created with regard to certain items in the effectiveness and economy of agricultural output is, to put it plainly, intolerable. Despite the fact that during recent years there has been a considerable increase in the purchase prices for a number of agricultural products, and considerable amounts of money have been allocated from the republic's subsidy fund for the economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes, there is still a considerable number of agricultural enterprises which are in an economically unfavorable condition. The republic has more than 60 kolkhozes and as many as 140 sovkhozes which finish their fiscal year with losses. More than 35 percent of the kolkhozes and as many as 32 percent of the sovkhozes are operating with low profitability (15 percent or less). The overall profitability of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 1980 was: for kolkhozes, 22.4 percent, and for sovkhozes, just 7.3 percent.

The improvement of the economic indicators, naturally, is linked with the problem of the effective use of the agricultural land. In this regard, during recent time some of our economics have raised the question of the optimal distribution of our land among the branches of USSR subordination and those of republic subordination. There are several factors to consider here. Our basic wealth is 1.1 million hectares of cultivated land, and it is precisely that land that we must divide. As of today, of that area we have already set aside approximately 29 percent for the growing of perennial crops, that is, for the production of output for the USSR. It turns out that we have left only approximately 71 percent for the growing of crops for the production of output for our own republic. Our plans stipulate a further reduction in the percentage of the arable land and the bringing of it to 50 percent by 1990. Certain of our economists see in this regard a nonobjective disproportion, giving as their argument for this the fact that, on the average for the USSR, the percentage of arable land in the land being cultivated constitutes more than 98 percent, and in such large-scale producers of perennial crops as Moldavia and Azerbaijan that percentage is, respectively, 94.7 and 89.5.

We cannot agree with this posing of the question, since the republic has been and continues to be only a part of the country's single national-economic complex, and only a small part at that, and the development of our region's productive forces relies upon that complex. Correspondingly the proportions must be analyzed there, rather than proceeding from the republic's indicators. In the nationwide complex these proportions indicate the inadequate providing of the population with products of southern and subtropical crops and the impossibility of producing them in most of the country's regions. Consequently, we must increase the production of output from perennial crops, insofar as our cultivated land and our labor resources permit that. But simultaneously it is extremely necessary to make for all the agencies, including the Soviet agencies in the outlying areas, the correct conclusions from the situation that has been created. First of all we do not have the right to have a situation in which our arable land, under conditions of a high degree of provision with solar energy, produces a harvest at the level of the country's average indicators or even slightly higher than that. Our agricultural land must be an example of high efficiency in vegetable husbandry, and must yield the maximum amount on the level of the most advanced ones in the corresponding branches.

At the same time a problem that deserves the most serious attention is the problem of combatting losses. In one of his statements Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze commented with complete justification that we do not even have a precise accounting of all the losses of agricultural products. But random inspections do not always provide the real picture. Nevertheless they attest to the fact that losses during the harvesting of certain agricultural crops constitute from 2 to 10 percent of the harvest, and during transportation, processing, and storage, from 3 to 14 percent!

The entire work in the area of agriculture and the processing branches of industry is carried out in our republic at the present time under the sign of the carrying out of the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 7th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Judging on the basis of the results of the period that has elapsed during the current year, it is graphically obvious that our tasks in the branches mentioned have been made many times more complicated because of certain objective reasons: the unprecedented damage from hailstorms, the torrential rains and strong winds, and particularly in the rayons of Eastern Georgia, where various degrees of damage were caused to more than 100,000 hectares of vineyards, fruit orchards, annual crops, and other agricultural land. As a consequence of the poor weather (with a consideration of the losses on personal plots) we may underproduce more than 250,000 tons of grapes, 40,000-50,000 tons of grain, and almost as much fruit.

All the ministries and departments that are part of the agroindustrial complex in our republic have developed and are carrying out rather energetically an operations plan that is aimed at retaining the harvest that has remained, at the complete or partial resowing of the damaged areas with annual crops, the considerable increase of area planted to stubble-sown crops, and the assimilation of small-contour plots for the purpose of obtaining an additional harvest of grain and fodder crops. In order to make up for the losses felt by the winegrowers of Kakheti, the republic's directive agencies and the party and Soviet agencies in the outlying areas mobilized the local resources, primarily the people and technical means, including the capabilities of aviation, in order to achieve the maximum amount of harvest in all the republic's grape-growing rayons. Special attention is being devoted to the search for means to render effective assistance to the public in caring for the vineyards on personal plots, and the creation in the outlying areas of an atmosphere that would make it possible to attract into the state resources almost the entire amount of grapes grown on personal plots.

In fruit-growing we must take absolutely all steps to achieve a situation in which this year's indicators for procurements do not prove to be worse than those during last year's season. And this is despite the fact that the orchards received serious damage in the rayons of industrial fruit-growing -- Goriyskiy, Karel'skiy, Kaspskiy, etc. Serious attention must be devoted this year to the harvesting of wild fruits, the resources of which, unfortunately, have been used by us by a maximum of half, while last year there was a complete disruption in this regard.

Many people know the large amount of work that has already been done this year for the purpose of improving the qualitative indicators in tea-growing. The thorough organizing work carried out by the party committees in the outlying areas is yielding tangible results. It is especially gratifying that there has been an increase in the quality of the high-grade leaf, and this proves once again that, even with the present-day technology of collecting and processing the raw materials, there is still an opportunity for the fundamental improvement of the quality of Georgian tea. The task now consists in taking all steps to prevent the loss of the achieved positions and, at the same time, to increase the rates of its procurement and improve the quality of processing.

The successful implementation of the republic's Food Program depends to a definite degree upon the state of vegetable and potato growing. Plantings of early potatoes both in Volnisskiy and in Marneul'skiy Rayons are so good that, in the opinion of specialists, they guarantee the obtaining of an excellent harvest, and the volumes of procurement will exceed 110,000 tons, as compared with the 92,000 tons according to plan, that is, all the conditions exist for fulfilling the plans for shipment of early potatoes both to the customers in the republic and to the nationwide fund.

Unfortunately, the situation is much worse with regard to the production of vegetables in variety, especially such important types of produce as onions, tomatoes, and eggplant.

In the face of all this, an area that remains one of the most difficult sectors in agricultural production, and one that exerts an immediate influence upon the problem of providing the workers with valuable food products, is animal husbandry. Admittedly, the weather conditions this year have not been spoiling the people in animal husbandry. You know that as a result of the frosts and icy snows at the beginning of this year, a large number of sheep died at the Kizlyar winter pastures. The protracted rain subsequently had an effect upon the conditions for maintaining the animals, especially in the rayons of Eastern Georgia and Southern Nagor'ye. To this one must add the almost universal shortage of fodders, the poor quality of the available fodders, and the shortage of concentrated fodders. Because of all these factors, the rural and economic agencies in many rayons have not yet been able to guarantee completely the mobilization of all efforts to overcome the difficulties in animal husbandry.

In order to rectify the situation the republic's directive agencies are striving first of all to achieve an intensification of the work in the outlying areas to lay in supplies of fodders. At the present time it is extremely necessary in all rayons to have a sharp intensification of the rates of the procurement campaign and to establish state supervision of the use of all the harvesting technology, as well as all the capabilities for drying the grasses by the active ventilation method.

The fate of the Food Program is also dependent upon the results of our work during these days, weeks, and months. The fulfillment of that program will require the intensive labor by workers in the republic's entire agroindustrial complex. The knowledge and organizing art that our personnel possess, the entire rich experience of working among the masses -- all this must be put into action. When searching for and using the reserves, the workers of Georgia are firmly resolved to take important steps this very year along the path of the successful fulfillment of the Food Program -- a program for raising the standard of living and the subsequent flourishing of our republic. Communists and all the Soviet activists have been called upon to do everything to assure that the workers in the fields, the plantations, the animal farms, the procurement agencies, the transportation organizations, and the processing branches of industry work together, with the maximum upsurge of their spiritual and creative efforts for the welfare of our great socialist Motherland.

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ESTONIAN LEGAL, ACTUAL DEVELOPMENTS IN EDUCATION

Information Report

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The fifth session of the tenth convocation of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet was held on 5 July at the Toompea in Tallinn.

Ten o'clock. The seats in the loges are occupied by Comrades K. Vayno, I. Kebin, V. Klauson, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, A. Ryuytel', D. Visnapuu, M. Pedak. I. Toome, L. Shishov, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet M. Vannas, Deputy Chairmen of the ESSR Council of Ministers Kh. Bel'di, A. Gren, B. Saul, G. Tynspoyeg, Secretary of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet V. Vakht.

The session was opened by Chairman of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Yu. Suurkhans.

The following agenda were approved:

1. On progress in the fulfillment of the Estonian SSR Law on Public Education.

2. Report on the work of the Commission for Protection of Nature and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

3. On approval of the Ukases of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy Chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers Deputy A. Gren gave a report on the first question of the agenda. A supplementary report was presented by I. Toome, chairman of the Commission for Public Education and Culture of the ESSR Supreme Soviet.

There took part in the discussion R. El'bak (Nuyaskiy Election District No 275), A. Kivilaan (Tallinskiy-Sirbiskiy Election District No 24), E. Grechkina (Tallinskiy-Petkeskiy Election District No 70), R. Vakhtras (Loksaskiy Election District No 160), I. Nuut (Tartuskiy-Vezrikuskiy Election District No 139), R. Naumova (Narvskiy-Shkol'nyy Election District No 117), B. Tamm (Tallinskiy-Politekhnicheskiy Election District No 83), M. Ustinova (Tartuskiy-Pervomayskiy

Election District No 147), L. Murtazina (Tallinskiy-Tedreskiy Election District No 9), First Deputy Chairman of Estonian SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education E. Alas, Deputies L. Piyrsalu (Pakvereskiy-Kingiseppskiy Education District No 235) and Kh. Kallaste (Kaarliskiy Election District No 225), L. Laagus (Khyaedemesteskiy Election District No 222), Chairman of Vyruskiy Rayispolkom E. Tiyt.

The ESSR Supreme Soviet adopted a decree on progress in the fulfillment of the Estonian SSR Law on Public Education.

Commission chairman Deputy Ye. Filatov appeared with a report on the work of the Commission for Protection of Nature and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources of the ESSR Supreme Soviet.

In the discussion of the report, there spoke Deputies Yel Nikolayev (Tallinskiy-Maardusskiy Election District No 60), A. Pyldroo (Vuryskiy-Promyshlennyy Election District No 279), E. Paap (Kokhtla-Yarveskiy-Shakhterskiy Election District No 91).

The session adopted the decree of the ESSR Supreme Soviet on the Work of the Commission for Protection of Nature and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources of the ESSR Supreme Soviet.

A report by Secretary of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Deputy V. Vakhta was heard on the last item of the agenda—on approval of the Ukases of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet.

The session approved the Ukases of the ESSR Supreme Soviet.

In connection with the appointment of Deputy A. Kullaste as chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the session released him from the duties of deputy chairman of the Commission for Public Education and Culture of the ESSR Supreme Soviet.

The session granted the request of Deputy Yu. Suurkhans on releasing him from the duties of chairman of the ESSR Supreme Soviet. Deputy M. Pedak was chosen chairman of the ESSR Supreme Soviet. In this connection, he was released from duties as member of the Commission for Health Care and Social Security of the ESSR Supreme Soviet.

The session released Deputy K. Lebedev from duties as a member of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy A. Kyutt was elected chairman of the Commission for Public Education and Culture of the ESSR Supreme Soviet. He was released from duties as member of this commission.

With this, the fifth session of the ESSR Supreme Soviet completed its work.

Ye. Kozhevnikov, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, M. Zhuravleva, deputy ministry of USSR Education and Yu. Korolev, head of a department of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet took part in the work of the session.

Deputy Minister Gren Speech

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 7 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Report of Deputy Minister of Estonian SSR Council of Ministers Deputy A.K. Gren: "On Progress in the Fulfillment of the 'Estonian SSR Law on Public Education'"]

[Text] Our country is preparing to celebrate the important dates of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In these years we have traversed a tremendous path of development. This is graphically reflected in the field of public education and the intellectual development of society. Whereas the articles of the first Constitution set the task of providing free education to workers and peasants, today the requirement of the society of developed socialism has become obligatory secondary education of all youth, the training of all-round developed skilled workers and specialists with secondary specialized or higher education and scientists in the volume and at the level required by the development of present-day science and technology.

The system of public education has been reorganized and improved in accordance with the set objectives.

An important event in this field was adoption by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 19 July 1973 of "Fundamentals of the Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics on Public Education."

In conformity with these Fundamentals, the draft of the "Estonian SSR Law on Public Education" was developed and adopted as a law at the session of the ESSR Supreme Soviet on 26 April 1974.

The Law on Public Education made provision for obligatory 8-year education and for general secondary education of the youth. It established a unified system of public education, including preschool and adult education, secondary vocational-technical, secondary specialized and higher education. This system makes it possible to go from the lowest rungs of study to the highest.

The USSR Constitution, adopted 7 October 1977, declared the obtaining of a secondary education by young people to be compulsory. A Ukase of the Presidium of the Estonian Supreme Soviet of 23 November 1979 introduced necessary changes in the Law on Public Education, and it was brought into conformance with the USSR Constitution and the Estonian SSR Constitution.

Eight years have passed since the adoption of the Law on Public Education and five years since the introduction of obligatory secondary education.

The tasks in the field of public education in this period have found reflection in Basic Directions of the Development of the National Economy in the 10th and 11th Five-Year Plans approved by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses.

In conformity with decisions of the Communist Party and the Soviet government and with consideration of the conditions of the republic, decrees and decisions were adopted of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and the ESSR Council of Ministers.

Questions of instruction and training of pupils of secondary general educational schools and vocational-technical schools were discussed in March 1978 at a meeting of the republic aktiv. On 27 June 1979, the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation discussed at a session the question "On Progress in the Fulfillment of Measures Stipulated by the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of Estonian SSR for 1979 on Further Improving the Conditions of Life and Education of Children."

A significant role in carrying on of ideological-political education of pupils was played by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological, Political-Educational Work."

Questions connected with instruction and training of children and young people were discussed in detail among permanent commissions of the ESSR Supreme Soviet and the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet. In February 1982, the question of communist education of student youth in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress was discussed at a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia.

All this to a significant degree has contributed to the detection and elimination of bottlenecks and dissemination of positive experience.

Thus significant improvements have taken place in preschool education in nurseries and kindergartens, and the network of children's institutions has expanded.

Certain changes are taking place in the operation of children's preschool institutions in connection with the transition to teaching children beginning with six years of age. This has already been done for several years on an experimental basis in a number of our republic's schools. This experiment was expanded during the 1981/82 year. Education beginning with six years of age was introduced in entirety in Khiyumaaskiy and Kingiseppskiy rayons. It will gradually be extended to all rayons and cities. This presents the possibility of changing over to a five-day teaching week for elementary schools. The planning decisions of children's institutions have become better. An innovation is being worked out--a plan for a combined kindergarten-nursery and elementary school.

Despite the fact that the network of preschool children's institutions in the republic is constantly expanding, it still does not meet requirements. Waiting lists are still excessively long for preschool institutions, while plan targets for construction and putting into operation of kindergartens-nurseries are not always met.

The USSR Council of Ministers has set the task of expanding the network of preschool children's institutions with the objective of completely meeting the need for them by 1990. During the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans, permission has been granted to use the monetary sums provided for the construction of production facilities without any reduction in this connection of the startup of production capacities. Corresponding basic guidelines have been worked out for city and rayon ispolkoms as well as for ministries and departments.

General educational schools face most responsible tasks in the education of children and teenagers. The role and responsibility of secondary vocational-technical schools and secondary specialized educational institutions have significantly grown in this field. All those departments that are interested in the training of cadre replacements should take an active part in this work.

The network of general educational schools has changed and improved in conformity with the tasks facing the public education system.

The number of rural schools has stabilized in recent years; efforts have been directed toward the preservation of rural elementary schools and where necessary toward opening additional ones there where the interests of agricultural production require it.

Changes have also been made in the content of the teaching-educational process. Education in general has been brought to a larger extent than before into conformity with the level of science and culture and social progress of our society. Beginning with the 1980/81 educational year, new teaching plans have been introduced for a number of subjects and with the 1981/82 educational year, teaching programs have been improved. Educational work has begun to have a more purposeful and integrated character. The role of educational discipline and of out-of-class and out-of-school measures in ideological-political and moral education has been increased.

In our days, school is acquiring a special significance in society, changing from an educational institution in the narrow sense into an important source of satisfaction of long-term requirements of the national economy for cadres, Comrade A. Gren emphasized.

Beginning with the 1980/81 school year, labor training of pupils in senior classes is done in depth. A great deal of work has been done on revising the list of specialties, with account being taken of the needs of industry, the service sphere and agroindustrial associations for manpower.

The task of the schools is to provide pupils with prevocational training and general labor skills and to prepare them for the deliberate selection of a certain vocation and its subsequent mastery. But so far there has been a relatively small number of young people who continue their studies or start work in a specialty learned at school.

Today the republic has five interschool educational-production combines (in Kalininskiy Rayon of Tallinn, Kokhtla-Yarva, Narva, Pyarnu and Vil'yandiskiy Rayon), significantly expanding the possibility of selecting a specialty. But the creation of an educational-material base for educational-production combines is still proceeding slowly among us.

In accordance with the long-term plan, it is contemplated during the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans to open an additional six educational combines (in Morskiy and Leninskiy rayons of Tallinn, Paydeskiy, Pylvaskiy, Khar'yuskiy and Yygevaskiy rayons), to expand and add to existing ones and to create new classrooms and shops at schools, base enterprises and farms both through the means of state capital investment and through the means of funds from the base enterprises and farms themselves.

In the system of vocational orientation and labor education, an important place is occupied by socially useful labor, the greater part of which is done during the summer vacation. The problem of organizing socially useful labor during the educational period has still not been solved, while the evaluation set on this labor is frequently presented formally in the tables. Teachers sometimes complain about the lack of possibilities of attracting pupils to labor, especially in city schools. But if one were to visit many schools and look at the state of their quarters, furniture and grounds and the state of squares and parks, one could firmly assert that there are more than enough objects for the application of their energies. Pupils could be of help in improving the grounds of enterprises sponsoring schools. Enterprises must find more space, time and means and locate preceptors for involving pupils in labor and having them make products within their power. This objective is specified in the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and the ESSR Council of Ministers on labor training.

Like the entire educational process, socially useful labor requires first and foremost organization and initiative from the school. Here an important role is played by technical and agricultural groups.

There has been a sharp increase of attention with respect to organization of the summer rest period of pupils. In all cities and rayons during the 10th Five-Year Plan there were created the requisite staffs headed by supervisory personnel of party raykoms or rayon ispolkoms. As a result, most pupils were engaged in socially useful labor during the summer vacations.

In 1981, more than 6,300 puplis from 9th-11th year classes worked in the 250 detachments of the Estonian group of students--and more than 10,200 pupils of 3rd-6th year classes worked in labor and rest camps. Wide use was also made of other forms: labor and rest camps organized by schools and farms, brigades for public services and planting trees and shrubs, school forest tracts and so forth.

In accordance with the Estonian SSR Law on Public Education, the main educational institutions providing vocational training and educating worthy additions to the working classes are schools belonging to the vocational and technical educational system.

The ESSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the pedagogic collectives of vocational and technical schools, with the cooperation of party, soviet and operational organs of the republic, have done a great deal of work on further improving teaching and training of pupils within the system of vocational and technical education. The network of vocational and technical schools, and the reorganization of vocational and technical schools into secondary vocational-technical and technical schools has been completed. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, three new secondary vocational-technical schools were opened and the total number of young people studying in vocational-technical schools increased 21 percent.

But the requirements of the national economy for workers are still not being satisfied completely. Taking this into consideration, the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and the republic government adopted in 1979 outlined concrete targets for the construction of new vocational and technical schools during the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans.

Much work has been done in vocational and technical schools on improving the teaching and training process. Secondary vocational-technical schools and technical schools have adopted new educational plans and programs. Serious attention has been given to raising the methodological level of instruction and the creation of a unified system of theoretical training, teaching practice and the entire out-of-class and out-of-school work. The problem of establishing a world outlook and an active life position in young members of the working class is being resolved in an integrated manner.

Many vocational-technical schools of the republic have become recognized as educational institutions putting out young qualified workers possessing solid knowledge, vocational skills and high social-political consciousness. They include Secondary Vocational-Technical School No 3 imeni A. Myurisep, Secondary Vocational-Technical Schcol No 8 imeni A. Kreysberg, technical schools Nos 19, 15 and 4.

Much work was done in establishing traditions for vocational-technical schools and improving patriotic and international education. Ties of the republic's vocational-technical schools with young people of other fraternal republics are constantly being expanded. The economic education of pupils and training of young efficiency experts have been improved. Just in the Secondary Vocational-Technical Schools No 3 imeni A. Myurisep, projects of pupils during the past five-year plan were awarded almost 50 medals of the Exhibition of the Achievements of the USSR National Economy. Good training was demonstrated by teams from the republic's vocational-technical schools at all-union competitions of vocational mastery.

But, in spite of all that has been done, it is too soon to rest on one's laurels. We have not succeeded in establishing a good teaching base for certain specialties. There are cases where pupils are sent not to the best shops and brigades of enterprises and that they are not assigned preceptors from among pacemakers and innovators of production and also that they are not provided with work corresponding to their teaching program. The dropout rate of pupils from vocational and technical schools is still great. The improvement of educational work especially in teaching groups and dormitories should be continued.

The introduction of universal obligatory secondary education has brought up new and significantly more important problems before secondary specialized educational institutions, Comrade A. Gren noted.

In conformance with the requirements of modern industrial and agricultural production, certain changes have been introduced into the list of specialties, admittance was increased at secondary schools, educational programs were expanded and teaching methods have been improved. But the quality of training of young specialists was especially stressed. As a result, indicators of training and educational work were improved and there was an increase in the number of graduates of secondary specialized educational institutions and in the relative share of specialists with secondary education among workers.

At the same time, certain specialties (zootechnics, veterinary science, preschool education, medicine) are experiencing a shortage of middle-level specialists. At the present time, the network of agricultural tekhnikums and rural vocational-technical schools is being reexamined with consideration being given to cadre requirements, especially in agriculture.

A sizable portion of young people acquire a secondary education with the help of evening and correspondence forms of education. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, evening and correspondence general educational secondary schools graduated almost 24,000 employed young men and women.

At the same time, there are in the republic several tens of thousands of persons basically from among working young people 16-29 years of age who do not have a secondary education and are not continuing their studies. In recent years, plans of filling evening and correspondence secondary schools have not been fulfilled, and the dropout rate of pupils has been very high. In the work of review organization commissions "For each young worker--a secondary education," quite a bit of formalism was found in Leninskiy and Oktyabr'skiy rayons of Tallinn and in Tartuskiy Rayon. Operational directors who believe that problems of education and indoctrination are the job of personnel departments and public organizations have still not been transferred.

Higher educational institutions of the republic are basically coping with the main tasks relating to the training of specialists with higher education, A. Gren said. From one year to the next, the number of VUZ graduates is growing. In the planning of admittance to higher educational institutions, the needs of the national economy are taken into account: new specialties have been introduced, their scope is expanding, and parallel specialties are being eliminated.

The administration of VUZ's has become more effective, and the training level of specialists is higher. The complex plan of communist upbringing, which encompasses the entire period of study, has become the basis of the educational training process.

However, it cannot be said that everything is just fine in the operation of VUZ's. We are not satisfied with the progress of the students. Nor is their dropout rate being reduced.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and the administrators of VUZ's of the republic must painstakingly analyze the reasons for the low level of progress and be more demanding in regard to additions to the student contingent and together with the ESSR Ministry of Education to systematically conduct work on vocational orientation. Special attention should be given to the organization of the work of correspondence divisions, since their role is growing in the present five-year plan and their effectiveness is low.

VUZ's play a big role in the development of our science. The volume of scientific research performed by them is constantly growing. At VUZ's, there are in operation 15 problem and 12 sectorial production laboratories; in 1979, the Institute of General and Molecular Pathology was created at Tartu State University on the basis of several problem laboratories.

In 1981, the economic effect from the introduction of scientific research performed at VUZ's exceeded 1.8-fold the expenditure on them.

For outstanding achievements in the field of scientific research, introduction of their results into practice and the development of economic ties, Tallinn Polytechnic Institute was awarded the international prize "Golden Mercury" and Tartu State University received the transferable Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for achievements in educational training and scientific work in 1981.

In the matter of communist education of pupils, an important place is occupied by out-of-class and out-of-school work.

In recent years, the network of out-of-school children institutions has been improved. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, 6 Pioneer Houses and a House of Young Technicians were opened. At the present time, the system of the ESSR Ministry of Education includes 61 children's out-of-school institutions, 30 of which are in cities of republic subordination.

Almost 88,000 pupils are engaged in school groups and more than 25,000 pupils are to be found in groups belonging to club institutions. The relative share of groups with a technical slant is growing.

Labor collectives, especially in the selection of heads of groups, provide big help in organization of the work of the groups. In a number of cities and rayons, work has been inadequately organized on assuring effectiveness of out-of-school education. Interdepartmental cooperation is not always adequate in organizing the leisure time of pupils and creating the best conditions for this.

It was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress that concern for children's health is inseparable from physical culture and sports. The educational institutions of our republic have achieved certain success in this. Indicators for fulfillment of norms of the complex of GTO ["Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR"] at our general educational schools are among the best in the country. The level of sports skills has significantly risen.

Sports schools are creating good opportunities for sports activities in our system of physical training. There are now 50 of them in Estonian SSR. Of these 36 are comprehensive, dealing with many types of sports, 14 specialize in one type of sport; 10 sports schools of the republic have gained the status of Olympic reserve for their good work.

Despite the significant growth in the number of students engaged in physical culture and sports, no reasons exist for complacency. Many students are freed from engaging in physical culture. The pupil's day is not always so arranged that he has time for engaging in sports or simply being out in the open air.

Management of the educational training process, its organization and results depend on teacher cadres. Tallinn Pedagogic Institute imeni Ed. Vil'de, Tartu State University, Tallinn State Conservatory and three pedagogic schools are the principal cadre preparers for general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, secondary specialized educational institutions and children's institutions.

In conformance with the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia, raising of qualifications of personnel of public education and adding to their ideological-political knowledge are done at courses of the Republic Institute for the Advanced Training of Teachers, faculties for raising of qualifications at Tallinn Pedagogic Institute and at courses of soviet personnel.

During 1975-1980, the first cycle was carried out of certification of teachers of general educational schools. Certification has promoted the spread of advanced pedagogic experience, increasing the responsibility of teachers for the results of the educational training process and improving intraschool monitoring; it has resulted in more single-minded work on raising the educational level of teachers without higher education. A second certification cycle will be carried out during the present five-year plan.

Turnover of cadres of teachers of general educational schools and vocational-technical schools, educators and experts has become a serious problem. Schools should be more concerned with directing their best graduates to pedagogic schools, industrial pedagogic tekhnikums and to VUZ's for pedagogic specialties.

Local soviet organs and public organizations should pay more attention to the formation of stable pedagogic collectives and be constantly concerned with improving the working and living conditions of pedagogic cadres.

In accordance with the Estonian SSR Law on Public Education and the tasks set in the five-year plans, the development and strengthening of the material base of educational training institutions has continued, especially in Tallinn. Here today two new schools instead of one are turned over each year. This has made it possible to reduce the number of people studying in the second shift.

The development of the material base of the schools is being continued during the 11th Five-Year Plan. In conformity with the plans of the five-year plan, the republic will acquire approximately an additional 23,000 pupils' places.

At the present time school buildings are built according to new plans, which better correspond to the specially equipped classroom system of study.

The material-technical base has been further developed within the system of vocational-technical education. In the period from 1974 to 1981, six new complexes of schools with 4,209 places were built. A decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and the ESSR Council of Ministers adopted in 1979 established a concrete program of construction of vocational and technical schools up to 1985 and for the 11th Five-Year Plan. It specifies that the number of pupil places during the two five-year plans will increase in all by more than 11,000. But it should be noted that the fulfillment of construction plans for the system of vocational and technical education has been proceeding unsatisfactorily so far.

Comrade A. Gren also dwelt on questions of strengthening the material base and improving production practice. Serious attention is being paid to these problems by such base enterprises as Dvigatel' Plant, the Estonian division of the Baltic Railroad System, enterprises of the ESSR Ministry of Communications and the Electrical Equipment Plant imeni Kh. Pegel'man.

At the same time, workshops for the teaching of construction specialties are equipped unsatisfactorily; at most rural vocational-technical schools no areas exist meeting modern requirements for instructional driving and for testing grounds. The teaching material base of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions has been significantly expanded and improved. The teaching laboratory and teaching classroom space of VUZ's and secondary specialized institutions has been expanded. Educational and physics buildings have been turned over for operation at Tartu State University; the same is true of a building of the Scientific Library at the university, the sports complex at Tallinn Polytechnic Institute, the club for artistic amateur activity, a laboratory and an educational building at Tallinn Medical School, dormitories at secondary specialized educational institutions in Tallin and Tartu and a number of other facilities.

There are to be built a training building of the physical-culture department and a lecture building at Tartu State University, a computer center at Tallinn Polytechnical Institute, an educational building at Tallinn Economic Tekhnikum and a number of other facilities.

The grandiose program of further building of communism outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress presents new, more difficult and responsible tasks to educational institutions and public educational organs, Comrade A. Gren said in conclusion.

In implementing the requirements of the party and the government concerning universal compulsory secondary education, it is necessary first of all to provide high quality in the training of highly qualified workers and specialists with higher or secondary specialized education based in this connection on the principle of thriftiness of the economy and on the need of achieving the best end results under conditions of limited growth of new investment.

Estonian Supreme Soviet Education Decree

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 2

[Decree of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet--On Progress in the Fulfillment of the Estonian SSR Law on Public Education]

[Text] Having heard the report of Deputy Chairman of the Estonian SSR Comrade A. Gren "On Progress in the Fulfillment of the Estonian SSR Law on Public Education," the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet notes that purposeful work is being done in the republic in providing to citizens rights to an education guaranteed by the Estonian SSR Constitution. As a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and also of the accomplishment of state plans of economic and social development, significant successes have been achieved in the republic in the matter of raising the population's educational level on the basis of the Estonian SSR Law on Public Education and strengthening of socialist legality in this field of social relations. The network of general educational schools, vocational and technical and higher educational institutions has been expanded and improved, all citizens have been granted the possibility of obtaining an education and training has been provided of qualified workers and specialists with secondary specialized or higher education for the national economy.

Universal compulsory secondary education has been realized in the republic. In the 1981-82 educational year, 97.6 percent of the graduates of 8th-year classes entered all the educational institutions providing a secondary education.

The number of children's preschool institutions has grown. The preparation of children for school has been improved, and education from 6 years of age has been expanded in schools and children's preschool institutions.

The level of teaching and educational work has been raised at general educational schools, vocational-technical, secondary specialized and higher educational insitutions; study of fundamentals of the sciences is tied in more closely to life and the practice of building of communism.

There has been an improvement in labor education and vocational orientation as well as in the preparation of young people for labor in the sphere of material production and social activity. The participation of pupils in out-of-class and out-of-school work has been expanded.

The vocational training of teachers and the scientific level of professorial and pedagogic cadres have been raised. Scientific activities of higher educational institutions have become more effective. Self-education of citizens in the network of people's universities, lecture halls, courses, schools of communist labor and through other social forms of boosting of political and scientific knowledge has been expanded. The role of the public has grown in communist education and training of the rising generation.

At the same time defects are to be found in execution of the Estonian SSR Law on Public Education. All the possibilities are still not being utilized in the training and education of young people and in their all-round preparation for life and socially useful labor. Dropouts still exist of pupils and students from general-educational schools, vocational-technical, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions. The number of working youth without a secondary education who are not continuing further study is great. At evening and correspondence secondary schools, little use is made of forms of teaching combining obtaining a secondary education with the raising of vocational qualifications. The heads of many enterprises, institutions and organizations are still not implementing necessary measures for raising the educational level of working youth without a secondary education.

The system of planning of allocation of graduates of 8th-year classes to educational institutions providing a secondary education has not been perfected. Work on vocational orientation of pupils is not being conducted in a timely way and the Estonian SSR Ministry of Education and departments of public education of ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies are insufficiently drawing enterprises, institutions and organizations into this work. A significant number of young people start work without vocational training.

At a number of schools, at their base enterprises and at organizations, the necessary conditions have still not been created for labor training of pupils, and a clear-cut perspective is lacking in this work.

For a number of years, plan targets for capital construction of public-education institutions have not been fulfilled by the executive committees of a number of local soviets, the Estonian SSR Ministry of Construction and other construction organizations; serious defects are to be found in the planning and carrying out of capital repair of general educational schools, vocational-technical schools and children's institutions.

Insufficient attention is being paid to uniting the efforts of schools, the public and labor collective in the matter of moral and labor education of children and young people and improving the working and living conditions of teachers.

The Supreme Soviet of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic

decrees:

1. To approve the work of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers on fulfillment of the Estonian SSR Law on Public Education and to instruct the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, while guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to concentrate their chief attention in the field of guidance of public education toward raising the quality of teaching and labor and moral education, strengthening the ties of education with life, improving the preparation of pupils for socially useful labor, improving and further developing the system of public education in conformity with state plans of economic and social development and boosting the role of public educational institutions in ensuring the development of the national economy and forming of the new man under conditions of developed socialism.

2. For city and rayon soviets of public deputies, the Estonian SSR Ministry of Education, the Estonian Ministry of Higher and Specialized Higher Education, the Estonian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Estonian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Estonian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education together with other ministries, state committees and departments of Estonian SSR to provide obtaining of compulsory secondary education by all young people and to take additional measures for further improving the operation of general educational schools, vocational-technical, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, preschool and out-of-school children's institutions, forming an optimal network of educational institutions, fulfilling plan targets for capital construction and capital repair of public educational institutions, strengthening their material base, securing pedagogic cadres and improving their work and living conditions; to improve the cooperation of educational institutions, enterprises, organizations, sovkhozes and kolkhozes in work on vocational orientation of pupils and their parents while taking into consideration local and general state needs; to improve the organization of labor training and education, to strengthen ties of schools with production and to raise the role of labor collectives in labor training and education of pupils; to expand obtaining of a general education at evening and correspondence secondary schools simultaneously with raising of work qualifications; to adopt measures for reducing the dropout rate of pupils and students.

3. For the Estonian SSR Ministry of Education, city and rayon soviets of people's deputies to provide a rise in the level of training and educational work at general educational schools and to improve the forming in pupils of a Marxist-Leninist outlook and an active life position and the qualities of a genuine patriot of the Socialist Motherland and an ardent internationalist;

to strive for improvement of the educational process and teaching work and elimination of excessive out-of-class study load of pupils;

to develop in every possible way out-of-class and out-of-school activities of pupils and to increase their socially useful direction; to encourage expansion and improvement of the work of technical and agricultural groups, to expand the possibilities of artistic creativity and physical culture and to provide for a close connection of out-of-class and out-of-school work with the teaching of educational subjects.

4. For the Estonian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education together with ministries, state committees and other departments of Estonian SSR and for local soviets of people's deputies to continue work on the further development of the system of vocational-technical education and expansion of the network of secondary vocational-technical educational institutions and technical schools for the fullest possible provision of the national economy with qualified workers;

to provide pupils of vocational-technical schools at the time of production practice with work in the best brigades and shops in conformity with the teaching program and to increase the effectiveness of the work of preceptors in vocational training and education of future young specialists.

5. For the Estonian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education to improve teaching and educational work at vocational-technical schools, to boost its efficiency, to provide training for future young workers based on modern equipment and technology and for their mastery of advanced techniques and methods of work during the learning period, to establish in the youth an interest in knowledge and skills of independent work, to inculcate in the youth high ideological-political and moral qualities, a love for their vocation and a desire to work honestly and conscientiously for the good of the Motherland;

to create in pupil collectives an atmosphere of intolerance toward violators of educational and production discipline and toward deviations from the norms of socialist morale and morality;

to expand for students of vocational-technical educational institutions opportunities of technical and artistic creative work and of physical-cultural and sports activities.

6. For the Estonian SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education:

to strengthen cooperation with other Estonian SSR ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises and organizations of union subordination for the purpose of forming a contingent of students and boosting progress, especially in correspondence divisions;

to devote more attention to problems of scientific research connected with training and ideological-political education of the youth and increasing their social activity; to introduce in secondary specialized educational institutions as of 1985 instruction in all subjects according to the classroom system.

7. For the Estonian SSR State Planning Committee to improve planning in sending young people to study at secondary specialized educational institutions, general educational schools, vocational-technical and technical schools in the cities and rayons.

8. For the Estonian SSR Ministry of Justice to intensify work on coordination of dissemination of legal knowledge among students and for the Estonian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs to improve preventive work at educational institutions for the prevention of law violations among minors.

9. To instruct the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and remarks made in the supplementary report of the Commission for Public Education and Culture of the Estonian Supreme Soviet and in the speeches of deputies at the session of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet on the question "On Progress in the Fulfillment of the Estonian SSR Law on Public Education" and to adopt appropriate decisions for them.

Chairman of Presidium of Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet
I. Kebin
Secretary of Presidium of Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet
V. Vakht

Tallinn, 5 July 1982

7697
CSO: 1800/903

LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Information Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Information report on continuation of the session of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet on 3 June 1982]

[Text] On 3 June 1982 the Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of Lithuanian SSR, 10th Convocation, continued its proceedings.

The morning meeting of the Fifth Session of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet, chaired by L. Shepetis, chairman of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet, convened at 1000 hours.

The LiSSR Supreme Soviet continued discussion of reports on the activity of soviets of people's deputies in Lithuanian SSR concerning preparation for the 60th anniversary of formation of the USSR and the tasks of soviets of people's deputies in resolving social problems and problems of cultural and consumer services in rural areas in the light of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the growth of agricultural production.

The following took part in the discussion: V. Sinitskas, deputy from the Kazlu-Ruda Electoral District and first secretary of the Kapsukskiy Raykom of the Lithuanian CP; B. Palyulene, deputy of the Uzhvyant Electoral District and head of the livestock-raising operation of the Vayguva Kolkhoz in Kel'meskiy Rayon; V. Vazhnevichyus, deputy of the Varena Electoral District and director of the Varena Timbering Production Association.

The Supreme Soviet approved a motion to terminate discussion of the report.

The LiSSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decree entitled "On Activity of Soviets of People's Deputies of Lithuanian SSR in Preparation for the 60th Anniversary of Formation of the USSR" and a decree entitled "Tasks of Soviets of People's Deputies in Solving Social and Cultural and Consumer Service Problems in Rural Areas in the Light of the Decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on Increasing Agricultural Production."

The LiSSR Supreme Soviet undertook to discuss the third item on the agenda of the session--the report of the Commission for Youth Affairs of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy M. Martinaytis, chairman of the Commission for Youth Affairs of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet, presented the report.

The deputies then undertook to discuss the report on the work of the Commission for Youth Affairs of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet.

The following participated in the discussion: I. Anichas, deputy of the Liglauskiy Electoral District and rector of Vilnius State Pedagogic Institute, and N. Shadzhyuvene, deputy of the Vidzgirskiy Electoral District, a woman worker in the Alitus Experimental Housing Construction Combine.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a motion to terminate discussion of the report.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decree entitled "On the Work of the Commission for Youth Affairs of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet."

Then the Supreme Soviet undertook to discuss the fourth item on the agenda of the session--approval of ukases of the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet heard a report by Yu. Antanaytis, deputy and member of the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted laws and decrees whereby it confirmed the ukases issued by the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet in the period between the fourth and fifth sessions of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet heard a report of I. Ramanauskas, LiSSR Ministry of Light Industry, on a query of deputy S. Ringis and took note of it.

Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet, announced that the agenda of the session had been exhausted and declared the Fifth Session of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, concluded.

Songayla Speech

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 4 Jun 82 pp 2-3

[Speech by deputy R. Songayla, chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers, at the session of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet on 3 June 1982]

[Excerpts] Ensuring Further Growth of Production of Farm Products and Extension of More Effective Aid to Farmers by Organizations Serving Them

Unswervingly following the course of farm policy outlined by the historic March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and elaborated by subsequent plenums and by the 23d through the 26th CPSU Congresses, the Soviet people have achieved important successes in development of the entire agroindustrial complex, in augmenting the production of agricultural products and in raising the prosperity of the workers.

Over that period a qualitatively new material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex has been built in the country and in the republic, the number of agricultural specialists has increased, and labor productivity on kolkhozes and sovkhozes has risen substantially. The working and living conditions of the Soviet peasantry have changed essentially, and many social problems have been solved effectively.

Even though weather conditions, which have been unfavorable for a number of years, made the work of the republic's farmers much more difficult, they did manage to achieve fairly good results. For instance, the average annual output of grain in the 10th Five-Year Plan was 2.4-fold greater than in the seventh, that of sugar beets 1.6-fold greater, that of meat and eggs almost twofold greater, and that of milk 1.5-fold greater.

But we should not dwell on what has been achieved. The demand for meat and dairy products is still not being fully met, and there is a shortage of vegetables and fruit. Taking this into account, the Food Program has called for a substantial increase of production of all types of farm products. The specific figures have been set forth in that program even for our republic. To perform those tasks it will be necessary to increase both the efficiency of agricultural production and also the efficiency of operation of related branches of industry, to accomplish a resolute transition to intensive factors in the development of production. A fairly good foundation has been built in the republic for that purpose.

At the present time the value of fixed capital on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms is 6.7 billion rubles. All operations in cultivating the land and planting and most operations in caring for crops and bringing in the harvest have been mechanized. Industrial production technology is being introduced on an ever broader scale.

Relying on the base that has been created and with the mighty equipment and personnel available we must this year discharge the socialist obligations which have been assumed and achieve in the republic a grain harvest of at least 3.2 million tons and a yield of 26-27 quintals per hectare and grow more vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets and flax. We need to prepare at least 20 quintals of fodder units for the standard head of livestock and make optimum use of the entire potential for increasing the production of milk and meat and their sales to the state.

We need to continue in the future to show the necessary concern for increasing the production of agricultural produce on the subsidiary farms of individuals. Conditions have to be created for all individuals to keep livestock.

Comrade P. Grishkyavichus spoke very clearly and convincingly about all the tasks in development of agricultural production at the Third Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

This spring kolkhozes and sovkhozes did a good job of planting spring crops. Adequate care of the crops has been organized. In many rayons things have improved in the production of milk, meat and their sales to the state. Production indicators for milk and meat have to be intensively improved even further. Particularly large unused potential in this area exists on the lagging farms. The decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are creating very favorable conditions for farms in this category and all farms for strengthening their economy and for solving social problems.

The May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee outlined essential changes in relations among kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the organizations which serve them. Given the reduction in the size of the able-bodied population and intensification of production, more work has to be done for kolkhozes and sovkhozes by other departments and organizations. These services will be increasing year after year. That is why the farms must even now make good preparations for this: build roads and loading and unloading areas and install weighing equipment.

On behalf of more optimum utilization of the transportation capability of the farms all organizations and departments were recently ordered to service the motor vehicles of kolkhozes and sovkhozes at loading and unloading points on the same principles of treatment accorded other organizations.

Industrial enterprises and other organizations that have been building haylage and silage trenches on farms with materials that have been saved have been setting a good example in recent years. During this and the subsequent years of the 5-year period shops will be built for preparing feeds. The Lithuanian CP Central Committee and government of the republic will continue in the future to furnish incentives for this kind of aid.

Technical supervision over livestock-raising farms, feed preparation shops and machines and equipment will continue to be expanded in the future through the resources of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika. The Main Production Administration for the Fuel and Power Industry and Electrification must guarantee reliable supply of electric power to agriculture. The farms themselves must also make better use of the electric power.

Construction is one of the decisive factors guaranteeing effective and accelerated development of agricultural production and effective solution of the social and cultural and consumer service problems in rural areas. But in spite of the great effort made in this area, the basic construction organizations are still greatly in debt to graingrowers. Many construction contractors are not paying due attention to rural construction. For instance, the Alitus Construction Trust has over the last 6 years done 80 million rubles worth of construction and installation work in the city of Alitus, whereas in Alitusskiy Rayon in that same period it has not fulfilled the plan for contract work even once. And there are more such cases. This is intolerable. All our organizations have to radically alter their attitude toward building the projects of the agroindustrial complex. There are still quite a few shortcomings in the supply of equipment to rural construction sites. Various building materials are being delivered unsatisfactorily.

Speed Up the Construction of Rural Settlements and Organization of Their Amenities

The Food Program calls for many very important measures in the social transformation of rural areas, which are an inseparable part of that program. At the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that "the more vigorously and soundly we concern ourselves with rural construction of housing, cultural and consumer service facilities and roads, the more productive peasant labor will be."

It is especially important to the performance of these tasks that the construction of rural settlements and organization of social amenities in them be speeded up further. No small effort has been made in this area in recent years. At the present time more than 60 percent of the rural population is already living in up-to-date settlements. Many of them are well-organized and comfortable. These are Labunava, Yuknaychyay, Mosedis, Erishkyay and Alksnyupyay. The central settlements of farms built in cities under rayon jurisdiction and settlements of the urban type enjoy great popularity.

But it is a matter of great concern that in recent years rates of housing construction, including private housing construction, have been dropping in rural localities. For instance, in Shilal'skiy Rayon more than 150 private dwellings were built every year over the last 10 years, but last year only 60 dwellings were built. Rates of housing construction have dropped considerably in Mazheykskiy, Shal'chininkskiy, Shirvintskiy, Trakayskiy and certain other rayons. Housing construction is going slowly this year in Moletskiy, Ionishkskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Raseynskiy and certain other rayons. In many rayons construction of private dwellings is being poorly supplied with the necessary building materials.

Gosstroy and the republic association Litmezhkolkhozstroy still have quite a bit to do in improving fabrications used in making prefabricated houses in utilizing materials more efficiently, and in seeking out possibilities for making housing cheaper. It is also necessary to speed up construction of one-family prefabricated dwellings made of keramzit-concrete slabs and other mineral materials. Broader use also needs to be made of industrial products manufactured at industrial enterprises of the Ministry of Agriculture in building small restaurants, stores, kindergartens and day nurseries and other institutions and enterprises.

In building the new village, we should strive so that rural settlements as well as cities have all the municipal services and utilities and other conveniences. But is also necessary to preserve the advantages of rural life. They are best preserved through construction of one-family dwellings in settlements and through creation of conditions favorable for individuals to carry on their own farming. This is our basic direction in carrying out housing construction in rural areas. At the same time it is indispensable that the farms which need it also build 6-8-family dwellings in promising settlements. They are extremely necessary for accommodating young specialists and other personnel when they come to work on the farm. At the present time 82 percent of sovkhoz directors and 52 percent of kolkhoz chairmen have higher education.

About 70 percent of the specialists in agriculture are working as managers of farm subdivisions. Highly qualified chief specialists of the farm are also contributing in large part to the development of agricultural production. At the present time 46,000 specialists are employed in the agricultural system, including 13,000 with higher education.

But there are cases when certain specialists are performing their duties negligently, are avoiding assuming more responsibility, and some of them are even leaving agriculture. In addition, only about half of the young specialists return to agriculture after service in the Soviet Armed Forces. The principal reason for this is that managers and chief specialists of farms are not paying due attention to the tutoring system and to young personnel, are not creating normal conditions for their work and life.

Even though a comparatively large number of specialists in the various branches of agriculture are trained every year and are employed directly in agricultural production, there is still a shortage of specialists. There is a particular shortage of specialists with higher education. In the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, then, every year the Lithuanian Agricultural Academy and Lithuanian Veterinary Academy will each be training 1,500-1,600 highly qualified specialists every year. But concern must be paid to seeing that an absolute majority of the graduates of these higher educational institutions go directly to work in production. The rates of training of specialists with secondary education will not be dropping either.

The agriculture ministry, ispolkoms of rayon soviets of people's deputies and their agriculture administration should take steps toward more uniform distribution of these specialists among rayons. For instance, on the farms of Kapsukskiy, Kretingskiy, Panevezhskiy and Radvilishkskiy Rayons there are 36-40 specialists on the average, while on the farms of Zarayskiy, Utenskiy, Pakruoyskiy and Shirvintskiy Rayons the average is only 20.

Selection of young people to be sent to agricultural educational institutions needs to be improved. More young people should be sent for schooling on farm scholarships. In the next few years managers at the middle level should as a rule be agricultural specialists on all farms.

In the context of the technical progress in agriculture the role of skilled personnel in the most common occupations has increased particularly. For instance, the number of machine operators has increased approximately 1.5-fold over 1970. The problem of providing machine operators has been successfully worked out on these farms: "Obyaliya" in Alitusskiy Rayon, "Mosedis" in Skuodasskiy Rayon, "Vishnyunay" in Prenayskiy Rayon, the imeni S. Neris Farm in Ukmergskiy Rayon and on a number of other farms. On those farms particular attention is being paid to creating the requisite working conditions and cultural and consumer services for machine operators. These conditions, it might be said, have decisive importance in keeping machine operators in agriculture.

But in spite of that, as the fleet of machines and tractors expands and because of the considerable turnover of skilled workers on many farms, there is a shortage of machine operators, especially on the farms of Ionavskiy, Kupishkskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Radvilishkskiy and Zarasayskiy Rayons.

On certain of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes there is also a shortage of stockmen, which tends to increase the amount of work they must do and lowers the quality of work. The training of animal husbandrymen has been inadequately conducted for a number of years. That is why in future these personnel should be obtained as a rule from rural vocational and technical schools in which young men and women will acquire not only secondary education, but also a specialty.

Personnel for rural areas should be trained above all from among farmers themselves and their children. Then it will be easier to settle the question of their remaining in rural areas. But there are still cases when the parents, even certain agricultural specialists, do not encourage their children to choose the farmer's occupation. Experience shows that where constant concern is paid to training a worthy replacement of agricultural personnel, where due attention is paid to vocational guidance of students in general secondary schools, and to their work training, the achievements are notable and perceptible.

However well developed the physical plant and equipment of farms, however broad the sphere of their service, man has been, is and will still be the basic producer, organizer and operative of agricultural production. But as industry develops and cities grow there is inevitably a reduction in the number of workers employed in agricultural production. But in our republic this process is developing too rapidly.

Up until last year rural young people as a rule were the source of students enrolled in vocational and technical schools training personnel for urban enterprises. Rural young people also comprise no small portion of the student body of secondary specialized educational institutions training specialists for industry. Another fact that has an adverse effect on rural areas is that girls represent a large portion of the young people leaving rural areas. That is why rayon and apilink soviets, their ispolkoms and farm managers should even today be centering their attention on concern for every rural resident. The direction young people take will depend in large part on solving social and cultural and consumer service problems in rural areas and on further improvement of living conditions.

As we know, the problems of keeping supervisory personnel, specialists and personnel in the common occupations and of adequate staffing of farms with them were discussed on 17 March 1980 in the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and LiSSR Council of Ministers, and a decree was adopted concerning them entitled "On Additional Measures To Improve the Supply of Labor Resources to Agriculture and To Keep Young People in Rural Areas."

Ministries and departments, soviets of people's deputies and their ispolkoms should exercise constant and regular surveillance over execution of this important document.

The decree recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Further Bolstering of the Staffing of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes With Supervisory Personnel and Specialists, on Enhancement of Their

Role and Responsibility in Development of Agricultural Production" will have especially great importance to keeping supervisory personnel and specialists on farms. But the truth is known to everyone: if on every farm in particular the due attention is not paid to keeping all personnel, if a search is not made for ways to immediately reduce their rate of turnover, then no sort of plans for increasing the training of personnel will improve the situation. The time has come to strictly require of farm managers of farms and senior officials of rayons and republic organizations responsibility for keeping personnel on every farm.

It is especially important now to create good working conditions for rural workers, above all the personnel of livestock raising. For a number of years milkmaids have begun work very early. Now in the dairy sections of many farms work begins later--at 0700 or 0800 hours. This practical measure has fully justified itself. But in Kedaynskiy, Shvenchenskiy, Klaypedskiy, Trakayskiy and Vil'nyusskiy Rayons normal work and rest schedule has been introduced on only half or less than half of the farms. The transition to the normal work schedule needs to be speeded up, and lounges and showers need to be furnished on all livestock raising complexes and their sanitary condition improved.

Farmers have quite a few reproaches to make concerning unsatisfactory supply of special work clothes and footwear. The quality and external appearance of most of these articles do not meet the requirements of agricultural workers. Recently due attention has been paid to these matters in the republic. Agricultural workers are this year receiving clothing worth more than 10 million rubles.

Agricultural workers have high praise for the activity of health care institutions serving rural areas. But there is still a shortage of these institutions in rural areas. Efforts need to be made so that every farm would have at least a station staffed by a physician's assistant or midwife or other health care institution. The health ministry, the agriculture ministry, the fruit and vegetable ministry and rayon soviets of people's deputies have an obligation to continue to concern themselves in future with development of the network of health care institutions in rural areas and with improvement of their operation.

7045
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FIFTH SESSION OF 10TH BELORUSSIAN SUPREME SOVIET HELD

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Diary of the Session"]

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet's 10th Convocation was held in Minsk on 3 June amidst the nation-wide political and work enthusiasm which has been evoked by the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report and the plenum's decisions are taking even stronger possession of the minds and hearts of the republic's workers and are inspiring them to energetic actions.

... 10 o'clock in the morning. The deputy chairmen of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, V. P. Bulova, P. T. Demchenko, Ya. P. Pavlyuchenko, and I. I. Plavskiy, are taking their places at the chairman's table.

In the boxes are comrades T. Ya. Kiselev, A. N. Aksenov, V. G. Baluyev, V. I. Brovikov, N. I. Dementey, Yu. B. Kolokolov, A. T. Kuz'min, N. N. Polozov, I. Ye. Polyakov, L. S. Firisanov, I. F. Yakushev, V. Ye. Lobanok, N. L. Snezhkova, and V. P. Shaplyko; G. Z. Lopanik, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ye. P. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; members of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; deputy chairmen of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; and members of the republic's government.

Deputy I. I. Plavskiy, who is presiding, declares the fifth session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet open. He reports that the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is submitting the following questions for the session's review:

1. The progress in carrying out the Belorussian SSR law on health care and the measures to further improve the health care of the population.

2. The work of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet's Permanent Commission for National Education and Culture.

3. Approval of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's ukases.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously included the mentioned questions on its agenda.

Deputy N. L. Snezhkova, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, was given the floor for the report on the progress in carrying out the Belorussian SSR law on health care and the measures to further improve the population's health care.

A discussion of the report then began. Deputies N. A. Sukhiy (Kopyl'skiy Election District, Minskaya Oblast), G. S. Tarazevich (Pushkinskiy Election District, city of Minsk), S. T. Kabyak (Dyatlovskiy Election District, Grodnenskaya Oblast), K. V. Matyushevskiy (Baranovichskiy-Yuzhnyy Election District, Brestskaya Oblast), and A. V. Maslakov, Bobruyskiy-Frunzenskiy Election District, Mogilevskaya Oblast) spoke during the debates.

After the break, deputy V. P. Bulova, deupty chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, presided. The discussion of the first agenda point continued. Deputies A. I. Belyakova (Sopotskinskiy Election District, Grodnenskaya Oblast), V. S. Stepuk (Zelenochskiy Election District, Gomel'skaya Oblast), A. I. Bezlyudov (Izmaylovskiy Election District, city of Minsk), V. I. Metelitsa (Gorodokskiy Election District, Vitebskaya Oblast), N. Ye. Savchenko (Iv'yevskiy Election District, Grodnenskaya Oblast), L. K. Borodina (Brestskiy-Yuzhnyy Election District, Brestskaya Oblast), V. P. Sazanovich (Bernovichskiy Election District, Gomel'skaya Oblast). I. S. Govyadkov (Yel'skiy Election District, Gomel'skaya Oblast), and Ye. K. Stakhovskiy (Molodechnenskiy-Kupalovskiy Election District, Minskaya Oblast) spoke during the debates.

The consideration of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet's draft decree entitled "Concerning the Carrying Out of the Belorussian SSR Law on Health Care and the Measures To Further Improve the Population's Health Care" was entrusted to the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet's Commission for Health Care and Social Security.

The morning session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet ended with this.

Deputy I. I. Plavskiy, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, opened the evening session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet. The discussion of the progress in carrying out the Belorussian SSR law on health care and the measures to further improve the population's health care continued. Deputies I. M. Pavlovich (Korelichskiy Election District, Grodnenskaya Oblast), V. P. Pikulik (Rizhskiy Election District, city of Minsk), A. A. Petrov (Mogilevskiy-Gagarinskiy Election District, Mogilevskaya Oblast), and A. G. Antonov (Krynkovskiy Election District, Vitebskaya Oblast) spoke during the debates.

The debates end. Deputy N. L. Snezhkova, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, presented the concluding remarks.

She said that the presentations of the deputies had added a lot to the report. Using concrete examples, the elected representatives of the people had convincingly shown how the network of medical, therapeutic and sanitorium establishments is expanding and the quality of medical services is improving as a result of profound social and economic transformations. The great deal of fruitful work, which is being performed by state organs, enterprises, establishments, and public organizations to implement the Belorussian SSR law on health care, had been pointed out in the presentations.

At the same time, critical comments concerning deficiencies in the task of protecting the people's health were expressed and a number of concrete proposals to improve it were proposed. They were filled with the desire to further improve the work of medical establishments and the health care of the population. Their implementation will undoubtedly contribute to a steady rise in the people's health care in the republic.

The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the Belorussian SSR Gosplan, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health, and other ministries and departments will carefully examine all the proposals and critical comments and will adopt the necessary decisions regarding them.

There is no doubt that the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet's decree on the question discussed will find the most ardent support of all health care workers, workers' collectives, the public, and the entire population; and it will assure a further improvement in the health care of the inhabitants of the republic's cities and villages.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the decree entitled "Concerning the Progress in Carrying Out the Belorussian SSR Law on Health Care and the Measures to Further Improve the Health Care of the Population".

The Supreme Soviet moved to an examination of the question "The work of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet's Permanent Commission for National Education and Culture". Deputy A. T. Korotkevich, the commission chairman, presented the report.

Next, a discussion of A. T. Korotkevich's report began. Deputies N. A. Girsenok (Artemovskiy Election District, city of Minsk), M. A. Savitskiy (Vereshchaginskiy Election District, city of Minsk), and M. G. Minkevich (Svetilovichskiy Election District, Gomel'skaya Oblast) spoke during the debates.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the decree "On the Work of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet's Permanent Commission for National Edcuation and Culture".

Deputy Ye. P. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the report on the third agenda item. The Supreme Soviet unanimously accepted the laws and decrees on approving the ukases of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which had been adopted after the Fourth Session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet's 10th Convocation.

The Fifth Session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet's 10th Convocation was declared closed.

8802
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BELORUSSIAN SUPREME SOVIET DECREE ON HEALTH, WELFARE

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 4 Jun 82 pp 1,4

[Decree of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, issued 3 June: "Concerning the Progress in Carrying Out the Belorussian SSR Law on Health Care and the Measures To Further Improve the Health Care of the Population"]

[Text] The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet notes that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 29th Belorussian Communist Party Congress and the instructions contained in the speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, concerning the questions of further improving industrial and agricultural production, raising the material and cultural standard of living of the people, providing health care for the population, and improving the work, living and rest conditions of city and village workers, are being consistently carried out in the republic.

The republic's workers have accepted the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which approved the USSR Food Program, as a militant action program. Everywhere, energetic organizational work to explain and implement in a practical way the tasks, which flow from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report during the Plenum, and to insure Soviet Belorussia's worthy contribution to the country's food program is occuring. Replying to the great concern of the party and state for improving the material and cultural life of the Soviet people, the republic's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia are filled with a determination to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with a sucessful performance of plans and socialist obligations.

In carrying out the 4 June 1970 Belorussian SSR law entitled "Concerning Health Care" and the 22 September 1977 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Concerning Measures To Further Improve the People's Health Care", the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the ministries, the state committees and departments, the councils of people's deputies, the trade unions, and the other public organizations of the republic have performed considerable work in developing and improving the system of national health care, creating everywhere conditions for the obtaining of the necessary medical help, and giving the popularion access to physical culture classes, sports and hiking.

During the period which has passed since the adoption of the Belorussian SSR law entitled "Concerning Health Care", more than 500 million rubles of capital investments have been directed toward the expansion and strengthening of the material technical base of health care establishments, physical culture and social security; and hospitals with 26,000 beds and polyclinics with 51,000 visits per shift have been put into operation. A number of republic oblast and inter-rayon specialized medical help centers have been created, and the network of first aid stations and sections has been expanded. Acceptance into medical institutes has been increased by 24 percent, and into medical schools -- 1.5-fold. A total of 2,190 hospital and ambulatory polyclinic establishments, in which 34,000 doctors and 96,000 middle level medical personnel work, are presently operating in the republic.

Special attention is being devoted to the health care of women and children. During recent years, the network of maternity homes; children's preschool establishments, hospitals and polyclinics and women's and children's consultation offices has been expanded.

The work of protecting the environment, checking on the observance of sanitation and epidemic conditions, and improving the production and living conditions of the workers has been intensified.

Measures have been adopted to further improve mass physical training and sports and to improve and expand hiking and excursions as a very important way to protect the health of the population. The network of sanitaria, sanitaria dispensaries, rest houses, pioneer and sports health camps, senior class work and rest camps, and physical training and health combines at the places where people live has been expanded.

The implementation of the health measures and the incorporation into medical practices of the achievements of modern science and new methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment have contributed to improving the health of the republic's population. The sick rate from contageous and several other illnesses has been lowered, and the number of illnesses involving a temporary loss of working capability and absence from work because of disability has decreased.

At the same time, the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet notes that there are considerable deficiencies in the work of carrying out the Belorussian SSR law entitled "Concerning Health Care".

The work level of many therapeutic and preventive establishments still does not correspond to modern requirements. The development of ambulatory polyclinic aid is lagging behind. The timely carrying out of established targets for breaking up therapeutic sections into small units, creating rehabilitation treatment sections in polyclinics, and increasing the number of specialized first aid brigades is not being provided for. The quotas for opening women's consultation offices on the first floors of apartment houses are not being fulfilled in the city of Minsk and Minskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts. There are deficiencies in supplying the population with drugs, medicinal herbs and pharmaceutical items. The working conditions of some polyclinics, pharmacies and other health care establishments do not correspond to the needs of the population.

In a number of cities and rayons, the necessary attention is not being paid to developing the network and strengthening the material technical base of treatment and prevention establishments. Some rayon and district hospitals as well as out-patient clinics, physician assistant and obstetrician points, and boarding houses have not been provided the necessary accommodations. Insufficient work is being performed to involve the resources of enterprises and organizations in the prescribed way in the construction, reconstruction and repair of these establishments' buildings. The fulfillment of plans for the construction and commissioning of health care installations, especially in the city of Minsk and Minskaya, Vitebskaya and Brestskaya Oblasts, is not being assured.

The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health and the executive committees of the local councils of people's deputies have not taken effective steps to eliminate the shortcomings which exist in the training, assignment and indoctrination of medical workers. The unevenness in supplying oblasts and rayons with these personnel is being maintained. A number of rural district hospitals and out-patient clinics and boarding houses for the aged and disabled have not been staffed with permanent doctors, and the turnover of medical personnel is great. The executive committees of many local councils of people's deputies are not displaying the necessary concern for creating the required housing and living conditions for young specialists. Instances of violations of the doctor's oath and of an inconsiderate attitude on the part of individual medical workers toward sick persons are being tolerated. This evokes the justified criticism and complaints of the workers. The work experience of the best medical establishments is being poorly publicized.

The network of dietary dining rooms as well as of dietary rooms and tables in public catering enterprises is insufficiently developed in the republic. Questions concerning the production of children's food items and the organization of school dining halls and buffets are not being fully solved. In a number of schools, the furniture does not correspond to the growth of the students, and the classrooms are poorly illuminated. This causes posture and vision problems in the children and teen-agers.

The central water supply system of the rural population is expanding at a slow tempo, and the plans for the construction and repair of public bath-houses are not being fulfilled.

The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health and the organs and institutions of the sanitation and epidemiological service are still not exercising effective supervision and control over the observance of sanitation and hygiene standards and rules in children's establishments, trade and public catering enterprises and communal services installations. Under the conditions of the ever broader use of mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals, sanitation standards and rules for handling them are not always being strictly observed. In a number of places, the pollution of the atmosphere, land and open ponds with industrial wastes and household garbage is continuing. Deficiencies exist in the performance of medical educational work among the population, especially among the students in general education schools and secondary specialized and professional technical educational institutions. The struggle against alcoholism and smoking is not being waged with sufficient persistence.

The progressive work experience of the councils of people's deputies regarding the organization of public services and amenities in population centers and regarding the organization of the struggle for high medical hygiene standards is being poorly summarized and publicized.

The Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic decrees:

1. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the ministries, the state committees and departments of the republic, and the local councils of people's deputies devote unremitting attention to the work of implementing the Belorussian SSR law entitled "Concerning Health Care" and use more fully the existing capabilities for further improving the health care of the population in light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 29th Belorussian Communist Party Congress.

2. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health and the executive committees of oblast, the Minsk city, rayon, and city councils of people's deputies:

Insure an increase in the quality of the population's -- especially the rural population's -- medical services, the further expansion of specialized medical help, an improvement in the cardiological service, and an expansion of the network of stomatological polyclinics and sections, rehabilitation sections, allergy sections and offices, and centralized biochemical and clinical laboratories;

Take steps to improve the material and technical base of treatment and prevention establishments and to expand the network of ambulatory polyclinic establishments and pharmacies in rural areas; work more energetically to involve the resources of enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes in these goals in the prescribed manner;

Improve the staffing of medical establishments with qualified personnel and eliminate the unevenness in supplying the various rayons of the republic with doctors and middle level medical personnel; examine the questions of appointing medical personnel to rayon centers and rural areas and create within the next few years the necessary housing and living conditions for workers who live in rural areas;

Increase exactingness on the directors of health care organs and establishments for the effectiveness and standards of the population's medical services, further improve and perfect the preventive activity of medical establishments as the most important principle for developing national health care, and pay special attention to the work of the primary links -- the polyclinics, out-patient clinics, district hospitals, and first aid and emergency medical stations and sections; insure by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan the complete fulfillment of the prescribed targets for breaking up the territorial therapeutic and pediatric sections into small units; and conduct an unremitting struggle against violations of the humane principles of Soviet health care and medical ethics;

Improve the forms and methods for sanitation, treatment and prevention work among women and children; expand the network of children's hospitals and polyclinics and women's and children's consultation offices;

Display constant concern for the needs and wants of Great Patiotic War invalids and participants and work veterans for medical services and medicine;

Together with social security organs, take steps to improve the medical services and medicine support of those who permanently live in boarding houses for the aged and disabled;

Satisfy more completely the population's requirements for medicine, dental prosthesis, and optics;

Establish a work schedule for polyclinics, out-patient clinics pharmacies, and other health care establishments considering the working conditions of enterprises, organizations, establishments, and training institutes;

Insure the timely and qualitative repair of medical establishments and the full and efficient use of the resources and material resources allotted for their maintenance.

3. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the other ministries and departments, and the executive committees of oblast councils of people's deputies develop and implement measures to successfully solve the questions of improving and perfecting the medical services of workers in agricultural production -- questions which flow from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report during the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the USSR Food Program, and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "Concerning Measures to Further Improve the Housing, Communal Services, Living Conditions of the Rural Population".

4. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, the Belorussian republic association of inter-kolkhoz construction organizations, the Belorussian Ministry of Health, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Social Security, and the executive committees of oblast and the Minsk city councils of people's deputies insure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the construction and commissioning within the prescribed periods of hospitals, polyclinics, other health care establishments, and boarding houses for the aged and disabled.

5. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health:

Strengthen exactingness on the directors of medical institutes and schools for the quality of the training of young specialists, the formation of high citizen maturity and responsibility, the performance of professional duty and strict observance of the oath of a doctor of the Soviet Union; and make wider practice of selecting school-leavers for medical institutes from the ranks of workers and rural youth;

Together with the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, expand the scientific research on the most important problems of national health care; publicize and incorporate in medical practices more energetically the latest achievements of science and technology and the progressive work experiece of treatment and prevention establishments;

Improve the supply of medical establishments with modern equipment, gear, instruments, medicines, and bandaging materials;

along with the Belorussian SSR State Planning Committee, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Communications, examine the questions of further improving the supply of treatment and prevention establishments with upholstered and unupholstered items, transportation and communications systems.

6. The Belorussian SSR State Planning Committee, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health, the other ministries, the state committees and departments of the Belorussian SSR, and the executive committees of the councils of people's deputies:

When resolving questions concerning the complete building of urban and rural population centers and individual micro-rayons, provide for the creation of treatment and prevention establishments, physical training health combines, athletic fields, and other structures for the performance of mass physical training and health work at the places where people live;

Examine questions concerning the further expansion of the network and improving the construction of children's preschool establishments and their summer country homes, Pioneer camps and children's sanitoria, paying special attention to the providing of children and teenagers, who are suffering from chronic illnesses and who have deviations in their development, with these establishments;

Insure the development and implementation of plans for improving the working and living conditions in production and the medical and health measures directed toward the prevention of occupational injuries and diseases in the workers and kolkhoz members, and not allow the use of female labor in heavy production and in that harmful to health;

Intensify the struggle against drunkenness and the work to prevent alcoholism and to organize narcotic sections in industrial and agricultural enterprises and construction organizations, and wage the struggle against smoking more persistently;

Take steps to make the environment more healthy, to improve the sanitary protection of ponds, soil and the atmosphere and to intensify the struggle against noise; insure the effective operation of sewage treatment structures and gas and dust trapping assemblies.

7. The Belorussian SSR State Committee for the Protection of Nature the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Belorussian republic administration for hydrometeorology and control of the natural environment, and the local councils of people's deputies strengthen their control over the execution by enterprises, organizations, establishments, officials and citizens of the laws and measures directed at improving the environment; improving the population's working, living and rest conditions; and preventing and decreasing the sick-rate; and increase the role of state sanitation supervision organs in this task.

8. The executive committees of oblast, rayon, settlement, and rural councils of people's deputies assure the fulfillment of plans and quotas for the construction and repair of water supply sources and public bath houses in rural population centers.

9. Together with the trade union organs, the ministries, state committees and departments of the Belorussian SSR implement measures to expand the network of sanitaria-dispensaries, rest bases and other establishments for the workers' treatment and rest; and practice on a wider basis the cooperation of the resources of enterprises, establishments and organizations for the construction of these establishments.

10. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health, and the executive committees of the local councils of people's deputies implement measures to improve the output and raise the quality of children's food items and expand the network of dairy kitchens; and organize the output of fruit and vegetable canned goods for children in small packages in the assortment and volume which completely satisfies the demand for them both in the cities and in the rural areas.

11. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Trade, the Belorussian republic union of consumer societies, and the executive committees of oblast and the Minsk city councils of people's deputies;

Take steps to expand the network of dietary dining halls and also of dietary rooms and tables in public catering enterprises at a rate calculated to completely satisfy the republic population's demand for them;

Supply first and foremost treatment and prevention and children's establishments with food items of the necessary variety.

12. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers' Committee for Physical Training and Sports, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Education, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the ministries, state committees and departments of the Belorussian SSR, and the executive committees of the local councils of people's deputies together with the trade union and other public organizations make wider use of stadiums, physical training and health combines, swimming pools and other sports structures regardless of their departmental subordination for the sake of further expanding mass physical training and improving the health of the population, especially that of the workers, rural youth, pupils, and students; more actively incorporate the GTO [Ready To Work for and Defend the USSR] set of exercises, and involve the workers and students in regular physical training classes, sports and hiking.

13. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Education strengthen their attention toward questions concerning the observance of sanitary hygiene conditions in general educational schools and children's preschool establishments, and take steps to improve the health and preventive work among children and teenagers and to arm them with a knowledge of the basic medical standards.

14. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Cinematography, and the editors of republic newspapers and magazines improve the publicizing of a healthy way of life and of sanitary hygiene knowledge among the population; make wider use of radio, television and the press to illuminate questions concerning the physical development and moral indoctrination of the growing generation and to explain the harm from smoking and the misuse of alcoholic beverages.

15. Oblast, city, rayon settlement, and rural councils of people's deputies increase the level of organizational work in carrying out the Belorussian SSR law entitled "Concerning Health Care" and the plans for economic and social development in the health care area, and involve the permanent commissions, deputies, and public independent organizations of the population in participating in this work.

16. Charges the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and comments expressed during the session by the deputies of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet and to adopt the appropriate decisions concerning them.

* * *

The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet expresses the firm conviction that the republic's local councils of people's deputies, health care workers, work collectives, and the public will insure the successful carrying out of the decisons of the 26th CPSU Congress on further improving the population's health protection and the Belorussian SSR law entitled "Concerning Health Care".

Chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet I. Polyakov

Secretary of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Ye. Chagina

Minsk, 3 June 1982

8802
CSO: 1800/823

REGIONAL

LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ON RURAL CONSTRUCTION

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 1

/Text/ On 25 June the fifth session of the tenth convocation of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet was held in Riga. The meeting hall was filled with those elected by the people--outstanding workers in industry and agricultural production, construction and transport, and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol employees, as well as figures from scientific, cultural and educational spheres.

10 o'clock. Seats in the government box are taken by Comrades A.E. Voss, E. Ya. Aushkap, Ya.Ya. Vagris, R.O. Verro, V.I. Dmitriyev, A.E. Ikauniyek, S.I. Postinikov, Yu.Ya. Ruben, P.Ya. Strautmanis, E.M. Ozols and B.K. Pugo.

The session was opened by Deputy V.S. Klibik, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR.

The participants in the session honored the memory of the deceased deputies, N.A. Belukha, N.A. Karpov, and Zh.K. Folmanis (Zhan Grivy), with a minute of silence.

Having heard the report of the credentials committee, presented by its chairman, Deputy P.I. Valeskaln, The Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR moved to recognize the authority of Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy, Ya.O. Blekte, elected on 7 February 1982 in the Riga 12th electoral district, and Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy, N.A. Kaftaylov, elected on 20 June 1982 in the Riga 67th electoral district.

Approval is obtained for the session's agenda, which had been considered and approved at the session of the Council of Elders:

1. Concerning the tasks of the republic's local soviets of people's deputies in the improvement of residential and social construction in the countryside in the light of the decisions of the May (1982) plenum of the CC CPSU.

2. Concerning approval of the ukases of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The order of work for the session was approved unanimously.

Deputy E.K. Peterson, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR, presented a report on the tasks of the republic's local soviets of people's deputies in the improvement of residential and social construction in the countryside in the light of decisions by the May (1982) plenum of the CC CPSU.

A supplementary report of the Committee on Construction and the Building Materials Industry of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet was presented by committee chairman Deputy G.V. Bagnovets.

The following deputies took part in the discussion: Ya. A. Kaleys (Kalnitsiems 205th electoral district), Ya.-V. Ya. Endzelis (Tserauks 163d electoral district), Ya. F. Rubins (Limbazhi 232d electoral district), G.M. Biksons (Zirs 325th electoral district), N.I. Dorofeyev (Tsesis 168th electoral district), A.K. Chepanis (Aglons 257th electoral district), N.A. Romanov (Yekabpils 197th electoral district), L.P. Vanag (Riga 45th electoral district), Ch.A. Bogdanovich (Salaspils 279th electoral district), O. Ya. Karklin' (Indrs 213th electoral district), Zh. V. Kholshteyn (Liyelvarde 254th electoral district) and Ya.N. Dundurs, chairman of the ispolkom of the Valmiyera Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies.

Concluding comments were made by Deputy E.K. Peterson, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers.

The session unanimously adopts the decree "Concerning the Tasks of the Republic's Local Soviets of People's Deputies in Improvement of Residential and Social Construction in the Countryside in the Light of the Decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU."

The session moves on to consider the second question on the agenda.Deputy K.E. Zorin, secretary of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR presented a report on confirmation of the ukases of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies unanimously approve the ukases of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which were adopted between sessions.

According to the regulations concerning standing committees of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, members of the republic's government cannot sit on these committees. As a consequence, A.P. Rubiks, who has been appointed minister of local industry of the Latvian SSR, has been released from duties as chairman of the Committe on Legislative Proposals, and Deputy V.N. Chevachin, who has been appointed chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee on Labor, has been freed from his duties as chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy A.V. Gorbunov was unanimously elected as chairman of the Committee on Legislative Proposals, and Deputy A.P. Klautsen was unanimously elected chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The session also elected unanimously the new chairman of the Committee on Youth Affairs of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy L.E. Freyberg.

With this the fifth session of the tenth convocation of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet concluded its work.

8543
CSO: 1800/851

LATVIAN FIRST QUARTER PLAN PERFORMANCE ASSESSED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Apr 82 p 3

/Article: "In the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers"/

/Text/ A session of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers has been held. It examined the question of the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR and the State Budget of the republic for the first quarter of 1982.

At this session it was noted that, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the directives of the general secretary of the CPSU CC and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, by increasing the pace of socialist competition under the slogan "For high quality of labor at every workplace," the republic's labor groups directed their efforts at successfully solving socio-economic tasks. Particular fervor was imparted to this competition by the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The plan of this republic's economic and social development for the first quarter of 1982 was fulfilled with respect to a number of basic indicators. The republic's industry fulfilled the production plan for the majority of the most important items as expressed in physical terms. The total volume of the sales of industrial output exceeded the plan assignment by 33 million rubles. The plan for putting fixed assets into operation by means of state capital investments was over-fulfilled. More apartment houses were put into operation than in the first quarter of 1981. Kolkhozes and state-run farms prepared for the spring field operations more carefully and in a better organized manner than last year, and they are now carrying them out at full speed everywhere.

According to preliminary data, the republic's state budget was fulfilled with regard to revenues by 102.7 percent and with regard to outlays--by 89.1 percent. Also fulfilled were the plan revenues of the republican budget and all the budgets of the rayons and cities under republican jurisdiction.

Nevertheless, this session of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers noted that with regard to certain basic indicators the plan was not fulfilled. The republic's industry did not successfully cope with the assigned production of certain individual types of extremely important output, nor with regard to its sales volume, taking into account its obligations for deliveries, with regard to the output of certain types of mass consumer goods. Some ministries did not ensure the fulfillment of the plan for producing all deficit goods, while at the same time they exceeded the assignments with regard to producing items of which there is a sufficient supply. By means of increasing labor productivity a mere 88 percent growth in commodity output was attained.

In analyzing the work of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the first quarter the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers noted that the production of livestock-raising products declined, and the plan for purchases of milk, cattle, and poultry was not fulfilled. Moreover, particular concern was caused by the fact that the volume of purchases declined in comparison with the same period of last year.

Mention was also made at the session of serious shortcomings in the field of capital construction, where the quarterly plan likewise turned out to be unfulfilled. Herein the greatest lag, as was also the case previously, was characteristic of the building of facilities in the non-production sphere.

It was also pointed out that within the overall fulfillment of the plan for profits by enterprises and organizations certain ministries (the Ministry of Building Materials, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Construction) did not successfully cope with the plans with regard to this indicator.

The Ministry of Municipal Services and a number of the ispolkoms of the rayon and municipal (under republican jurisdiction) Soviets of People's Deputies did not pay sufficient attention to improving the work of sub-departmental enterprises and organizations engaged in housing and municipal services.

The Latvian SSR Council of Ministers laid an obligation on the leading officials of the republic's ministries and departments, enterprises under Union jurisdiction, and ispolkoms of local soviets to carefully and thoroughly analyze the results of the fulfillment of the plan assignments and, being guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU CC, by the positions and conclusions contained within the speeches of the general secretary of the CPSU CC and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at this Plenum and at the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions, to work out and implement measures for eliminating the shortcomings which have been allowed, based on improving the leadership and work organization in every section of economic activity, strengthening planned and performance discipline. It is necessary to adopt all needed measures to make up for the lag in the production of industrial output which was permitted during the first quarter, particularly that of consumer goods, to ensure their delivery to trading organizations in quantities and assortment appropriate to them.

The particular attention of the ministries and departments was drawn by the republic's Council of Ministers to a more active utilization of reserves for increasing production efficiency, work quality, guaranteeing the concentration of capital investments in construction, the on-schedule putting into operation of the most important projects now under construction, a fuller utilization of existing production capacities, a broad-based introduction of new equipment, technology, and the experience of progressive groups, to taking all kinds of measures to economize on fuel, electric and thermal energy, raw materials, and other materials.

It has been proposed that the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the ispolkoms of the rayon Soviets of People's Deputies ensure the operational and effective administration of field work so that the sowing be carried out within compressed time periods under the strict observance of agro-technology. Particular care must be manifested for the agricultural organs and local soviet organs so that in the very near future repairs are completed on all the hay-harvesting equipment, the storage facilities for the coarse feeds, the hay and silage facilities, and on bringing the pastures into good order.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are confronted with the task of increasing in 1982 the production of feeds in order to increase cattle productivity.

Yu. Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session.

Also taking part in the session's work were E. Ya. Aushkap, secretary of the CP of Latvia CC, and A. K. Zitmanis, chairman of the Latvian Republican Trade-Union Council.

2384
CSO: 1800/624

LATVIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RURAL CONSTRUCTION

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 2

/Speech by E.K. Peterson, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, to the fifth session of the tenth convocation of the Latvian Supreme Soviet in Riga on 25 June: "Concerning the Tasks of the Republic's Local Soviets of People's Deputies in Improving Residential and Social Construction in Rural Areas in the Light of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU"7

/Excerpts7 A plenum of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party was held recently; it conisidered the issue "Concerning the Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the Tasks of the Republic's party organization arising from the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev "Concerning the Food Program of the USSR for the Period up to 1990 and Measures to Realize It."

The report by Comrade A.E. Voss, member of the CC CPSU and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party, and the decisions of the plenum of the CC Communist Party of Latvia set out the concrete tasks which face all participants in the republic's agro-industrial complex and related sectors of the national economy. The report contains concrete and justified criticism of the inadequacies of rural capital construction, and it points to the need to impose proper order in rural construction.

In attributing exceptionally great significance to the Food Program, the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers introduced for consideration by the session one of the parts of the Food Program, the issue "Concerning the Tasks of the Republic's Local Soviets of People's Deputies in Improving Residential and Social Construction in Rural Areas in the Light of the Decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU."

Comrades. The successful implementation of a large program for the further improvement of agriculture is directly related to the organization of capital construction in rural areas.

In our republic, as throughout the country, rural construction is acquiring ever greater scope. Significant work is being carried out to implement the social program set out by the Communist Party in the area of residential-civil construction. The measures which are being adopted by the soviets of people's deputies and their executive organs contribute to the most successful fulfillment of the plan targets for the construction of residential buildings, social and cultural facilities, for the improvement of the level of industrialization in construction, for the bringing together of resources from enterprises and organizations to build housing and facilities in the non-production sphere.

In the Tenth Five-Year Plan 1.636 million rubles worth of capital investment was put to work in the republic's rural economy for all types of measures excluding land reclamation; this was 12 percent more than in the Ninth Five-Year plan.

In the Tenth Five-Year Plan and the year 1981 the following were built in rural areas: residential buildings with a total area of 1,810,000 m^2, 35 general education schools with places for 21,700 pupils, children's preschool facilities with 8,400 places, clubs and cultural facilities which accommodate 6,700 people. During this same period kolkhoz's and sovkhoz's in the republic built public catering enterprises to seat 2,450 patrons and commercial enterprises with an area of 4,600 m^2.

Much work has been carried out in the republic to develop the agricultural sector of the regional scheme for settlement, which was approved on a regional basis by the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers. The settlement scheme determines the distribution of settled areas within the territory of farming units, the proposed number of residents in the planned rural settlements and the category of each settlement according to its functional significance, as well as the distribution of production centers.

The republic has a significant number of well-equipped rural settlements which are the result of much effort put forth by party organs, local soviets, individual collectives and the leaders of sovkhoz's and kolkhoz's.

In addition to definite successes in rural construction, we can see great inadequacies as well. The measures which have been carried out to transform settlements into well-equipped units possessing the necessary amount of housing and cultural-domestic facilities are still inadequate. Only a third of the rural residents are living in the proposed settlements. Out of 563 kolkhoz's, sovkhoz's and equivalent agricultural enterprises, all the main forms of service for the population have only 136 economic units. The process of establishing rural settlements in kolkhoz' and sovkhoz's is proceeding slowing; the resettlement of people from small villages which have outlived their time has been delayed, and many contracting construction organizations are still not meeting their targets.

It can be said with confidence that we have the necessary conditions to fulfill and even to achieve a certain overfulfillment of the plan for rural residential construction, taking into account its top priority status. The directive aimed at rural construction, and especially at construction of buildings of the farmstead type, which was given at the CC CPSU plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, requires that we adopt supplementary measures to increase the rate of this construction and to develop new industrial plans for residential, single-apartment dwellings and the creation of facilities needed to produce them. In addition to state funds, kolkhoz funds and Gosbank credits, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and other organizations can attract funds for residential construction on a broader basis from residential building cooperatives and individual home builders. But these opportunities are being poorly exploited.

In this regard, attention should be paid to the fact that individual residential construction has not been developed as fully as it could be in our area.

Interest in individual residential construction is low because little work has been done to explain and clarify to the population the procedure that is to be followed in the allocation of land allotments, the development of planning documentation, the provision of materials, as well as the granting and paying back of bank credit. The local soviets, organs of the Ministry of Agriculture and sections of the Latvian office of Gosbank have done little work in this area.

The Ministry of the Building Materials Industry does not provide for the full realization of the established limits and market funds, and the administration of the Baltic Railway does not allot the planned number of rail cars to transport brick, gas concrete and cement, and this has a negative influence on construction, especially in the eastern and northeastern regions of the republic.

It is essential to improve in a fundamental manner the organizational work of the local soviets of people's deputies and of economic units to bring working people into individual construction.

Rural dwellings frequently take too long to build. Even Lebanese, prefabricated buildings, which can be assembled in two days, in many cases are not put to use for more than a half year after the start of construction.

At present the building of villages using Lebanese residential units is acquiring ever greater scale. This yqar 690 are scheduled to be built in rural areas, and in 1985 the number expected to be built is 1,200. In addition, Valmiyera style buildings and the usual farmstead buildings made of brick and gas concrete blocks will be put up.

The majority of the officials of economic units are inclined to order multi-apartment buildings because they are cheaper. It is clear that the question of cost per square meter of living space requires study by Gosplan, Gosstroy and the Ministry of Agriculture. A dwelling consisting of one apartment should cost less.

With regard to the fact that there are various opinions about the Lebanese buildings, Latvkolkhozstroy /Latvian Kolkhoz Construction Administration/ should summarize the opinions and desires of all regions concerning these buildings and plan for alternatives models which would meet various tastes.

Much can be done by the soviets in such an important and promising matter as assistance in the development of personal farm allotments. Everyone knows that buildings of the farmstead type contribute the most to the development of personal farming, to the maintanance of cows, pigs and other livestock. And it is not just because it is convenient for the housewife when the kitchen garden and farming buildings are located alongside the living quarters. In this case there are also opportunities for other members of the family to devote an hour or two per day to the work in the personal plot. Under these conditions it is easier as well to teach young people about the work of the farm.

We have talked a lot about the fact that a rural home must have appropriate farm buildings. However, in practice these are not built in all places. In places where this mistake has been acknowledged and farm buildings are now being added or where originally only a cow shed, for example, was built and now more buildings are going up, the people are acting correctly.

Dissatisfaction has been expressed justifiably concerning the construction of farm homes built in unsuccessful locations in relation to other farm buildings and roads within the larger farm unit. There have been instances in which the farm unit's road, built among the rows of farm buildings, has been included in the area alloted to the private plot, which by our norms has been set at 1,200 square meters.

The Ministry of Agriculture should take all this criticism into account, as should our planning institutes "Latgiprozemy," Latgiprosel'stroy," and "Latkolkhozproyekt."

The problem of developing a network of rural preschool facilities remains acute. As of January 1981, public preschool education in rural regions of the republics was evaluated as providing only 25 percent coverage, which was one point lower than the national average.

All these are extremely necessary measures. However, the majority of rural construction organizations are still not coping with the work volumes set as their targets, and not all the work ordered by clients has been included in the plan.

One of reasons for this is the inadequacy of rural builders and the poor work in establishing stable collectives which has been done. The work of the local soviets in this area must be improved.

Increasing labor productivity is a second important issue related to rural construction which must be worked on. The organization of construction work at a majority of building sites leaves a lot to be desired.

Construction has a large reserve to be found in the widespread application of the brigade contract, which was highly rated by the 26th CPSU Congress. In brigades which shifted to complete cost accounting, the output per worker is 40-50 percent higher than it is throughout contracting organizations as a whole.

Mention should be made of another major and serious inadequacy, which is relatively widespread at many rural construction sites: the shipment of building parts, bricks and other heavy materials to a warehouse rather than to the actual construction site where they will be used. When this happens, materials, and this means thousands and millions of tons, are transported twice, using motor vehicles twice, loaded and unloaded twice. This is waste, which cannot be justified in any way.

The Ministry of Construction and its trusts do not show the necessary persistence and sense of purpose in their management of rural construction. There is evidence of this in the following facts: the level of fulfillment of contract construction work for the Ministry of Agriculture in the first five months of this year is lower than the average for the Ministry of Construction by eight percent. Out of nine trusts which are operating in rural areas, only two met the plan targets for the first five months of this year; out of 27 construction projects including residential and social-cultural-shopping facilities which have been worked on during the first half of the year, only at 10 has the plan been fulfilled. Comrade N.I. Kaftaylov, minister of construction, and the officials of the trusts must draw the appropriate conclusions and take the necessary measures to ensure a sharp turnaround with regard to rural construction projects.

The laws concerning the local soviets, as well as the decisions of the party and government, have imposed upon the local soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees large and urgent tasks in the area of planning and building residences and public utilities, and for providing services to settlements.

The local soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees must implement a system of strict monitoring of the fulfillment of state plans for construction and of the quality and punctuality with which they are implemented.

Recently a majority of rayispolkoms have added to their staffs a position of deputy chairman whose main function is management of construction. In the rayon agro-industrial associations there are departments of capital construction.

In every rayon a regional headquarters for leadership of construction has been established, as have standing committees and deputy posts.

Comrade deputies. The volume of non-production construction throughout the agricultural complex of the republic will amount to more than 930 million rubles in the 11th and 12th five-year plans.

With these funds it is essential to build in the public sector alone 3,282,000 m^2 of living space, schools with 15,200 places, children's preschool facilities with 25,600 places and many other cultural and service facilities.

There is no doubt that the tasks of improving the social and daily living conditions in rural areas, as set out in the five-year plan, must be viewed as the minimum. The efforts of all the participants in construction work carried out in rural areas must be clearly concentrated on the resolution of the established program with consideration for the need to overfulfill it.

8543
CSO: 1800/851

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES FOOD PROGRAM

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Unsigned article: "Conference at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The CC of the Ukrainian CP held a conference attended by first secretaries of the oblast party committees to discuss organizational problems relating to the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU. The conference participants listened to the member of the CC CPSU Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP CC, comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy.

At the conference it was noted that the decisions of the May Plenum of the CC CPSU and the report of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU comrade L. I. Brezhnev "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990 and Measures to Implement It" met with unanimous approval from the communists and all working people of Soviet Ukraine.

The republic party organization launched a broad propaganda drive to explain the decisions of the CC CPSU Plenum, aspects of the report by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the USSR Food Program, and also the decrees of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of MInisters that were approved by the Plenum. Those taking part in this work include candidate members and members of the Central Committee, members of the Inspection Committee of the Ukrainian CP, bureau members, and responsible workers of oblast, city, and rayon party committees as well as deputies to the people's soviets, scientists, specialists, and the broad ideological aktiv. Propaganda teams are being dispatched to local areas.

As was stressed at the conference, it is highly important to utilize the current encounters between voters and candidates to the soviets of people's deputies, as well as all the preparations for elections to the local soviets of people's deputies--which elections will take place on 20 June--in order to elucidate the decisions of the CC CPSU Plenum and the Food Program.

Plans exist to devote to the materials of the Plenum a political day on 11 June, as well as additional exercises within the system of political and economic training.

Responsible tasks are facing the mass media. They are called upon to make accessible to all working people the points and conclusions of the report by comrade L. I. Brezhnev as well as the substance of the documents of the CC CPSU

Plenum, to assist in all ways the party organizations in launching organizational and political activities to implement the Plenum's decisions, and to act as active organizers of socialist labor competition for an all-out elevation of the level of farming and animal husbandry as well as in the fullest utilization of the existing potential, production-technical resources, and everything that is and will be at the disposal of the agroindustrial complex.

The results of the May (1982) CC CPSU Plenum and the tasks of the party organizations ensuing from its decisions and the report of comrade L. I. Brezhnev "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990 and Measures to Implement It" will be discussed at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, at the plenums of the oblast, city, and rayon party committees, and also at meetings of all primary party organizations of the republic. The participants in the deliberations of the plenums, meetings, and primary party organizations will include secretaries, bureau members, and responsible workers of party committees.

It was pointed out at the conference that party committees should approve working plans for the organization of the fulfillment of the May Plenum of the CC CPSU that should clearly identify the individuals, tasks, and task schedules that must be accomplished in order to implement the targets posed by the Plenum. Appropriate measures should be drafted at the ministries and departments, the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, and the Ukrainian Komsomol CC.

The tasks of the soviets of people's deputies as regards implementing the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU have been defined in the speech of comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 31 May session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was recommended to the oblast, city, rayon, rural, and settlement soviets of people's deputies that they discuss, at sessions that may be conducted following the elections, the tasks ensuing from the decisions of the May CC CPSU Plenum.

Considerable work has to be accomplished in drafting the republic's food program as well as food programs for oblasts and rayons, along with comprehensive plans for the development of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the formation of oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations and their councils, and improvements in the entire structure of management of the agroindustrial complex. This work must be approached with forethought, without haste.

It is important to support the initiative of the agricultural experts who currently work in the management apparatus and have expressed the wish to be transferred for work at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, particularly at the lagging ones.

It was stressed at the conference that, while conducting organizational and political work relating to the decisions of the May Plenum of the CC CPSU and the implementation of measures to streamline the management of the agroindustrial complex, it is necessary to proceed from the directive of comrade L. I. Brezhnev that the Food Program should start bearing fruit as early as in 1982. Hence, everything must be done to fulfill the plans and tasks of the current year regarding the production and procurements of agricultural products. Party, Soviet, and economic agencies should work as never before, and they should solve smoothly and operatively all problems especially those relating to crop planting, the preparations for and conduct of harvesting and grain procurements, the silaging of fodder, the supply of vegetables to the population, and the increase in the output of animal husbandry.

The efforts of the urban labor collectives should be focused on the fulfillment of plan and further expansion of the output of agricultural equipment, spare parts, and fertilizers, as well as on improving the performance of enterprises of the processing industry and trade; developing subsidiary farms and collective orcharding and truck gardening; reducing losses, particularly those of potatoes and vegetables; building storage facilities, hothouses, and fish ponds; constructing farming and socio-cultural facilities at kolkhozes and sovkhozes; and broadening patronage aid to the countryside.

Success in fulfilling the plans outlined by the party will decisively hinge on the skill of party organizations in organizing a workable socialist labor competition among the toilers of town and country and broadly disseminating advanced knowhow. This requires intensifying the active contacts between party, Soviet, trade-union, Komsomol, and economic agencies, on the one hand, and the broad masses of workers on the other, and focusing organizational activities primarily on labor collectives, since it is they that decide the fate of the plans drafted by the party.

The participants in the conference's deliberations included members and candidate members of the Politburo of the Ukrainian CC CP.

1386
CSO: 1800/833

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Information Report

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 7 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Text] The 10th Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Fifth Session was held on 6 July in Ashkhabad.

Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions. At 10 in the morning O. Ovezgel'dyyev, chairman of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet, and E.M. Ovezova, his deputy, took their seats. The deputies and those invited to the session greeted with applause P. Annaorazov, A.S. Boyko, M.G. Gapurov, Ch.S. Karryyev, G.S. Mishchenko, A.I. Rachkov, M.A. Charyyev, M.G. Shmidt and B. Yazkuliyev, members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and O.I. Ishankuliyeva, S.A. Niyazov and V.A. Khar'kov, candidates of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The chair declared the session open. The deputies and guests stood in honor of the memory of Deputy A. Allamuradov, who had passed away since the previous session.

The Credentials Commission report on verification of the authority of the newly elected TuSSR Supreme Soviet deputies was delivered by Deputy Ya. Berdiyev, chairman of the commission. A decision passed on the report deemed the authority of Deputies Gennadiy Anatol'yevich Zgerskiy (Aki-Bayskiy Electoral Okrug 165) and Kurban Khandzhayev (Soyun-Aliyskiy Electoral Okrug 189) valid.

At the proposal of the chair, who spoke at the behest of the Council of Elders, the TuSSR Supreme Soviet confirmed the session agenda and work procedure.

The agenda contained the following items:

1. The state of capital construction in the republic and the tasks to improve it in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and proposals contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and his speeches at the trade union and Komsomol congresses and the celebrations in Tashkent.

2. Report of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet Public Health and Social Security Commission.

3. Ratification of TuSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts.

The TuSSR Supreme Soviet heard the report of Deputy Ch.S. Karryyev, chairman of the TuSSR Council of Ministers, on the state of capital construction in the republic and the tasks to improve it in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and proposals contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and his speeches at the trade union and Komsomol congresses and the celebrations in Tashkent.

The following deputies participated in the debate on the question under discussion: O. Bayramdurdyyev (Zhdanovskiy Electoral Okrug 56), B. Tagandurdyyev (Krasnoarmeyskiy Electoral Okrug 97), I.F. Shakhov (Podvoyskiy Electoral Okrug 16), N.N. Yeremin (Burdalykskiy Electoral Okrug 317), A. Begdzhanov (Kadyr-Yabskiy Electoral Okrug 159), A. Charyyev (USSR Supreme Soviet deputy), G.G. Chizhikova (Zavodskiy Electoral Okrug 39), K. Shadyyev (Tashkentskiy Electoral Okrug 276), U.R. Shamuratov (Tomak-Yapskiy Electoral Okrug 253), V.V. Petrov (Mollakarinskiy Electoral Okrug 99), M. Aliyeva (Krachskiy Electoral Okrug 309), N. Babayev (Sukhtinskiy Electoral Okrug 179), N.V. Sheremet'yev (Bereketskiy Electoral Okrug 320), I. Chashemov (Dyshkinskiy Electoral Okrug 216), A.M. Rau (Tashrabadskiy Electoral Okrug 294), K.P. Stepanaytes (Shatlykskiy Electoral Okrug 135), and B. Khaydarov (Kelyatinskiy Electoral Okrug 57).

A big speech at the session was delivered by Deputy M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee (Grazhdanskiy Electoral Okrug 2).

The Supreme Soviet unanimously passed the decree "The State of Capital Construction in the Republic and the Tasks To Improve It in the Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Instructions and Proposals Contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and His Speeches at the Trade Union and Komsomol Congresses and the Celebrations in Tashkent".

The session turned to examination of the next item on the agenda--the work of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet Public Health and Social Security Commission. The report was delivered by Deputy Ye. Ovlyakuliyev, chairman of the commission. A corresponding decree was passed on the question under discussion.

The Supreme Soviet then heard the report of Deputy O. Nazarova, secretary of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on TuSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts submitted for ratification by this session and adopted the corresponding law and decrees.

A decree on changes in the composition of certain TuSSR Supreme Soviet permanent commissions was also adopted.

The Supreme Soviet received information from B. Gul'manov, minister of rural construction of the TuSSR, presented at the request received at the previous session from Deputy K. Akhmedyarov in connection with the slow construction of an experimental community of the "40 let TSSR" Kolkhoz and passed a decree on this question.

This concluded the 10th TuSSR Supreme Soviet Fifth Session.

Gapurov Speech

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 7 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Speech by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, at 10th TuSSR Supreme Soviet Fifth Session on 6 July in Ashkhabad]

[Text] Comrade Deputies!

The working people of Turkmenistan, like all Soviet people, are working with inspiration on implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which determined the program of our society's onward development along the path toward communism.

The past months of the current year are remarkable for many important political events in the life of the country. Congresses of the Soviet trade unions and the Lenin Komsomol have been held, and elections to the local soviets and of people's judges have been conducted on a high ideological-political level. Active work has been initiated everywhere on preparations for a fitting greeting of the upcoming 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

But a special place in the events of the past 6 months is undoubtedly occupied by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the Food Program and a number of major CPSU Central Committee and USSR Government decrees and the system of measures for the creation of uniform management of the agrarian-industrial complex and a refinement in the economic mechanism which it passed. Drawn up at the initiative and with the direct personal participation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, they are, it may be said, even now having no less an impact on the life of the country and its economy than was once had by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum.

Adopted in development of the goals of the 26th party congress, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum largely determine today the entire sociopolitical life of the country and Soviet people's actions and thoughts. The results of the plenum and the tasks ensuing from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report thereat are being extensively discussed at party committee plenums and soviet sessions and in primary party organizations and the labor collectives.

The communists and all working people of the republic unanimously and warmly approve the decisions of the May Plenum, warmly support the Peace Program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and undividedly approve the wise domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by the outstanding political figure and statesman of the present day and loyal continuer of the great Leninist cause, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

It is significant that in the course of the discussion the main emphasis is being put on practical work with respect to implementation of the Food Program and the realization of intrinsic potential and reserves.

Much in this field is already being done. The republic's working people are responding to the party's concern for the growth of the people's well-being with selfless labor and a struggle for the successful fulfillment of the plans of the jubilee year and the 5-year plan as a whole. At this time many worker groups have adopted new, upgraded pledges and are striving for labor accomplishments.

The republic's industrial workers have scored pretty good successes. The 6-month plan for the production and sale of products was fulfilled by all industrial ministries and departments. Some R21.5 million worth of products were sold over and above the plan.

The agricultural workers fulfilled the socialist pledges for the sale to the state of local silkworm cocoons and the 6-month plans for animal husbandry product purchases ahead of schedule, and the harvesting of grain crops has been completed. The mass harvesting and delivery to the state of fruit and vegetable products is being performed successfully, and the quotas for the shipment of early vegetables to the country's industrial centers have been fulfilled.

An intensive struggle is being waged everywhere to obtain a high harvest of cotton and other agricultural crops. Everything is being done to ensure that this very year the working people perceive the results of implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum. The decisions of the recent Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Seventh Plenum, which discussed and adopted the republic food program, are also oriented toward this.

Comrade Deputies! In accordance with the Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990, in the 11th Five-Year Plan our republic has to take a new step forward in economic and sociocultural building.

In industry it is necessary to increase the manufacture of products 21-24 percent, including a doubling of petroleum refining and a 2.8-fold increase in mineral fertilizer production. In agriculture the set task is to increase the average annual gross product 14-16 percent. The social program for the 5-year plan has been constructed in a package with the tasks of the development of the economy.

The fate of the 5-year plan, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the celebrations in Tashkent, will largely depend on how successfully we overcome the initial and, in some ways, most difficult section of the path.

What are the results of our work in this respect?

The majority of labor collectives coped with the quotas of the first year of the 5-year plan. Industrial production increased 2.5 percent, and more than R56 million worth of products were produced additional to the plan. The 5-year construction plan is gathering pace.

However, the party teaches us to concentrate attention on the unsolved problems. If we evaluate how we have begun the 5-year plan from this standpoint, it has to be said bluntly that the results could have been more impressive.

The results of the first year of the 5-year plan and the first 6 months of the current year have shown that not all collectives are working at a pace ensuring fulfillment of the plan and the adopted socialist pledges. Labor productivity is not growing quickly enough, full use is not being made of production capacity, many low-quality products are being manufactured and the practice of economies is being seriously disrupted. A number of industrial facilities is being constructed unsatisfactorily, and the plans for social construction are not being fulfilled. The plans for purchases of certain agricultural products are not being fulfilled in full.

These questions, problems and tasks confronting the republic in the 11th Five-Year Plan were examined in detail at the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. You know about them. The organizational-political measures passed in respect of them entrust serious and responsible duties to the republic's party and also soviet authorities. The main requirement is to ensure that the soviets perform organizing work more persistently and step up supervision of the fulfillment of plan quotas. The present session of the republic Supreme Soviet, which is discussing the tasks of the soviet and economic-planning authorities in the capital construction sphere, is also devoted to this.

The results of capital construction in the 10th Five-Year Plan and in 1981 were described in detail in the report of Ch.S. Karryyev, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers. I will cite just two figures: approximately R6 billion of capital investments were assimilated in the 5-year plan and R1.3 billion in 1981. A number of major industrial facilities was built and commissioned and a considerable amount of housing and cultural-everyday construction was carried out.

All this was the result of the great deal of organizing work of the republic's party, soviet and economic-planning authorities and the multithousand-strong detachment of skilled workers and engineering-technical personnel employed in the construction sector and many other organizations participating in the process of the construction of facilities.

But the indicators which have been achieved are still below the plans and do not satisfy us. The plans of housing construction were fulfilled neither in the 10th Five-Year Plan nor in 1981. Schools and children's establishments were built with varying success, and hospitals with clinics and vocational-technical schools have been and are now being built completely unsatisfactorily.

The construction has dragged on and the commissioning time has been postponed with respect to many production projects.

Yet it is precisely on the Chardzhou Oil Refinery, Bezmein Carpet Works, the Maryy Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant, a nonwoven materials factory in Chardzhou and many others, which are designed to provide approximately 80 percent of the industrial output increase, that achieving the pace set by the 5-year plan depends.

Annual nonassimilation of the resources allocated for the construction of housing, schools, children's establishments, hospitals and other cultural-educational facilities is preventing us accomplishing in full the tasks of the republic's social development and satisfying the ever increasing requirements of the residents of both the cities and the countryside.

What are the reasons for this situation? They vary. They include shortcomings in the organization of construction production, lack of promptitude in the maneuvering of resources, hitches in the work of the prime contractors with the subcontract organizations, an absence of due supervision and the personnel's inadequate performance discipline. Big losses of work time are allowed to occur, inefficient use is made of construction equipment, progressive techniques are being introduced inadequately and the level of mechanization of laborious operations is insufficient at the construction sites.

I would like to dwell on the problem of trained worker personnel.

The republic's construction sites are annually reinforced by the graduates of VUZ's, higher secondary specialized institutions and vocational-technical schools. In the last 6 years the number of them has constituted approximately 13,000. Some workers improve their qualifications annually directly on the job. However, we have a shortage of construction workers. Organizations of the republic Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction are experiencing difficulties here. Personnel turnover is high in many collectives.

The losses from this are great. People who have acquired a trade and mastered work skills and methods leave, and their place is taken by novices whose training requires time and resources.

The creation of stable labor collectives is a complex process requiring great organizing work and a responsive attitude toward people and their needs and requirements. Matters will not be rectified by bureaucratic administration and the issuing of orders. Earnings alone, however big they may be, will not keep people or rally a real collective. An analysis shows that half of the people leave construction sites owing to dissatisfaction with the work and social conditions.

Of those discharged, roughly 50 percent are workers under 30 years old. And this is not fortuitous. Young people with secondary and secondary technical education arrive at the construction sites. They make high demands on the content of the work and everyday conditions.

Where is the way out? Where can skilled manpower be found?

First, it is necessary to sharply increase the rate of mechanization of manual labor. Second, we must ensure a reduction in losses of work time, which remain considerable and are growing in places.

Extensive introduction of the brigade contract, which was evaluated highly in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Trade Unions Congress, is designed to improve the use of labor resources and increase labor productivity.

And, finally, an extension of the network of vocational-technical schools and the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for their construction by all construction ministries and departments.

The activity of the soviets, relying on the assertiveness, initative and personal example of the working people's empowered representatives--the people's deputies--should also be subordinated to the accomplishment of this task. It is precisely via the deputies, and there are more than 23,000 of them in the republic, that the soviets can and must directly influence the creation of proper work and social conditions for the construction workers, assistance to the base vocational-technical schools and the organization and development of socialist competition and the introduction of the brigade contract.

Comrade Deputies!

Among the conditions designed to ensure a further increase in the efficiency of the national economy as a whole and capital construction in particular the party attaches particular significance to the zealous, solicitous use of public resources. "The policy of an intensification of production which has been proclaimed by the party," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Tashkent, "requires the activation of all reserves of the economy and an ability to dispose proprietorially of all our available capacity."

Yet our construction sites and industrial enterprises also are permitting considerable losses of raw material, fuel, power and building materials and structures. Erecting an insurmountable barrier against extravagance is the primary duty of the soviets and their ispolkoms, trade unions and Komsomol organizations, people's control and all state and management authorities. The achievement of the highest end results with the least labor, material and financial outlays must become a law of our economic practice.

I will not dwell in detail on other questions of an increase in construction efficiency, namely, on questions of a refinement of planning, the work of clients and contractors and the development of construction's production base, questions of the material-technical supply of the construction sites and others. Much was said about these in a manner of great concern in the report of Ch.S. Karryyev and the speeches of Comrade Deputies Shakhov, Yeremin, Bayramdurdyyev, Tagandurdyyev and others.

I would say only that their solution must be secured by the republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan and our ministries and departments. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed in his speech at the 17th Trade Unions Congress precisely to the need for a more critical approach to an evaluation of the results of work, for its shortcomings and ommissions to be seen, for their speedier rectification and for us to learn to find unutilized potential.

Comrade Deputies! The circle of the soviets' concerns is immeasurably broad. But it would perhaps be no exxageration to say that the construction of housing and cultural-everyday facilities requires particular attention.

It is these questions which occupy a large place in the working people's letters and complaints received by the party and soviet authorities, the trade union and Komsomol organizations, newspaper and journal editorial offices and television and radio. Most often people request an improvement in housing conditions and point to violations of the established housing allocation procedure.

A large part of the instructions received by the deputies also concerns questions of an increase in the volume of the construction of housing and children's and medical establishments and municipal-everyday construction. Comrade minister-deputies Sheremet'yev and Gul'manov and other construction ministry and department leaders also have such instructions, evidently. However, it is these ministries which are failing to provide for the stable fulfillment of plans and an increase in the volume of the construction of housing, schools and children's establishments.

The resources allocated for municipal construction are not fully assimilated from year to year. The installation of water-supply systems, sewerage, boiler houses and gas-supply systems is lagging behind. A critical situation has arisen this year even in Tashauz and Krasnovodsk. The situation deteriorates from year to year in Mary, Bayram-Ali, Chardzhou and Ashkhabad. The leaders of local party and soviet authorities and contracting ministries and departments have been strictly cautioned in this connection. Only the unconditional fulfillment of the plans set for 1982 will ensure the possibility of housing construction in these cities.

I would like to mention in this connection that many oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms display, as a rule, great persistence and energy at the stage of development of the plans, seeking in the republic bodies the incorporation in the plan of this sociocultural facility or the other, but far from always exert the same efforts to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans of capital construction.

An improvement in the state of housing construction and the accomplishment of the tasks of an increase in the amount of construction of large-panel houses with the capacity of large-panel house-building enterprises of the TuSSR Ministry of Construction having been raised to 700,000 square meters by 1985 will require of the ministry and the republic Gosstroy the maximum concentration of forces and resources on the modernization and expansion of works, the development as quickly as possible of plans of prospective-series

4-, 7-, and 9-story apartment houses and the transfer of existing works to their construction.

Discussions have been under way for a long time now and a decision has been made to switch to a 2-year cycle of planning housing construction initially in Ashkhabad and subsequently in other cities of the republic. The initative of the Orel construction workers, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee, has been applied extensively in the construction of housing and sociocultural facilities in many cities of the Union. Here, however, there has not a step been taken. It is with good reason that it is said that whoever does not wish to do something looks for excuses, whoever wishes looks for opportunities.

It is essential that we also tackle these questions positively.

Comrade Deputies! A further couple of words about the problems of the social reorganization of the countryside. There has been a considerable increase in rural localities in recent years in the need for the construction of individual residences of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers. The increased material possibilities of the rural workers are contributing to a further improvement in their living conditions. At the same time the plans in accordance with which these homes are being built are faceless, do not correspond to present-day requirements and do not contain architectural elements of national traditions, and for this reason everyone builds at his own sweet will.

The republic Gosstroy should as quickly as possible provide individual construction in the countryside with new model housing plan series which take account of specific features, climatic conditions, the availability of local construction materials and the singularities of national architecture. And it is necessary to build handsome two-story houses in rural localities also. We must develop intensively the system of house-building cooperatives in the countryside, making extensive use here of kolkhoz, sovkhoz and enterprise resources and state assistance.

The measures for the social reorganization of the countryside, rayon centers and kolkhoz and sovkhoz communities are an organic part of the USSR's Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum. The oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms in conjuction with the ministries, departments and agrarian-industrial associations must provide for their unconditional fulfillment.

Comrade Deputies! This session of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet will determine the most important tasks confronting capital construction in the 11th Five-Year Plan. A comprehensive decision will be adopted with respect to all questions of construction. Daily, painstaking and, I would say, detailed work is beginning which should combine the efforts of the ispolkoms, management organizations and public formations, in short, all means of organizational influence and control.

I would like particularly to emphasize once more the role of the deputies, recalling Lenin's instruction that they must themselves work, themselves execute their laws, themselves check what is happening in practice and themselves be directly answerable to their electorate.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums and the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress, the TuSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, local soviets and ministries, state committees and departments of the republic must implement effective measures for a radical improvement in affairs in capital construction, particularly in the construction of housing and municipal-everyday and sociocultural facilities.

It is essential that the TuSSR Gosplan, Gosstroy and Gossnab, TuSSR ministries of construction and rural construction, the "Turkmenneftegazstroy" Association, the Glavkarakumstroy Administration and all construction and installation organizations, client ministries and departments and soviets provide for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans of capital construction for 1982 and subsequent years of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Comrade Deputies! The examination at this session of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet of the question of the state of and tasks to improve capital construction in the republic is an integral component of the purposeful activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state with respect to the economic and social development of our motherland.

Comrade Deputies! Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the communists and all deputies and working people of Turkmenistan will exert every effort for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the quotas of 1982 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole and will fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

8850
CSO: 1830/428

LATVIAN SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES DEPUTY'S WITHDRAWAL CONFIRMED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Apr 82 p 3

/Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the Removal from Duties of the Deputy of the Soviet of Nationalities from the Daugavpils Municipal Electoral District No 302 of the Latvian SSR/

/Text/ In connection with the personal declaration of Comrade Strelkov, I. K. concerning his withdrawal from deputy's duties in view of circumstances hindering their performance, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium hereby decrees:

Based on Article 10 of the USSR Law Code, "On the Status of People's Deputies in the USSR," it shall be deemed that the powers and duties of the deputy of the Soviet of Nationalities from the Daugavpils Municipal Election District No 302 of the Latvian SSR, Strelkov, Igor Konstantinovich, have ceased ahead of time.

Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
L. BREZHNEV

Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
M. GEORGADZE

Moscow. The Kremlin. 29 April 1982

2384
CSO: 1800/624

TURKMEN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DEPUTY CHAIRMEN MEET

GF141922 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] As we have already announced, a meeting of the deputy chairman of the republic's oblast and rayon soviet executive committees and deputy directors of kolkhozes for cultural mass work has been held in Ashkhabad. Measures for further developing cultural and living standard of the republic's population in light of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the 22d Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party and the last plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee were discussed.

During the second day of the meeting attention concentrated on the cultural mass work experience of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Comrade Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the final session. She noted that by fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on questions related to the ideological work and [word indistinct], the Ministry of [word indistinct] and the local People's Deputies Councils led by the party organs will have contributed a great deal to developing the cultural and living conditions of the population and further promoting the ideological, political, internationalistic and atheistic upbringing of workers.

However, many shortcomings remain in the organization of cultural life of rural population. Cultural growth is slow in a number of rayons and has not been able to promote economic development in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Deputy directors of kolkhozes for cultural mass work should encourage kolkhoz workers [words indistinct] production, intensify organized cultural mass work among them, and improve their social, cultural and living conditions.

Comrade Mollayeva drew special attention to the necessity of improving the work of the social dietary services for children in particular. Comrade Mollayeva further noted that it is necessary to secure a children's (?clinic) in every kolkhoz, sovkhoz and inhabited locality. It is necessary to control the organization of educational work, teaching of the Russian language and qualification of [word indistinct] cadres.

Comrade Mollayeva further noted that the deputy directors of kolkhozes for culture should pay attention on the rational distribution of [word indistinct], strengthening material and technical base and cultural enlightenment institutions and [words indistinct].

In conclusion Comrade Mollayeva expressed assurance that the soviet, party organizations, rural People's Deputies Councils and deputy kolkhoz directors for cultural mass work will devote all their energies to improve the cultural and living conditions of the republic's population and the ideological, political, internationalistic and atheistic upbringing of workers.

CSO: 1830/427

GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Information Announcement

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 May 82 p 1

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] On 14 May the Sixth Plenum of the CP of Georgia CC began its work.

The plenum is discussing the following question: "Tasks of the party organization of Georgia with regard to concentrating efforts on the further development of science and speeding up scientific and technical progress in the republic's national economy."

The plenum is also examining the planned measures of the CP of Georgia CC for further improving party leadership of the republic's trade-union organizations in light of the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, as well as information about the progress of preparations for celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Taking part in the plenum's work are the following persons: USSR Minister of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems /E. K. Pervyshin/, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician /V. A. Kotel'nikov/, vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology /A. K. Romanov/, USSR Deputy Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education /I. M. Makarov/, USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture /V. Shevelukha/, executive of the CPSU CC /V. P. Vashchenko/.

The plenum was opened with an introductory speech by candidate member of the CPSU CC Politburo, first secretary of the CP of Georgia CC /E. A. Shevardnadze/.

The report of the CP of Georgia CC Bureau on the principal question was presented to the plenum by candidate member of the CPSU CC Politburo, first secretary of the CP of Georgia CC E. A. Shevardnadze, and other materials were considered in a preliminary manner by the plenum participants.

Speaking in the discussions on the report were the following persons: first secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom of the CP of Georgia /T. N. Menteshashvili/, president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, academician of the republic's Academy of Sciences /Ye. K. Kharadze/, first secretary of the Abkhazian Obkom of the CP of Georgia /B. V. Adleyba/, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Comittee for Science and Technology, academician of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences /I. G. Gverdtsnteli/, rector of the Tbilisi State University, academician of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences /V. M. Okudzhava/, Georgian SSR Minister of Agriculture /G. D. Mgeladze/, first secretary of the Adzharskiy Obkom of the CP of Georgia /V. R. Papunidze/, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, academician /V. A. Kotel'nikov/, bureau member of the CP of Georgia CC, lathe operator of the Tbilisi Aircraft Plant imeni Dimitrov /T. V. Rostiashvili/, chief of the photosynthesis problem laboratory of the Tbilisi State University, corresponding member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences /G. A. Sanadze/, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR /O. Ye. Cherkeziya/, first secretary of the South Osetinskiy Obkom of the CP of Georgia /F. S. Sanakoyev/, the Georgian SSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, corresponding member of the republic's Academy of Sciences /D. I. Chkhikvishvili/, USSR Minister of the Communications Equipment Industry /E. K. Pervyshin/, chairman of the Georgian Republican Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, director of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of the Technology of Low-Capacity Electrical Machines, Doctor of Technical Sciences /G. V. Mindeli/, secretary of the party bureau of the Institute of Plant Biochemistry of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Biological Sciences /G. I Kvesitadze/, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology /A. K. Romanov/, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs /Mirianashvili/, director of the Institute of Physiology imeni I. S. Beritashvili of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences /M. M. Khanashvili/, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the republic's Gosplan /D. L. Kartvelishvili, rector of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, academician of the Georgian SSR /T. N. Loladze/, deputy minister of higher and secondary special education of the USSR, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences /I. M. Makarov/, first secretary of the Gardabanskiy Raykom of the CP of Georgia /O. M. Bokeriya/, rector of the Tbilisi Institute for Physicians' Advanced Trainingof the USSR Ministry of Health, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences /S. N. Khechinashvili/ the general director of the Analitbor Scientific-Production Association of the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems /Z. Ye. Kruashvili/, USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Doctor of Biological Sciences /V. S. Shevelukha/, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology, rector of the Institute for the Administration of the National Economy /S. G. Kadagidze/, rector of the Georgian Agricultural Institute, acadmician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin /V. I. Metreveli/, first secretary of the Telavskiy Raykom of the CP of Georgia /A. V. Kobaidze/.

Today, 15 May, the plenum is continuing its work. (GruzINFORM)

Shevardnadze Remarks

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 May 82 p 1

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Comrades!

Before opening the regular Plenum of the CP of Georgia CC I would like to say a few words about this plenum of ours because it is impossible not to speak about this.

In the first place, it should be noted--and this, perhaps, will not be any exaggeration--that /for no other plenary session of our CC have we prepared with such care and scrupulousness,with such a feeling of high responsibility, as we have for this plenum--a plenum on science and scientific progress./

This is testified to even in the fact that our plenum has been postponed more than once, although the time periods for its convocation were fixed. Those of us in the CC well understood this and had a good feeling for it--it was felt by the entire CC Bureau--that the first few times we were not prepared for such a plenum. For, of course, it is not just a matter of delivering a good report at the plenum. We saw our principal task as /coming to the plenum with a precisely worked-out program for the further upswing of science and the speeding up of scientific and technical progress, drawing up a scheme, well-thought-out in all its details, for further improvements in administering the process of scientific creativity, developing the basic sciences, introducing scientific achievements into life, into practice, and into the republic's national economy./

/It was necessary for us to appear at the plenum/, as it has already been stated once, with a broad-based program of activation, of stepping up the party's influence on this process. /We had to bring to the plenum/ specific proposals on ways, forms, and methods for improving the party's leadership in the activity of scientific institutions, their primary party organizations.

At first there was much that was unclear here, a great deal required profound analysis, and, as always, the need arose to confer with our party activists, with the working people, with our public, to listen carefully to its opinion, to talk, and to discuss jointly the most important, principled questions.

And we held very interesting meetings and quite lengthy conversations with prominant scientists, important leaders in science and technology, officials at academic and branch scientific-research institutes, directors of design-engineering bureaus, scientific laboratories, rectors and department heads of VUZ's, directors of ministries and departments, leaders of production, workers in industry, agriculture, construction--all sectors of the national economy, with party, soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol workers, with the most broad-based representatives of our society.

In connection with the preparations for the plenum on science and scientific-technical progress, the press published /A Letter from the CP of Georgia CC to the Communists and Komsomol Members, to Scientists and Specialists in the National Economy, and to All Working People in the Georgian SSR./ This in July of last year. But, in fact, we had begun to prepare for the present plenum long before this. It can be stated with confidence that by the time of our meeting today preparations have been going on for two and even three years.

And in the course of all this time, especially after the CC Letter was published, numerous responses came pouring in to the party CC, containing a large quantity of suggestions, wishes, critical remarks, recommendations and advice on ways to further develop science and intensify it, speeding up the pace of scientific and technical progress, further improving party and state guidance of science and scientific and technical progress.

Today, from this rostrum, I would like to express our profound gratitude to all the organizations and persons who have taken an active part in preparing our plenum and who have sent interesting proposals, advice, and recommendations which are deserving of attention. Many of them have been included in the draft report distributed to the plenum participants, or other documents which the Party CC Bureau is presenting today to the Sixth Plenum of the CC.

I thank you very much for this, Comrades, for such active participation by you in preparing for this plenum!

A particularly great and fruitful amount of work was conducted during the period of preparation for the plenum--and we consider it necessary to make special note of this--by the following: the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the Georgian SSR State Planning Committee, the Georgian SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, the Georgian SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, as well as other ministries and departments.

A very great deal was accomplished during all this time by the departments of the Party CC and the republic's Council of Ministers.

And here too we consider it necessary to make note of the large amount of aid rendered to us in preparing for this plenum by the Department of Science and Educational Institutions of our party's CC, by other departments of the CPSU CC, by the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Russian Federation.

A very great deal has been provided for us by the rich experience of the party leadership in developing science and accelerating scientific and technical progress, as accumulated by the Moscow Party Gorkom and the Leningrad Party Organization, by the Central Committees of the CP's of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and other fraternal Union republics, as well as countries of the socialist community.

A significant event is the fact that the following persons have taken part in the work of our plenum: vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Kotel'nikov, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, minister of the USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, Comrade Pervyshin, Erlen Kirikovich, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Comrade Romanov, Arnol'd Konstantinovich, deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Comrade Makarov, Igor' Mikhaylovich, deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, doctor of biological sciences, Comrade Shevelukha, Viktor Stepanovich, executive of the CPSU CC apparatus, Comrade Vashchenko, Vladimir Petrovich.

As you know, the draft report on the question under discussion has been distributed well ahead of time not only to the members and candidate members of the CC, and to the members of the Auditing Commission of the CP of Georgia, but also to all the plenum participants. Furthermore, all the comrades without exception prior to the beginning of the plenum's work have examined in a preliminary way the basic positions of the report, other documents, and the plan for practical measures at the sessions of the working groups which were created along the basic lines of scientific and technical progress in the various sectors of the republic's national economy. As you know, the sessions of the working groups were led by the following secretaries of the CP of Georgia CC: Comrades G.V. Kolbin, D.I. Patiashvili, Z.A. Chkheidze, G.N. Yenukidze, as well as by the chief of the Department of Party-Organizational Work, memner of the CC Bureau, Comrade S. Ye. Khadenshvili.

According to their information, the work of these groups was extremely fruitful, the sessions passed in an interesting manner, and specific businesslike suggestions were made which will also be taken into account in the final revision of the plenum's documents.

And so, inasmuch as all the plenum participants are already familiar with the text of the report, there is obviously no necessity to read it aloud.

The only thing that I would like to do before the beginning of our work, Comrades, is to mention once more one circumstance.

The draft report which was presented to the plenum contains quite a few proposals /with regard to the labor organization/ of scientists, researchers, planners, and designers. Running like a red thread throughout the entire report is talk of a /closer, more effective integration between science and production/; proposals are made for various forms of partnership between science and production, perfecting the already-existing forms and systems of such integration; mention is made of the need to place the planning and administration of science on a more solid and genuinely scientific basis.

However, here also the following needs to be said: much of what is being introduced for the plenum's consideration is still in the experimental stage and is still, let's speak frankly, a matter for discussion. /Therefore, we call upon the entire body of the CC Plenum and all the invited comrades, as always, to frankly and openly express their own opinions on all the questions touched upon here./

We sincerely desire that our plenum be held with the /maximum amount of frank and principled discussion./ And I can assure you, Comrades, that everything which is of value even to the slightest extent, everything valuable, interesting, new, and progressive--everything which can help us to achieve a new upswing in science, to speed up scientific and technical progress, will be /attentively examined in the party's CC, profoundly studied, and included within the program of all our further work along these lines./

Comrades, let us act so that the plenum report and all the documents which will be adopted by it will indeed become the /fruit of our and your common, collective work, the common, collective work of all the participants in the plenary session of the CP of Georgia CC.

2384
CSO: 1800/622

UKRAINAIN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FORMS NEW COMMISSION

[Editorial Report] Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian on 19 June publishes on page one a 300-word article reporting that the Ukrainian Council of Ministers has created a new commission of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers to deal with questions relating to the agroindustrial complex. According to the article, all ministriesk departments, organizations, enterprises and institutions are "obligated" to carry out decisions of the new commission pertaining to the agroindustrial complex and which fall within its competence. Among those listed as members of the new commission are: Yu. P. Kolomiyets', first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers (chairman of the commission); V.P. Popov, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Gosplan (first deputy chairman of the commission); and M.V. Khorunzhyy, Ukrainian minister of agriculture (commission member).

CSO: 1811/51-P

UKRAINIAN KOMSOMOL PLENUM HELD

[Editorial Report] Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian on 19 June 1982 publishes on page four a 500-word RATAU article on the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee plenum held in Kiev on 18 June. First Secretary A.I. Korniyenko, according to the article, delivered a report and the plenum discussed the results of the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress and the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. Komsomol organizations and members were called upon to continue their efforts on key construction projects in western Siberia, the Non-chernozem zone and BAM and in the modernization of enterprises, particularly in the coal, metallurgy, machine building and transportation industries. The plenum also voiced the need for mobilizing youth in order to aid in reducing the duration of the harvest period and improving animal husbandry.

CSO: 1811/52-P

CONFERENCE ON STATE OF FINANCES, RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 22 June 1982 publishes on page 3 a 450-word RATAU article on a republic level conference-seminar held in Kiev on 21 June. The conference-seminar addressed questions concerning financial and material resources and expenditures in the Ukrainian republic. Participating in the proceedings were a number of officials from the Ministry of Finance and other governmental and party bodies of the Ukrainian SSR. According to the article, V.P. Kozerchuk, minister of finance, noted that inspections and audits of financial operations conducted by ministries and other bodies in a number of cases were of "little efficacy and did not fully meet the requirements for strengthening state discipline and averting poor management, and did not produce the required effect for improving the state of affairs". I.D. Stepanenko, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, said that the resolution of existing problems required the "strengthening of state discipline" and that ministries and departments must react "sharply" to violations of plan and financial discipline, poor management and abuses.

CSO: 1800/947-P

UKRAINE OBKOM PLENUMS FOCUS ON FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 1, 2, 4, and 8 July 1982 publishes on page 1 a series of RATAU articles (averaging 3,000-4,000 words) reporting on recent obkom plenums in the Ukrainian republic. The plenums were attended by leading Ukrainian party and government officials. The participants and speakers at the plenums focused their attention on agriculture and the measures needed to attin the goals of the new food program. They noted agriculture and related areas.

CSO: 1800/1017-P

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

GUPAROV CHAIRS ASHKHABAD MEETING--A meeting of the jubilee organizational committee preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen Communist Party was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, in Ashkhabad today. Addressing the meeting, Comrade Gapurov specified the tasks of the republic's party, soviet, economic and public organizations in commemoration of the great event. Members and candidate members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers, responsible workers of the organs of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the Turkmen Council of Ministers, and ministers and [word indistinct] leaders were present at the meeting. [Excerpts] [GF141713 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Jul 82]

CSO: 1830/426

END

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18 August 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS

No. 1291

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18 August 1982

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1291

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- APRIL 1982

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys cover a one-month period and contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social issues and other areas of interest.

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

THIRTY-FIRST AZERBAIJAN KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 April 1982 pp 2-3 carries a 6,200 word report on the 31st Congress of the Azerbaijan Komsomol. "In the ranks of the Azerbaijan Komsomol there are now 1,126,000 boys and girls who are united in more than 10,000 primary Komsomol organizations." Two areas of weakness were stressed: "Komsomol committees do not everywhere relate the political and economic education of the boys and girls with life nor with the solution of modern problems" and "atheistic education of youth must be conducted in a relevant and progressive manner and individual work with certain youth and adolescents who have fallen under a religious influence must be strengthened."

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF DECREE ON REBUILDING ARTISTIC ORGANIZATIONS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 27 April 1982 carries a 1,200-word article on p 2 by Ismayyl Shykhly on the 50th anniversary of the decree "On rebuilding artistic organizations" and its role in the development of modern Azerbaijani literature. The trend established by the decree is described: "After the historical decree of the Central Committee dated 23 April 1932 the former revolutionary and Bolshevik writer M. S. Ordubadi created the novels 'Secret Baku' and the 'Fighting City' concerning the secret revolutionary movement which took place in Azerbaijan. At the same time, the writer wrote the novel 'Smoke-Covered Tabriz' which was devoted to a description of the Settarkhan movement and, in general, to the Tabriz revolution which occurred in Southern Azerbaijan."

Economics

AZERBAIJANI HEADS TYUMEN' GEOLOGICAL ADMINISTRATION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 13 April 1982 p 3 carries a 1,900-word interview with Farman Salmanov, chairman of the Tyumen' chief Geological Administration. In discussing the Azerbaijanis working in Siberia he says "they should not be afraid of difficulties, they should be brave and view the future with belief."

Social and Cultural Affairs

FRAGMENTS FROM IBRAGIMOV MEMOIRS APPEAR

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 16 April 1982 p 3 carries a 4,100-word memoir by Mirza Ibragimov on his impressions of a number of people who played a role in his life. These were: The Azerbaijani playwrite Huseyn Javid, the Russian writer Konstantin Fedin and the Armenian writer Marietta Shaginyan. The impressions, while written in 1982, concern the period of the 1930's and 1940's.

WRITERS UNION ASSESSES ACHIEVEMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 23 April 1982 pp 2-7 carries a 10,000-word summary of a discussion in the Writers Union chaired by Mirza Ibragimov. Three basic points are made: "one sees that weak and mediocre poets' books have found their way to Moscow publishers"; secondly, "the works of young poets are fraught with weak and sentimental feelings, dry descriptions of nature and memory"; thirdly, on a more positive note, "in the literature of Southern Azerbaijani the life of the working man, topics arising from the needs of the day, the revolution and its heroes have been turned into a basic subject. Now a very successful literature inspired by life and in step with the time is being created."

IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 25 April 1982 p 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial noting that "while preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, Soviet men are noting with gratitude the unparalleled role of the Russian language in the great historical unity of peoples." With regard to Azerbaijan: "Russian has become the second mother tongue of the Azerbaijani people." To this end a number of specialized boarding schools on the middle school level are making contributions. The problem is: "Among enrollees in rural schools there are many who do not know Russian." This creates an additional complication--"because some of our children entering military service do not know Russian well, we regret their initial difficulty and confusion" writes a veteran from Nakhchyvan. The editorial asks that this situation be rectified.

RUSTEM CRITICIZES YOUNG WRITERS, PRAISES SOUTHERN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 15 April 1982 p 3 carries a 1,200-word interview with Suleyman Rustem, the grand old man of Azerbaijani letters, on the current state of Azerbaijani literature. On young writers he says: "In discussing the successes of young writers it is appropriate to mention some of their shortcomings. It is clear that the youth are always inclined towards newness and contemporaneity. In such situations there can always be mistakes." The mistakes are unspecified. On the recent proliferation of literature from Southern Azerbaijan: "One feels in all of them a love for literature and the fine arts. Basically it has always been this way. But one must exploit this somewhat more. I consider a literary awakening in Southern Azerbaijan an historical necessity."

KHANLAROVA PERFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 April 1982 p 7 carries a 600-word "Letter From Afghanistan" by Shahin Fazil in Kabul on Zeyneb Khanlarova's March concerts in Kabul and Kandahar. In the course of the article it is noted that an Azerbaijani, Isa Resuloghlu Memmedov, is an adviser to the Radio and Television Committee of the Afghanistan Ministry of Culture.

TEACHERS NEWSPAPER DEVOTES REGULAR COLUMN TO SOUTHERN QUESTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 15 April 1982 p 3 carries a 650-word dispatch on the planned "Voices From the South" column which is to appear regularly in the teachers' newspaper AZERBAYJAN MUALLIMI. Its purpose is to familiarize readers with articles appearing in Southern Azerbaijani media.

CALL FOR ALPHABET, TERMINOLOGY REFORM IN THE SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 9 April 1982 p 6 carries an 800-word article by Azeroghlu on the revival of the Azerbaijani language in Iran. He remarks: "While reading works published in the South, the writing of a number of words in a new form demands attention. Some words written in Arabic and Persian are written completely differently in Azerbaijani." Now, however, "writers are trying to write the words the way they are pronounced. Some writers are attempting to eliminate this difficulty within the Arabic alphabet itself by adding marks over certain elements." Azeroghlu notes that this could lead to "new difficulties." He also protests the usage of the terms "Azeri" and "Turkish" in reference to the language.

500 YEARS OF AZERBAIJANI-POLISH RELATIONS MARKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 11 April 1982 p 4 carries a 1,500-word review of an article published by Lodz University press noting the establishment of Akkyoun-Polish relations in the 1470's. Polish-Azerbaijani relations are traced throughout the intervening centuries. The Lodz article was written by B. Baranowski.

AMERICAN DOCTORS IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 14 April 1982 p 3 carries a 400-word dispatch on a delegation of medical doctors from the Buffalo (NY) Medical Institute who were visiting Baku. The delegation was headed by Professor Herbert Hauptman. He was accompanied by Dr William Dynaks (sic), director of the Molecular Physics laboratory.

ISAAC ASIMOV PROTESTS REAGAN POLICIES

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 16 April 1982 p 7 carries a letter from Zeydulla Aghayev, Candidate of Philological Sciences, who says that "I have been corresponding with Isaac Asimov since 1968....

In the last letter I sent the science-fiction writer I expressed an interest in the Reagan government and the contemporary U.S. policy. As always, I. Asimov answered immediately. As his letter expressed his interests, I submit it to the readers of ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT." The essence of the Asimov answer is as follows: "There is no need to say that I did not vote for President Reagan and that I met his election with feelings of regret. I am not satisfied with his internal or foreign policy...and I am raising my voice often and angrily about this. I wanted to see the type of government in the United States in which it would, hand in hand with the Soviet Union, abolish all nuclear weapons and establish a firm policy of peace."

SOUTHERN AZERBAIJANI POET PUBLISHED IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 2 April 1982 p 6 carries a 2,200-word article by SIRUS on the publication of a book of poetry by Mehemmedhuseyn Shahriyar ("Aman Ayrylyg", 1981) in Baku. Shahriyar is the most famous of the modern Southern Azerbaijani poets in the AzSSR. A number of excerpts are given, including the lines "Over there is Baku/Our red Ka'ba." The publication is rather severely criticized for having omitted some lines from his poetry and not confronting the problem that many southern writers, including Shahriyar, refer to their mother tongue as "turk" (Turkish).

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

KUNAYEV CRITICIZES PRIMARY PARTY UNITS FOR ECONOMIC FAILURES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 April 1982 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 3,900-word shortened version of a speech delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and first secretary of the CC Kazakhstan CP, to the Fifth Plenum of the CC Kazakhstan CP. Much of the speech is devoted to Kazakh agriculture and animal husbandry and to the general problem of meeting the requirements of the current food program. Kunayev also examines continuing problems in industrial and residential construction, deficiencies in trade, consumer, health and communal services, plan underfulfillments in the metallurgical, chemical and coal industries and major difficulties in republic energy production. Kunayev singles out lax work by primary and some higher level party organizations as a major cause and stresses the importance of efficient and coordinated work by party units if the republic economy is to function properly.

Economics

FOOD UNAPPETIZING, SERVICE POOR IN KAZAKH CAFETERIAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 16 April 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by M. Tazhimuratov on food service problems in various Kazakh cafeterias serving students. The article is published under the regular rubric "First Class Service for the People."

Tazhimuratov compares service in a number of cafeterias serving students. He begins his survey with the specialized food service combine of the Kazakh State University. The combine, first of its kind in the KaSSR, operates 6 student cafeterias, 2 workers cafeterias and 15 faculty buffets, facilities capable of serving 12,000 persons a meal. The combine produces balanced, appetizing meals that are within student budgets (dinner costs 50 kopeks on the average). Food is served, moreover, in clean, pleasant surroundings with good service. Special dietary items ordered by physicians are even available by special arrangement.

In direct contrast to the state university combine, however, are many other, poorly operated food service units such as No 155 cafeteria under the cafeteria and restaurant trust of Kalinin Rayon. The cafeteria serves students of the Kazakh Polytechnical and Energy Institutes. Facilities are poor, meals monotonous, unappetizing and of poor quality. Much of what is served, moreover, is too expensive for student pocketbooks. Although surveys and consumer meetings have indicated general student dissatisfaction with the cafeteria's food and food service, little has been done to improve things. Cafeteria workers, moreover, have a bad relationship with their student patrons who, they claim, vandalize facilities, waste food and steal plates and other eating utensils.

The upshot, says Tazhimuratov, is that the poorly run cafeterias are not being patronized and students are going to others that provide better food and better service. This, in turn, overburdens the more popular establishments. He calls for a general reorganization of food services and greater attention to food service deficiencies by party and other organizations to solve these problems.

KAZAKH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HEAD OUTLINES PAST, PRESENT RESEARCH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 April 1982 carries on page 3 a 4,500-word full page interview with A.M. Kunayev, USSR State Prize Laureat, Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences and president of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences. The interview is published under the regular rubric "60th Anniversary of the USSR" and was conducted by A. Duysenbekov and A. Alibekov.

Kunayev answers questions on the high level of scientific development in Kazakhstan compared to other parts of the world, the scope of the work of Kazakh Academy of Sciences organizations today, special tasks assigned by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan CP, international cooperation of the academy and its branches and the impact of scientific research and progress upon Kazakhstan. Kunayev stresses the benefits of Russian cooperation and sponsorship, the broad range of current research projects (22 major projects during the 11th Five-Year Plan) and the positive contributions of Kazakh Academy of Sciences research to republic and national development. Among research areas singled out for special mention are the Siberian rivers project, soil research and geological investigation. Kunayev also noted research successes in nuclear physics, complex exploitation of ores, genetic research and pharmacognosy. Kunayev was recently made a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

KAZAKHS EXPAND IRRIGATED FIELDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 April 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial on irrigated lands in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan stands third in the Soviet Union, after the RSFSR and Uzbekistan, in irrigated lands with 1,689,000 hectares. Some 36,000 hectares were added to this total in 1981 and the efficiency of irrigated land use was improved. The editorial provides specific examples of gains from irrigated land use. Expansion of irrigated lands is urgent if the party food program is to be met.

HERBICIDE EXPERIMENTS INCREASE SUGAR BEET YIELDS, REDUCE LABOR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 24 April 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Sh. Zharasov, chief of the Anti-Weed Division of the Kazakh Plant Protection Scientific Research Institute. The article discusses experimental herbicide use in KaSSR sugar beet fields and is published under the regular rubric "Science and Production."

The Basic Directions for the Development of the People's Economy and Culture during the Years 1981-1985 and in the Period up until 1990" call for strengthening the interconnection between science and production. They also call for raising the average annual production of sugar beets to 100-103 million tons with Kazakhstan providing 2.4 million tons of this total. Much effort is being put forth by the Kazakh Plant Protection Scientific Research Institute to meet these goals.

There are 122 enterprises in 17 rayon of Alma-Atinskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts with 70,000 hectares of land raising sugar beets. The struggle against weeds being waged in these enterprises is particularly important for increasing yields and quality.

Weeds are a problem during the entire growth cycle of sugar beets and reduce yields considerably. Although the proper methods of beet cultivation and hand weeding can reduce the number of weeds in the fields large numbers still remain. Additional measures including application of herbicides are called for to deal with the problem.

Zharasov describes experimentation that has taken place in recent years involving application of herbicides at various stages of sugar beet growth. Herbicides used were fenzon+TXAN, benzar+TXAN, ronit+fenazon+TXAN, fenazon+etam, betanal+lenacil, betanal+fenazon+TXAN, detanal+fenazon, piramin+ronit+TXAN and eptam+piramin. Applications have resulted in increased yields and have reduced labor. Experience gained is now being applied widely. However, Zharasov concludes, problems still remain and more research is needed to find a definitive solution to weeds in sugar beet fields.

FISH IMPORTANT RESOURCE FOR MEETING KAZAKH FOOD NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 April 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the need to use properly, conserve and expand Kazakh fisheries resources. Animals are one source of natural riches and protection of the environment also means protection of its fauna. Increasing fish stocks and putting them to the people's use as supplementary food resources is one way to carry out the party food program. Thus we must devote special attention to the most efficient use possible of rivers and lakes as a natural resource for the development of fisheries.

The editorial reviews what is being done to this end in the KaSSR where large scale fish seeding is practiced in many areas. But to develop Kazakh fisheries fully, water is needed and the water must be pure. Fish cannot live in polluted waters such as those of the Es il River and pollution also creates a drinking water problem as well. The editorial also decries destruction of natural bodies of water through neglect.

LEAD-ZINC COMBINE'S COMPUTER INADEQUATE FOR COMPLICATED CONTROL SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 24 April 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Kulenov, director of the V.I. Lenin imeni Oskemen Lead-Zinc Combine, on the atuomatic control systems being introduced into his combine and the successes and problems being experienced with them. The article is published under the regular rubric "Technical Progress, a Guarantee of Success."

The resolutions of the 26th Party Congress call for refinement of the mechanization of enterprises and for improvement of the forms and means of managing production to achieve increased productivity. One means of accomplishing this is through the use of automatic control and management systems.

Kulenov describes the work that has been carried out at the combine in this area since 1977 in cooperation with a number of research agencies. He notes the considerable success that has attended the introduction of a number of automatic control and management systems into various combine operations as reflected in cost savings and increased output. However, Kulenov continues, all these new systems work through the combine's single computer which is overloaded by the traffic and often breaks down. If future goals are to be met, he says, it is urgent that combine computer capacity be expanded. To this end he proposes a fully equipped, centralized control and management point. Other problems singled out by Kulenov involve a lack of methodological guidance, instruction materials, information and other needed documentation from the USSR and KaSSR Ministries of Nonferrous Metallurgy and inadequate training.

SOVIET ECONOMY HIGHLY INEFFICIENT, SAYS KAZAKH COMMENTATOR

[Editorial Report] Alma-ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 23 April 1982 carries on pages 7 and 10, a 3,100-word article by Kamal Smayylov entitled "Economy and Psychology." The article is published under the rubric "A Writer's Thoughts."

The Soviet Union has one-fifth of the world's fuel, one-ninth of the world's agricultural land and one-fourth of the world's trees but only 6 percent of the world's population. Soviet resources, moreover, are appropriately joined with a socialist planning system.

In the 10 years since 1970, fixed capital, the source of social wealth, has increased twofold to 1,742,000,000 rubles. Today the Soviet Union produces more in 1 year than in 5 years in the past. Every kopek increase per ruble of fixed productive capital means a 10 billion gain. These funds have increased fivefold, moreover, since the beginning of the 1960's.

Investment of complex funds has been enormous to achieve these gains but the gains have not always been in conformity with the investment. During the last 5-year plan productive capital increased 43 percent but national income only by 21 percent. The difference represents unutilized resources and capacities. The task now is not to expand production forces but to use existing forces as fully and profitably as possible. The intention is not to establish new mines and factories but to reequip and reorganize old for more efficient production.

Thus whereas production resource fund growth was 21 percent in the 9th Five-Year Plan, it was 13 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan and will be only 9 percent in the 11th. The issue is now quality and productivity.

The rest of Smayylov's article is devoted to comparisons of the Soviet Union with other industrial nations and examinations of various areas of Soviet inefficiency. Smayylov notes that in comparison to the United States the Soviet Union uses more raw materials and energy to produce less. The USSR is first in many key production areas, e.g. steel and cement, but in effect throws its advantage away through waste and inefficiency. Moreover, the problem grows worse as the better ores, oils etc. are exhausted and more efficient use of what is left assumes a paramount importance.

Smayylov provides many examples to support his point such as heavier, less capable Soviet tractors, poor roads that reduce the efficiency of motor transport and use of expensive gasoline instead of diesel oil in many types of vehicles. Conservation is more economical than new production, he says, and ends by calling for a whole new psychology of production to overcome these problems.

STAGNANT PRODUCTIVITY MAJOR PROBLEM IN LAGGING KAZAKH INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 2, February 1982 carries on pages 72-77 a 2,800-word article by T. Ashimbayev, corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "Science and Productivity." The article is published under the regular rubric "For an Economical Economy."

Science, however, can only develop properly under conditions where the means of production are a collective possession and where science is put to use for the good of the masses. So employed science becomes a major factor promoting the rapid development of a production that works for us as we progress.

For this reason scientific research is a major activity in the KaSSR where the number of scientific research workers has grown nearly fourfold since 1960. This is twice the rate of growth for the republic labor force as a whole. During the same period the number of republic PhDs grew 4.5 times and the number of candidates 5.5 times.

Although advances are being made, many problems remain. Many agencies and organizations pay little attention to introducing new technology into production or assign it secondary priority. Many proposals for technological innovation are not being acted upon at all, and fewer are being exploited than in the past. Also, many innovations are yielding smaller gains than anticipated on account of the way that they are introduced. Reduction of funds for introducing new technology has also resulted in a decline of profits.

These things are limiting productivity since productivity increase is tied in many ways to scientific and technological achievements, above all in terms of mechanization and automatization. The number of workers performing physical labor in Kazakh industry has actually increased. In some industries, moreover, productivity has actually fallen, having a negative impact upon economic growth as a whole. If only 10 percent of the physical labor jobs of republic industry were mechanized, 50,000-60,000 workers would be freed for other production sectors and yield major economic benefits. Some industries, says Ashimbaev, have more workers than comparable industries elsewhere but produce much less.

Ashimbaev also discusses the importance of new technology for economizing fuel and raw materials, a major area of current emphasis. He notes, for example, that only 43 percent of contract fuel used last year was used efficiently due to low technological levels in the nonferrous metallurgy, coal and construction materials industries in particular.

Ashimbaev criticizes research organizations also for their failure to pursue lines of practical as opposed to pure research. He notes that only about one-third of their discoveries are actually put to good and timely use and that research funds are often wasted. The connection between research and actual production must be enhanced and new planning must be developed to emphasize practical research.

OIL, GAS AT HEART OF MANGHYSHLAK REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 3, March 1982 carries on pages 4-5 the first of a series of articles by B. Zhienghaliev on the Manghyshlak Territorial-Production Complex. Zhienghaliev describes the Manghyshlak environment, the miracle of Shevchenko city which is expected to reach a population of 300,000 by the end of the century, and regional oil, gas and other industries. By August 1981 oblast oil workers had delivered 200 million tons of oil and production is continuing at a rate of 15 million tons a year, 70 percent of it from the Zhangaozen fields. The Manghyshlak peninsula is also the site of the largest natural gas plant in the Central Asian republics.

COURTS OF ARBITRATION HELP FULFILL 5-YEAR PLAN GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 April 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by B. Zhokenov, chief counsel of the KaSSR Trade Unions Council, on the functions of courts of arbitration in the KaSSR. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

Courts of arbitration are of the utmost importance for fighting antisocial conduct. They also strengthen the legal system, labor discipline and social order and promote mass work and legal and moral education. Today they have an even greater role than before in carrying out the historical resolutions of the 26th Party Congress.

Today more than 16,000 courts of arbitration function in various KaSSR economic and social units. More than 84,000 persons serve on the courts which decide upwards of 100,000 cases annually. Zhokenov provides examples of how courts of arbitration have improved the operations of factories and other organizations. He stresses their importance and effectiveness in achieving fulfillment of 5-year plan goals.

MINING REFUSE, INDUSTRIAL WASTE HEAPS GROWING PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 April 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by E. Zhamalbekov on the problem of mining refuse, industrial and other waste heaps in the KaSSR. The article is published under the regular main rubric "Man and Nature" and the new subrubric "Economy and Ecology." The author notes the waste in present coal mining practices. Strip mining leaves behind mounds of waste coal and destroys the fertile layers of top soil. Zhamalbekov indicates that steps must be taken to restore these damaged lands. According to latest estimates there are 200,000 hectares of lands ruined by mining or industrial refuse in the republic.

Zhamalbekov evaluates some of the agencies and organizations making an effort to respond to the problem. At Karaganda, for example, where there were once more 100 refuse heaps covering 2,000 hectares of land, the land is being leveled and restored with fertile soil and vegetation. A special office for the purpose has now dealt with more than half of the heaps once existing. Zhamalbekov calls for creation of a centralized authority, preferably under the KaSSR Ministry of Agriculture, to coordinate restoration at Karaganda and at other places where refuse is a problem. Protection of the environment, he concludes, must go hand in hand with development of the economy.

LOCAL CITIZENS ACT TO SAVE VANISHING LAKE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 April 1982 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by M. Steshenko on efforts by local people to save a vanishing lake. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Malybay Lake in Pavlodarskaya Oblast supplies water to a large number of enterprises and is a favored recreation site. Until recently, however, the lake was vanishing due to clogged sources. After the presentations of local people to the authorities, however, and the on-the-spot observations of specialists, the decision was taken to save the lake; two pipes now deliver water to an expanded lake and for industrial use.

Social and Cultural Affairs

ATHEISM AGITATION DISCUSSED IN CONTEXT OF NEW SOVIET TRADITIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 2, February 1982 carries on pages 45-49 a 2,300-word article by D. Aydarov, secretary of the Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast Party Committee on new Soviet traditions and customs and atheism agitation. The article is published under the regular rubric "Theory and Practice of Ideological Work."

Aydarov notes special atheism campaigns jointly conducted by educators, health workers and members of the Society for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments of the Past and of other societies to reveal the real nature of "holy places" esteemed by local believers. Aydarov laments, however, the persistence of older beliefs that demonstrate the ineffectiveness of current atheism agitation. Religious "people's customs," for example, are employed at burials in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast; mausoleums and Islamic style tombstones are raised, often in informal competition of wealth with one another.

One reason for this, he concludes, is that there is no organization in the oblast manufacturing secular tombstones or organizing nonreligious burials. Aydarov includes creation of such an organization among a list of proposals to bring about more effective atheism agitation and more effective use of Soviet customs and traditions to educate the people.

ISLAMIC ATTITUDES DECRIED AS DIVORCE CAUSE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI No 1, January 1982 carries on page 16 an 800-word article by Zhorabek Duysenbin on religion and the inequality of women. The article is published under the regular rubric "Atheists Club."

All religions degrade women and make women dependent upon men in all social relationships and turn them into chattels. This situation was changed in the Soviet Union by the Great October Socialist Revolution that gave women equal rights more than half a century ago. However, as Lenin himself taught, there is need for continual agitation against blind religious faith to prevent its reemergence and revitalization.

Duysenbin looks in detail at the position of women in Islamic belief which systematically discriminates against them. He decries the fact that, although Islam is no longer influential, many of the old attitudes persist today. Women, for example, are still treated in accordance with Islamic "shariyat" principles in some areas and abused, beaten and disgraced. He suggests that some seclusion of women is still being practiced and records payment of bride's price and religious weddings as common practices with Chimkentskaya Oblast singled out for particular criticism.

Duysenbin also notes the prevalence of Islamic style divorces in some rayons and suggests that the inflexible arrogance of men as fostered by Islam is in fact, a major factor bringing about divorce in general. Some women, he points out, are simply unwilling to suffer abuse and mistreatment today.

MANY TEACHERS, ADMINISTRATORS POORLY QUALIFIED, SAYS KAZAKH EDUCATION MINISTER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 4, April 1982 carries on pages 3-8 a 2,800-word article by V.K. Sidorov, KaSSR Deputy Minister of Education, on the problem of poorly qualified school teachers and administrators in Kazakh schools. Teaching cadres play major roles in the further development of people's education and in forming the future constructors of a communist society. Because of this special effort is being devoted during the 11th Five-Year Plan to guaranteeing highly qualified cadres to the schools and to improving their quality.

Republic teaching cadres are prepared in 20 pedagogical institutes, 2 universities and 26 pedagogical schools. During the 10th Five-Year Plan the number of teachers with a higher education reached 61 percent in republic schools, 83 percent in classes 4-10. Altogether education schools of the republic graduated 57,000 teachers during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Last year 160,000 were produced.

In spite of these achievements, however, many problems remain. First and foremost, educational levels of republic teaching cadres are still below national levels since 67 percent of all Soviet teachers have a higher education. In some parts of Kazakhstan, moreover, the problem is particularly severe. Only 46 percent of teachers in rural Severno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast schools have a higher education, for example, and the figure is only slightly better in Kustanayskaya, Kokshetavskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts.

Also problem areas are a critical shortage of teachers qualified to teach the handicapped, teaching cadre job stability and poor quality, badly trained school administrators. Sidorov repeatedly stresses the need for adequate training in the education schools and for a comprehensive retraining effort at all levels. He acknowledges the impact of housing shortage and the low status enjoyed by teachers upon teacher job stability and suggests active measures to compensate for these problems.

CULTURAL FACILITIES IN RURAL AREAS EQUAL TO THOSE IN CITIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 3, March 1982 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 1,400-word article by Anatoliy Cherepanov on cultural facilities and services in rural Zhangaarqa Rayon of Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast. The article is published under the rubric "Party Congress Decisions Are the Basis for New Accomplishments."

There are now operating in Zhangaarqa Rayon 30 houses of culture and clubs, 33 libraries, 5 people's museums, 7 motor clubs and 46 mobile film units providing daily service to workers. This system, in addition to entertaining the people, has major responsibilities in terms of current efforts to enrich the content of rural cultural institutions service and use the institutions themselves properly.

Cherepanov examines the quantitative and qualitative changes that have taken place in Zhangaarqa Rayon cultural services in recent years in response to the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Measures for the Further Improvement of Cultural Services to Rural People." He notes that as the Leninist agricultural policy is implemented the very form of rural areas is being altered. The character of work and production organization has changed, he goes on, along with living standards and the needs of the people. As a consequence of these changes the comforts of life and cultural and consumer services in rural areas are not inferior to those of the cities. Cherepanov also stresses the importance of cultural services for the productive labor of the workers.

KAZAKH EDUCATION MINISTER DESCRIBES REPUBLIC VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 3, March 1982 carries on pages 3-8 a 3,000-word article by KaSSR Minister of Education K. Balakhmetov on vocational education in the KaSSR. The 26th Party Congress assigned major tasks to Soviet schools and called for refinement of the forms and methods of vocational education and for intensification of efforts to encourage students towards trade and professions. Balakhmetov shows how this demand is being met in KaSSR schools in a detailed evaluation of vocational education. The article stresses the importance of general education schools in particular as sources of the labor resources of the future that must be well and carefully trained to keep pace with scientific and technological development.

COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR CORRECT KAZAKH USAGE IN PRESS, MEDIA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 2, February 1982 carries on pages 85-90 a 2,800-word article by Abduali Qaraghulov, KaSSR distinguished cultural worker, on the need for more attention to correct usage of the Kazakh mother tongue in the press and media. The article appears under the new rubric "The Journalistic Art."

In the years since the great October socialist revolution the KaSSR has witnessed unheard of change. Part of this has been an unparalleled development of the press and media. That demands have have been met can be seen from high quality products.

In spite of these achievements, however, there must be a continual concern in the press and media for literary form, correct orthography and correct use of the Kazakh mother tongue since any errors are disseminated. In fact, however, many authors are quite careless and much error gets past editors into print or on radio or television.

Qaraghulov discusses inconsistent orthography, incorrect vocalization, imprecise or irregular terminology, poor language use, incorrect use of words and the matter of improper dialectical use and slang. The Kazakh language, he concludes, is a treasure developed over the centuries and must be used correctly and kept pure.

DRUNKENNESS MAJOR PROBLEM IN TSELINOGRADSKAYA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 April 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by L. Chukhliyev, vice-chief of the Tselinogradskaya Oblast Justice Department, on the problem of drunkenness and alcoholism in his oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

The 1979 CC CPSU resolution "On Improvement of Work To Maintain Law and Order and Intensify the Struggle Against Crime" called for special efforts against drunkenness and alcoholism. This is because drunkenness and alcoholism harm workers' health, promote family breakups and have a negative influence upon the rearing of children. Persons given to drink fail to take a responsible attitude towards social and state obligations and also give rise to disturbances and other crimes. Drunkenness also adversely effects production and labor discipline and can lead to accidents and deaths.

Chukliyev looks at the problem of drunkenness and alcoholism in Tselinogradskaya Oblast in detail, noting the direct connection between alcoholism and serious crime there. He calls for a general mobilization by party, state and economic organizations against alcoholism but notes a prevalence of "formalism" in this area and an unwillingness of trade organizations to heed rules against the sale of alcoholic beverages to alcoholics. He records the success of alcoholism treatment and counseling centers associated with many factories in his oblast but their complete absence or underdevelopment in other industries. Chukliyev also criticizes the ineffectiveness of anti-alcoholism agitation.

Chukhliyev devotes special attention to the problem of alcoholism among young people and notes the direct association of juvenile delinquency and alcohol abuse. He castigates poor parental training of children and a lack of responsibility of parents for the acts of their children as major factors encouraging alcoholism and delinquency in the young.

CHILDREN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE SHORT ON FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT INSTRUCTORS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 April 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial on children's physical culture and sports in the Soviet Union and in the KaSSR. Children are the future and everything possible must be done to promote their happiness, health and development. Part of this effort involves communist education through physical culture and sports. This is currently an area of special emphasis and more than 21 million school children now take part in children's physical education and sports in their schools. In the KaSSR there are more than 2.6 million members in "zhastar" (youth) sports associations and a large facilities base including 2,200 playfields. Among problem areas are lack of facilities and equipment, inadequate facilities and equipment, shortages of sporting goods for children and an insufficient number of instructors.

KAZAKH LANGUAGE PRODUCT OF LONG HISTORICAL PROCESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 2, February 1982 carries on pages 12 and 13 a 1,500-word article by Professor Abduali Qaydarov, director of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Linguistics Institute and corresponding member of the academy, on the Kazakh mother tongue and the historical processes and external influences that have shaped it. The article is published under the regular rubric "Mother Tongue, a Precious Treasure."

One of the most amazing things about human existence is language which is the device whereby men communicate with one another. Today there are more than 2,000 languages in the world with 130 belonging to a number of linguistic groupings spoken in the Soviet Union. Most important among them are languages of the Slavic grouping but the Turkic grouping is a major Soviet linguistic grouping as well.

The Turkic grouping is comprised of more than 20 related languages spoken by about one-tenth the total Soviet population. Among the Soviet Turkic languages is Kazakh, fifth in terms of number of speakers. In all 6,556,000 persons speak Kazakh as their mother tongue in the Soviet Union, 5,289,000 of them in the KaSSR. There are also 70,000 Kazakhs in Mongolia, more than 100,000 in China, nearly 20,000 in Afghanistan and 10,000 in Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. Total number of speakers is some 7 million in all not including 114,000 Kazakh speakers belonging to other ethnic groups.

The Kazakh language has a rich history and is a spiritual treasure for the Kazakh people. It is much more than a language but a whole culture in and of itself.

Qaydarov discusses in detail the historical, cultural and social environment of Kazakh linguistic development. He notes how the Kazakh past has found its reflection in the Kazakh language of the present, stresses the existence of a Kazakh community that is uniquely cohesive among the Turkic groupings. Qaydarov also evaluates the importance of loan words for the enrichment of the Kazakh mother tongue and discusses the economic, political and other relationships that loan vocabulary reflects.

The external influences that provide loan words for the Kazakh language are always at work just as the Kazakh language itself is always developing and changing. Language, however, he goes on, must always maintain its integrity and communicating ability in the face of these pressures. Language must be preserved as a social vehicle. Qaydarov calls for understanding the complexity of the Kazakh language, using it correctly and respecting it for what it is, the product of a long historical, ethnolinguistic process of development.

Political Affairs

CORRUPT KIRGHIZ KOLKHOZ CHAIRMAN TREATED TOO LENIENTLY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 3 April 1982 page 4 carries a 2,000-word feuilleton by K. Ramatov, special correspondent for the newspaper in Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast, describing corruption on the Lenin Kolkhoz in Tunskiy Rayon. According to the author, the chairman of the kolkhoz, Ishen Toychubayev, had for several years been extracting money from members of the kolkhoz, a practice referred to as "yntymak," a traditional type of assistance by friends and relatives in the form of livestock or money. In this case, the funds contributed as "yntymak"--in the last 3 years amounting to R 17,155--were used in part to finance Black Sea vacations for the kolkhoz chairman and a companion. It is stated that everyone on the kolkhoz from young to old knew of this practice and that representatives of the chairman did not demur from threats of harm to those who did not readily contribute to the "yntymak." One economist was reported to have been released from his job for displeasing the kolkhoz chairman in this matter. But what disturbs the writer of this article most is the fact that this and other unsavory practices had prevailed for so long before being stopped. He blames the misdeeds on the fact that because the kolkhoz was regarded as a "leading" one, no one in responsibility--specifically the party raykom, the rayon executive committee, oblast-level party and Soviet organizations and administrative organs--bothered to examine what was actually happening on the kolkhoz. Likewise the local prosecutor's office, the police, and the People's Control Committee failed to demonstrate vigilance. He thinks that such a liberal attitude must be abandoned and more control exercised over "leading" farms. As a result of the unmasking of the operations, two individuals were dropped from party membership, the kolkhoz chairman and kolkhoz party committee secretary were relieved of their duties. But the feuilleton writer feels that I. Toychubayev has been treated too leniently, maintaining that the public expects leaders who soil the name of Soviet leader to be held accountable in a principled way before the law.

KIRGHIZ INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIALS PENALIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 15 April 1982 page 2 carries a 250-word follow-up article by the first deputy minister of Internal Affairs KiSSR, Yu. Tolonov, on the measures taken against KiSSR Internal Affairs officials who had been criticized in a 5 February 1982 article in the same newspaper. An inspector for the Sverdovskiy Rayon Office in the city of

Frunze, Meder Orozbekov, was charged with causing an accident while driving drunk and conducting himself improperly at home. Because of his repeat offenses and indifferent work, he was released from duty by order of the KiSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and other measures were taken to improve political-education work among the staff of the rayon office. Also, for unspecified shortcomings, S. Isakov, chief of the Katskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Office, was given a warning by the Ministry, a severe reprimand by the rayon executive committee, and a reprimand by the party's raykom bureau.

Economics

FIRST QUARTER KIRGHIZ SSR INDUSTRIAL RESULTS SUMMARIZED

[Editorial] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 8 April 1982 carries a 900-word lead article on page 1 surveying the general condition of industry in Kirghizia during the first quarter of the year. However, for certain statistics only the last 2 months, February and March are used: in those months the plan for production volume was fulfilled by 101.2 percent or in other words, 102.4 percent compared with the same period last year. In the last 2 months 33 industrial enterprises, or 10.9 percent of the total number, failed to meet the production volume target, and according to the article, it cannot but arouse serious concern that the republic produced R 2,953,000 of output less than planned. In January the plan to cut production costs in industrial output was not met throughout the republic, and R 1.4 million of higher production costs were permitted. Though according to the plan, 90.6 kopeks should have been expended to achieve a ruble's worth of commodity production, in fact 91 kopeks were spent. The republic's ministries of light industry, construction materials industry, construction, motor transport and highways and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture permitted production costs to rise considerably. Certain enterprises, ranging from the Suluktu Cotton Administration with 48.6 percent to the Kyzyl-Kiya Canned Goods Factory with 87.3 percent, are listed as failing to fulfill the plan in production volume. The article presents general reasons for the shortcomings in industry, except to specify that one serious difficulty lies in a trend towards releasing workers from work, failing to halt absenteeism, or giving workers administrative permission not to come to work. In the industrial enterprises of Frunze alone the amount of working time lost between shifts comes to 2 percent of the total working time.

KIRGHIZ MINISTER DESCRIBES REPUBLIC'S IRRIGATION PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 3 April 1982 page 2 carries a 1,300-word article by Kalkash Batyrkanov, the minister of land reclamation and water resources of the KiSSR, on the general situation of irrigation efforts in the republic. While some impressive achievements in irrigation can be cited, a great deal of waste and inefficiency can be observed on the farms of the republic. Last year 3,000 hectares of irrigable land was left unused for various reasons, but generally attributable to carelessness and lax supervision on the part of water resources workers. Because irrigation channels and drainage ditches are not being properly cleaned, they are becoming clogged with sand, stones, and various plants and becoming almost useless. Yet some farm leaders allot little or no money for the repair or reconstruction of irrigation facilities. Water is being wasted as a result of the unevenness of fields, with some parts receiving excess water and others insufficient water. Another serious problem is salinization: on some farms in the Chuy Valley and elsewhere salinization has begun to increase as underground water rises to the surface. Unless this process is checked, the land could become unsuitable for agriculture and require great expense to restore. Part of the blame for the shortcomings here rests with the water resources construction of the ministry. (As might be expected, no mention is made of the diversion of water from Siberian rivers as a means of relieving a potential water shortage in the future.)

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES IN FRUNZE EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 14 April 1982 page 4 carries a 600-word article by T. Mamytov, correspondent for the newspaper, on the condition of bus transportation in the capital city of the republic, Frunze. The 96 investigations carried out in 1981 to determine how well Motor Vehicle Department No 1 was serving its customers revealed 132 violations of work procedures, including 109 instances in which the route schedule was not adhered to and 23 instances in which drivers were operating public motor vehicles for their private use. While some successes could be recorded, there were a number of serious shortcomings in the functioning of the depot. For instance, the plan had called for 680 drivers for the depot in 1982, only 578 in fact were working. The medical facility at the depot was supposed to be staffed by four people, but in fact there were only two, and neither worked on the second shift. Therefore, drivers were not prevented from operating vehicles while drunk, resulting in 15 accidents. In addition, according to the article, 30 workers were released from work for absenteeism, and 10 people were stripped of their bus-driving permits. When the depot chief was contacted about these shortcomings, he claimed that the working conditions, in particular the depot building, which was declared in 1976 unfit for anything, have had an adverse effect upon the Kollektiv. The author of the article expresses the belief that the appropriate authorities will aid in the acquisition of a new building, but that this is not the complete remedy for the depot's labor problems.

NEW PRESS COMPLEX UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN FRUNZE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 15 April 1982 page 2 carries a 700-word article by S. Abdyldayev, special correspondent for the newspaper, on the progress of the construction of the 16-story building which upon completion will house the editorial offices of the periodical publications that are located in Frunze. According to the article, construction on the edifice started in 1979, and when completed, it will be the first time that a 16-story structure has been built in the city. The foundation framework has been set in place and the concrete poured.

KIRGHIZ COTTON GROWERS URGED TO MAKE UP LAST YEAR'S LOSSES

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 20 April 1982 on page 2 carries a 700-word article by P. Pyshnenko, chief agronomist of the KiSSR Ministry of Agriculture, containing expert advice for cotton growers in

Kirghizia. He notes that last year the republic experienced a disastrous cotton harvest, producing only 177,000 tons of cotton, or 84 percent of the plan, and that no rayon met its socialist obligations. Adverse weather conditions and the fact that crop rotation had not been carried out properly in recent years combined to produce the poor harvest. As a consequence, the cotton plan this year has been lowered somewhat, and this year Oshskaya Oblast should turn over 150,000 tons to the state. To achieve this, 27 quintals of cotton from each of the oblast's 55,800 hectares must be harvested. But still the debt of 33,000 tons left over from last year should be made up, a task that requires a redoubling of efforts. The rest of the article contains technical advice for cotton planting this spring.

PROBLEMS IN KIRGHIZ TRADE SYSTEM DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 6 April 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead article urging that the established rules and regulations concerning trade be firmly observed. In order to provide a check on the activities of various establishments engaged in trade, inspection commissions to protect socialist property are being formed at the present time within the Ministry of Trade and various trade administrations and organizations. Yet there exist serious shortcomings within a number of trade organizations associated with the Ministry of Trade. In 9 out of 25 such organizations, unlawful losses or thefts, amounting to R 78,100 in all, have been permitted 17 times. Particularly serious offenders are the republic trading center of Kirghiz Consumer Trade and the Kyzyl-Kiya and Tash-Kumyr city trade establishments. Several individuals are cited by name as having embezzled funds or falsified credit records. On specific instructions from the KiCP CC, extensive investigations were undertaken at various points in the republic trade network. They revealed violations of trade regulations at more than 600 trade centers, and among these violations were 124 instances in which scarce goods were hidden away from customers. In some cases, people tried to cover themselves with the excuse that by hiding such goods they could "better serve" war veterans, retired people, and outstanding workers. In addition, certain food establishments were singled out for criticism for skimping on ingredients. The article concludes that the lack of supervision by responsible officials is in effect creating artificial scarcities.

KIRGHIZ YOUNG PEOPLE URGED TO JOIN CONSTRUCTION TEAMS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 8 April 1982 page 4 carries a 150-word notice concerning the formation of shock construction detachments for All-Union and republican projects under the sponsorship of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee. In the notice, young people are informed of the deadline for applying to each of nine construction projects. The projects outside of Kirghizia are located in the cities of Staryy Oskol in Belgorodskaya Oblast, Vyksa in Gor'kovskaya Oblast, Sayanogorsk in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Volgadonsk, Surgut, and on the Kyrgyzstan Sovkhoz in Yaroslavskaya Oblast.

NATURAL PASTURES IN KIRGHIZIA SUFFER DAMAGE

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 4, April 1982 pages 71-76 carries a 2,500-word article by M. Imankulov, director of the Kirghizhia Scientific Research Technological Institute for Pastures and Fodder, on the situation of pasturage and fodder production in the republic. Pointing out that Kirghizia is number three in the USSR in the output of sheep products after the RSFSR and Kazakhstan, but number one in terms of output per unit of land, Imankulov tries to demonstrate the necessity for providing an adequate fodder base for sheep breeding. Exemplary brigades are harvesting good feed grain yields in part because of a progressive pay system, whereby, for instance, machine operators and irrigators in mechanized units earn an average of 10 to 15 rubles a day. The institute that Imankulov heads has also elaborated techniques to improve fodder production. However, the state of natural pastures in Kirghizia is quite unsatisfactory: because of overuse and lack of proper care, pastureland grass is becoming sparser, vegetation unsuitable for fodder is taking over, and the quality of pastures is deteriorating. To prevent further damage, certain organizational matters--such as fixing time limits for grazing and taking measures to preserve the ecological balance--must be worked out. This neglect can be attributed to the fact that on most farms no one takes concrete responsibility for the condition of pasturelands at the present time.

CURRENT CONSUMER GOODS OUTPUT IN KIRGHIZIA REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 16 April 1982 page 1 contains a 900-word lead article on the output of consumer goods in Kirghizia during the current year. In the last 2 months the production plan for consumer goods was fulfilled by 101.8 percent, and all ministries and departments met their targets for producing goods for sale to the state, except for the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry. However, the output of some goods in certain facilities, e.g., in the Kyrgyzavtomash [Kirghiz Motor Vehicle] Production Association, has fallen considerably, and the enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry have failed to match last year's production of leather footwear and children's shoes. The article also notes that in a number of branches of the local and light industry, products of low quality are being made. But it is necessary to overcome all such shortcomings, particularly because the production volume of consumer goods in the republic must be raised from 19.8 percent to 30 percent for the current 5-year period. However, many enterprises, including some in the Ministry of Local Industry, have not taken on this year's raised plans. The article stresses the need for enterprises to accept the raised plans and successfully carry them out.

GREATER PRODUCTIVITY IN KIRGHIZ CONSUMER GOODS URGED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 4, April 1982 pages 16-23 carries a 3,300-word unattributed lead article on the need to expand the production of consumer goods in Kirghizia and improve their quality. The article refers to the KiCP CC plenum in January of this year concerned with this topic, as well as with the fulfillment of the obligations accepted by workers and various organizations. While R 1.5 billion of consumer goods were produced and the plan fulfilled by 101.3 percent in 1981, the situation is not as desired. In particular, the Ministry of Light Industry, which accounts for more than one-fourth of the consumer goods produced in the republic, is singled out for criticism. The use of the productive forces in many branches of the ministry is unsatisfactory, and the profitability of enterprises under the ministry's supervision has fallen sharply in recent years to the point where 1980 profit was 3.4 times less than that in 1975. Last year 17 enterprises in the ministry, or 77 percent of the total, did not fulfill the production plan according to the obligations. In addition, while the plan for labor productivity in industry as a whole was fulfilled by 101.3 percent last year, 53 enterprises did not meet the target for this indicator. To enhance labor organization and improve the pay structure, it is necessary that the formation of new-style brigades be carried out widely. At present up to 40 percent of the workers in light and local industry perform in preparatory work and auxiliary production, in which unproductive manual labor prevails. Also, in 1981 the plan for providing domestic services to the public was fulfilled by only 98.7 percent and in the countryside by 97.2 percent.

KIRGHIZ PARTY SECRETARY ON NEW BRIGADE SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 4, April 1982 pages 24-32 contains a 3,800-word article by a secretary of the KiCP Central Committee, Apas Dzhumagulov, on the introduction of a new system of organizing industrial workers into brigades, a system which is often identified in the press with the achievements of the Kaluga Turbine Plant. According to the KiSSR Central Statistical Administration, 82,000 people in the republic have been formed into such brigades. Republic commissions, generally with a deputy minister in charge, have been established in ministries and departments to oversee efforts at introducing this method. However, despite some notable advances, some branches of industry have been slow in adopting the new method: according to plan, for instance, the new brigade system will encompass in 1982 only 30 percent of the workers in enterprises associated with the Ministry of Light Industry--which represents the largest industrial branch in the republic, employing one out of every three industrial workers.

Slow implementation of the new brigade system and a perfunctory approach towards it in this ministry and the Ministry of Local Industry have hurt the production of consumer goods. In more than half the industrial enterprises of the republic, the percentage of workers organized into the new brigades and the new brigades and the new pay structure that accompanies the reorganization does not exceed 15 percent. The revised pay structure provides improved financial rewards for workers: in 25 industrial enterprises investigated by a state committee, the average pay of workers in brigades exceeded the pay of individual workers by 5-10 percent. However, serious irregularities in the pay structure can be observed in some brigades. Slow conversion to the new system is also delaying completion of various construction projects.

INVESTIGATIONS OF ILLEGAL GREENHOUSES IN KIRGHIZIA CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 21 April 1982 carries a 1,300-word article by a special correspondent of the newspaper in Kantskiy Rayon, K. Japarov, entitled "Who Are Those Who 'Know How To Live'?". The article reveals that a merchandising specialist at a large grocery store, V.G. Piskunov, who had also been elected secretary of a shop party organization, had built a 170 square-meter greenhouse in which he grew flowers and vegetables. When the matter was investigated, he was obliged to reduce the greenhouse to 60 square meters, even though, according to the correspondent, regulations permit no more than 20 square meters. The distribution for his and other illegal greenhouses is extensive, with another CPSU member relaying "market conditions" to greenhouse owners. The article also asks where the building supplies for these greenhouses come from. Despite the fact that investigations are being conducted, the greenhouses continue to function.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KIRGHIZ LINGUISTS DEBATE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INFLUENCE

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 29 April 1982 pages 12 and 13 carries a 1,700-word article by Maanaykul Murataliyev, a candidate of the philological sciences, on the general issue of preserving the purity of language. The article is introduced by a brief editorial notice stating that this special topic in Kirghiz linguistics has not yet been presented to the general public. The notice also points out that linguists and other scholars are not unanimous in their views on language purity and that therefore an exchange of opinions is in order. Murataliyev discusses the published views of Assistant Professor K. Dyykanov. The latter in a textbook of the Kirghiz language quotes Lenin on the adverse impact of foreign words on Russian and contends that the use of foreign words taints the lexicon. Taking as evidence of such a problem in Kirghiz the fact that a single issue of the newspaper SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN contains 18 to 20 percent Russian words, Dyykanov maintains that the use of so many foreign words leads to incomprehension. The author of this article, Murataliyev, agrees that it is inappropriate for Kirghiz to use in conversation Russian words and expressions that are not considered as belonging to the literary language and have standard Kirghiz equivalents. But he does not agree with another notion of Dyykanov's that the use of few indigenous words and many foreign words is a sign of the low level of a national culture. Murataliyev also disagrees with the sometimes expressed notion that words borrowed from Russian should be spelled in conformity with the way they are pronounced by Kirghiz, and not as they are spelled in Russian. According to him, the written language should serve as a "progressive phenomenon" with respect to the colloquial language and provide the norms for speakers, not the other way around.

KIRGHIZ WRITERS UNION DISCUSSES ATHEISM, EVALUATES WRITER

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 1 April 1982 page 2 carries a 400-word report on a meeting of the Presidium of the Board of the Kirghiz Writers Union. First Secretary Tendik Askarov spoke about the tasks of writers in connection with the KiCP CC decree on strengthening atheistic education among workers. Various other writers recommended relying upon folk literature and modern works to discourage religious practices among the population, including pilgrimages to holy places, and to expose the attempts by some religious sects to attract the young. The members of the Presidium also evaluated the work of prose writer and member of the USSR Writers Union Kalkanbay Ashymbayev. Some of the speakers noted that along with obtaining certain successes in delving into the life and interests of young people, K. Ashymbayev has also demonstrated some shortcomings, especially in content and artistic level. The writer expressed agreement with the criticism and stated his intention to try to eliminate his shortcomings. (No explicit connection was made between the two topics discussed at the meeting.)

MINISTER OF CULTURE SURVEYS STATUS OF KIRGHIZ HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 8 April 1982 carries on pages 2-3 a 3,000-word article by the Kirghiz Minister of Culture Dzhumagul' Nusupova written in connection with the issues discussed at a republican seminar-conference on historical and cultural monuments held in March. Since the passage of the first All-Union law on monuments more than 4 years ago, the problems involved in preserving and utilizing historical monuments in Kirghizia have become quite clear. For instance, a full inventory of structures according to administrative significance--All-Union, republican, etc.--has not yet been carried out, and there is still no overall archeological map of the republic. It is especially important that the historical monuments of All-Union significance be officially registered into the Code [svod] of USSR Historical and Cultural Monuments, since this places their preservation within the realm of ideological and political affairs. It is also vital to work out the appropriate documents assigning the responsibility for preventing the further deterioration of monuments. Another problem area involves the utilization of historical structures. For example, a mosque in Osh built at the beginning of the 20th century is considered an architectural monument. It had been used as a confectioner's shop, but while Nusupova approves of the fact that the shop has been moved out, she criticizes the Osh gorispolkom for giving the building to a religious society, since such a use does not serve the goal of communist upbringing. She also notes that even if the proper documentation and scientific investigations for a monument are carried out, the needed restoration work is sometimes delayed for a considerable period of time. The author cites numerous examples to support her main points.

OUTMODED KIRGHIZ CUSTOMS CREATE SOCIAL PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 24 April 1982 page 4 carries an 800-word article under the rubric "Assault on Alien Phenomena" by A. Khaldarov, chairman of the Lyaylyakskiy Rayon People's Court, T. Suyorkulov, an investigator in the rayon prosecutor's office, and A. Kazakov, correspondent for the rayon newspaper ALGA. The authors state that they are writing this article about an unfortunate incident in the hope that "it may be a lesson for others." Two couples in Lyaylyakskiy Rayon met and organized a marriage on a swap basis--that is, the son of one would marry a daughter of the other, and vice versa, a traditional practice not unknown among the Kirghiz. For the marriage of one son, Abdukabi, to the daughter of the other couple, Katycha, a "kalyng," or bride-price, of R 3,500 was arranged along with the presentation of four sheep and three goats for slaughter. However, the marriage did not work out, and before a year was out, there was a divorce. Abdukabi's father and some village elders went to the other family's home to demand the bride-price back, a fight broke out, injuries were inflicted, and the case ended up in court. The groom's father was given 3 years' deprivation of freedom for giving the bride-price and the bride's father 2 years' for receiving the money. What bothers the authors of this article most is the fact that no one prevented the whole incident from taking place. The two young people were members of the Komsomol. They knew they did not love one another, and yet at the ZAGS they affirmed just that, in addition to denying that bride-price had been paid. Above all, the local authorities, the local party, Soviet, and administrative organs, were to blame. There is a special commission to struggle against such practices, and yet it does not function effectively, systematically, or decisively.

TRADITIONAL KIRGHIZ INSTRUMENTS SLIGHTED BY MODERN MUSICIANS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 28 April 1982 page 4 carries a 1,100-word article by Saydin Isakov of Frunze on the amateur performances of popular Kirghiz music that are presented on a certain regular television program. He complains of the generally low quality of the performances, even claiming that the amateur concerts in Kirghizia are on a much lower level of artistry than those of the neighboring republics of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Tadzhikistan, at least if a judgment can be made on the basis of a comparison of television broadcasts of such performances. He also complains of a lack of variety in the musical instruments that accompany the singers. Very rarely are musicians seen playing the traditional Kirghiz instruments the ooz, komuz and choor. It seems, it is impossible to find a store where they are sold, and some musicians think that there is no "profit" to be had in learning to play them. Yet the author of this article defends these instruments and maintains that it is a demand of the time to promote them widely.

NEGLECT OF KIRGHIZ TRADITIONAL SPORTS ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 29 April 1982 page 4 contains a 1,200-word article by Yu. Musin, an athletic official and member of the USSR Sports Federation Presidium, on the need to focus attention upon the state of traditional popular sports in Kirghizia. Musin maintains that the games of the common people and the traditional sports of a nationality, or "national sports," have a great significance, and he notes that a number of individuals have achieved successes in national sports since 1971 when republic-wide regulations and ratings for these sports were established. However, he regards it as regrettable that the state of national sports in the republic cannot be called satisfactory and that such sports have not been made truly public. Extremely few workers have been attracted to these sports. The people who participate in them regularly constitute only about 2 percent of all athletes engaged in sports and physical culture, and in fact, in the cities and rayons subordinate to republican administration, participants in national sports make up less than 0.5 percent of the total.

ANTIRELIGIOUS NOTIONS IN KIRGHIZ FOLK LITERATURE CITED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 8 April 1982 page 10 carries a 1,000-word article by a director of a high school, N. Saliev, evidently as a contribution to a contest sponsored by the Union of Writers of KiSSR and the newspaper KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY for the best articles on the topic of atheism. Saliev maintains that an examination of Kirghiz people have had towards religion since ancient times and how opposed they have been to the "tricks" of religious leaders. He quotes passages from the Kirghiz epic "Manas" that express skepticism about the concept of paradise and about the motives of dishonest ishans. He also lists proverbs containing barbed criticism of religion and religious practitioners. He maintains that foreign ideological enemies at the present time are utilizing religious reaction, particularly in radio broadcasts for believers, to disrupt the fraternal harmony of the peoples of the USSR.

KIRGHIZ COMPOSERS PRODUCING SECOND-RATE MUSIC

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 15 April 1982 on pages 12-13 carries a 1,100-word article by T. Salamatov, a member of the USSR Composers' Union and a musicologist, on songs composed in recent years in Kighizia. While some new songs have great appeal, they are few and far between. The number of songs composed recently has increased, but the quality of most is disappointing. People express dissatisfaction over new songs, maintaining that most of them sound like one another and that they have deviated from the coloration of Kirghiz folk music. In fact, in a contest organized for the 21st Congress of the Kirghizhia Komsomol, nearly 50 songs on the Komsomol were submitted, but only one song was considered worthy of an award, a second-place prize. Another cause for the poor quality of new songs is the manner in which accompanying musical instruments are used. For instance, at a recent seminar of singers in Narynskaya Oblast, out of some 100 works, only 3 were written for the traditional instrument the komuz. The author of this article feels that one cannot but be grieved that a pure Kirghiz musical instrument, one that has made the Kirghiz famous, has been relegated to the background and that another instrument, the accordion, has been moved into the foreground.

International

BOOK CRITICIZES CHINESE FOR DISTORTING KIRGHIZ HISTORY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 4, April 1982 pages 93-96 carries a 2,200-word book review by an academician in the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences, S. Il'yasov, and a senior teacher of philosophy at the same institution, A. Dononbayev. The book under review, "Protiv maoistskikh fal'sifikatorov istorii Kirgizii" [Against the Maoist Falsifiers of the History of Kirghizia], was published by Ilim Publishers in Frunze in 1981 and written by a kollektiv of authors, M. Ya. Sushanlo, B. P. Gurevich, V. M. Ploskikh, G. P. Suprunenko, under the scholarly editorship of K. K. Karakeyev. According to the reviewers, as the Maoist leadership of China draws ever closer to militarist forces and becomes ever more actively an assistant of imperialism, the need grows to expose and criticize the pseudo-historical studies used by the Beijing hegemonists to justify their expansionist policies. This book is said to address this need. The authors of this review maintain that no one 40 or 50 years ago would have thought that the historical events characterizing the relations between the peoples and states in the region the reviewers call "Middle Asia," that is, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, and Eastern Turkistan, would become the object of an extremely sharp ideological struggle. Yet it has turned out to be so. One important feature of the book is the presentation of the history of Sino-Kirghiz relations for more than 1,000 years. Essentially, the book concludes that the Kirghiz, one of the most ancient of the Middle Asian Turkic-speaking peoples, have never been politically a dependent people of the Chinese. The first chapter, entitled "Turkistan--Land of Turks," examines the turbulent history of Middle Asia, the traditional concept of a Chinese-barbarian dichotomy, and the erroneousness of the thesis that Middle Asians yearned for Chinese civilization. The second chapter, "The Struggle of the Kirghiz People Against the Expansionist Policy of the Qing," reveals the strong desire of the Kirghiz to resist the Chinese empire and seek out a voluntary association with the Russian empire. The third chapter, "The Kirghiz People's Historical Choice--To Join With Russia," expands upon the latter topic. But Maoist historians strive to deny these facts, proclaiming an ethnic commonality for the Chinese and Middle Asian peoples. The work under review refutes this claim and maintains that the peoples of Middle Asia bear no ethnic or economic similarities to the Han people. The only criticism aimed at the book by the reviewers is that while numerous works in Chinese and Russian, as well as foreign sources, were utilized, works in the Uighur language which detailed the history and national liberation struggle of the Eastern Turkistani peoples were neglected.

Political Affairs

ADMINISTRATIVE LEGAL VIOLATIONS EXPLAINED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 April 1982 p 2 carries a 1,200-word article by K. Mammetnazarov, member of the TuSSR Supreme Court, in which he explains the significance of the decree "Bases of the Laws on Violating the Administrative Legal Order of the USSR and the Union Republics." It "came into force at the beginning of March of this year." A crime is administrative if it involves petty hooliganism, traffic violations, alcohol violations, poaching or the passport system.

Economics

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY WASTES ENERGY RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 7 April 1982 p 3 carries a 700-word article on the "economical utilization of fuel-energy resources." It is found that "the majority of the factories of the Ministry [Construction Materials Ministry] have not established effective measures to utilize fuel-energy resources and economically expend them in achieving their quota." The problems are: "measures have not been strengthened through cost accounting" and "genuine controls have not been imposed." One consequence has been a reprimand directed at the head of the energy section of the ministry, M. S. Glubochanska.

CANAL COMPLETED IN KRASNOVODSK OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 22 April 1982 p 2 carries a 900-word article by M. Khaladov noting that the "water of the Amu Darya has arrived in the Gazanjyk rayon of Krasnovodsk oblast'." A number of canal workers are interviewed on the economic significance of the achievement.

Social and Cultural Affairs

MONUMENT PRESERVATION WORK SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 2 April 1982 p 11 carries a 750-word article by Egen Atagarryev, director of the Archeological Department of the TSSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of History, in which he discusses the current status of the preservation of historical monuments. One of the problems is that "the Ministry of Agriculture and administrations like 'Turkmengosproekt' view the implementation of the law 'On the preservation and utilization of historical and cultural monuments; with indifference. Specifically, the leadership of the 'Shatlykgazgurlushyk' administration are opening the way for carelessness." A number of monuments are listed which have suffered damages resulting from these attitudes.

SHORTAGE OF TURKMEN LANGUAGE BOOKS ON ATHEISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 2 April 1982 p 4 carries a 750-word article by L. A. Danil'chenko, director of the Krasnovodsk Central Library system, on the work of the library in conducting atheistic propaganda. He notes that "the conduct of special work with religious believers is both complex and responsible. Thus, we conduct atheistic work in administrations and factories." Also, exhibits are set up on themes like "Islam and the Nation" and lectures, such as "The Reactionary Meaning of the Muslim Faith" are given. However, "atheistic literature in Turkmen is rather scarce. In the course of the last 2 years only two books against religion and on atheism have been added to the libraries."

CONTEST FOR CREATIVE WORKS ON ATHEISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 30 April 1982 p 15 announces a contest to be held for "works created on the theme of atheism." There are a number of categories: one-act plays, choral works on tradition, duets on tradition, satirical verse, the dance and multi-media works. The contest is sponsored by the TuSSR Ministry of Culture.

International

'SOLIDARITY WEEK' WITH AFGHANISTAN MARKED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 23 April 1982 p 4 carries a 400-word Turkmeninform report marking the 21 April beginning of a "solidarity meeting between Turkmenistan and Afghanistan. It is devoted to the third anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan."

TURKMEN PRESS IN IRAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 2 April 1982 p 14 carries an 800-word report by Almaz Yazberdiev, director of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences Central Scientific Library, on the publishing activities of the Turkmen press "Kabus" in the city of Kummetkhovuz in Iran. "Cultural relations between that press and our library are closer every year. At the request of 'Kabus,' the Central Scientific Library has been sending them the works of Turkmen classical poets and Soviet Turkmen writers as well as research work by scholars on different topics (primarily on Turkmen language, literature and history). Beginning from 1981 Turkmen textbooks on all branches of knowledge have been sent at the publishing house's request." Soviet Turkmen writings are reprinted by "Kabus" or published in installments in the journal YNKYLAP YOLUNDA ["On the Road of Revolution," circulation 200]. Books are reprinted through the rotoprint process.

UZBEK SSR

Political Affairs

LOCALISM--A CADRE PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 April 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word double-column lead editorial titled "Perfection of Cadres." The editorial deals with the party's policy toward cadres, and focuses on their desirable qualities, which include highly specialized training, management skills, Leninist leadership style, loyalty to the homeland and the party, and a deep responsibility toward assigned work. In some oblasts, where there is a clear need for more specialists, authorities are not submitting requirement forms. The editorial urges that party and soviet organs increase their attention to dealing with these problems, and others such as neglect of duty, arrogance, voluntarism, and discrimination against women among economic and party leaders. Skilled cadres, especially women of proven ability, must be raised to leadership positions. Inequities in selection and placement of cadres will not be tolerated, the editorial concludes, and the nationalities and subnationalities who live in the country will not be discriminated against.

NAMANGAN OBKOM CHIEF STRESSES NEED TO EXECUTE PARTY DECISIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 April 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by M. Kamalov, first secretary of the Namangan Obkom, titled "Power Through Execution of Decisions." The article begins by recalling that Leonid Brezhnev recently placed special emphasis on carrying out party decisions aimed at intensifying the development of production and on the vanguard role that communists are expected to assume in this. In accordance with the CC CPSU Decree "On further developing control over and investigation of the execution of decisions of the 26th Party Congress," Kamalov has taken steps to assure that oblast, rayon and city partkoms increase their efforts in this area. Problems are being investigated and discussed at bureau meetings and partkom seminars, and the investigative role of partkom departments is being enlarged.

UZBEK PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 April 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word report from the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee titled "Attention to Equipment Must Be Increased." The committee reports that agencies subordinate to the Ministries of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and Water Resources have not implemented needed measures to carry out party and government decisions on the use and storage of agricultural and technical equipment. The committee's investigation revealed gross violations by a number of farms and organizations in the use, storage and maintenance of equipment and machinery. Due to poor supervision, large numbers of agricultural machines are being taken out of service ahead of schedule on collective and state farms under the Ministry of Agriculture, and the same is true of earthmoving equipment belonging to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. The committee directed the attention of the ministries and agencies to these problems, and various guilty officials have been reprimanded.

UZBEKISTAN MINISTRY OF PROCUREMENT INVESTIGATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 April 1982 carries on page 2 a 300-word report from the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee and Prosecutor's Office titled "No Room for Mismanagement." The committee and the Prosecutor's Office issue a joint report on the result of their investigation of the manner in which the Ministry of Procurement fights theft and mismanagement of state property. They reveal that the ministry's work in this regard is very unsatisfactory, and that instead of a decrease in theft and in volume of shortages of materials there is an increase within the system of the ministry. Petty theft is in on the rise and is not even being dealt with in many enterprises. Goods are being loaded onto railcars without first being weighed. Shortages, thefts, and misappropriations are not being reported. These findings were discussed at an assembly of the People's Control Committee and a number of guilty workers at the ministry were severely disciplined and fined. Similar investigations were conducted in eight oblasts, with the same findings and results.

UZBEK WRITERS UNION CHAIRMAN ADMONISHES JOURNAL EDITORS, YOUNG WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 23 April 1982 carries on p 7 a 400-word report titled "At the Secretariat of the Uzbek SSR Union of Writers." The report states that the Secretariat met to discuss the activities of the Writers Union journal SHARQ YULDUZI. The meeting spoke openly about certain errors and shortcomings permitted in its work of late, and outlined measures to sharply improve the quality of works being printed in it, raise its ideological and artistic level, and organizationally strengthen the work of its editorial board and its editorial collective. Sarvar Azimov, chairman of the Writers Union, headed the discussion and expressed the hope that the journal's collective would reexamine its work in the light of the historic speech made by Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to Tashkent, and that it would be able to greet the 50th anniversary of its publication with new achievements. OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI 23 April 1982 carries on page 7 a 400-word report titled "Meeting With Young [Writers]." On 14 April, Oktam Usmonov, a secretary of the Writers Union, opened a meeting of young writers with remarks about recent activities, including the publication of the journal YOSHLIK. Erkin Vohidov, chief editor of the journal, spoke about its plans, and raised several issues, including the question of providing creative work leaves for young writers who work on periodicals and the need to train editors. The critic Ibrohim Ghafurov brought up the unsatisfactory work of the young writers section of the Writers Union and the poor quality of translations of works of young writers into Russian. Sarvar Azimov assured the assembled writers that the purpose of the meeting was to listen to the thoughts and suggestions of young writers. He then stated that writers, whether young or old, must work with a sense of responsibility, and that young writers especially must shape their world-view and attitudes toward life on a Marxist-Leninist basis.

Economics

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RAISED AT UZBEK PARTY PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 April 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,600-word double-column lead editorial titled "Militant Tasks of the Distant Future." This editorial is published on the heels of the 10th convocation of the 5th Plenum of the CC CPUz and the 5th Session of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet. It notes that the recent visit of L. Brezhnev and his award of the Order of Lenin to Uzbekistan served to further increase the creative initiative and political activism of the masses. However, the editorial continues, the recent party plenum discussed a number of disturbing economic problems. Foremost of these is the 3.8 percent growth in the volume of industrial production during the first quarter of 1982, compared to 6.1 percent growth in the same period of 1981. Growth rates have sharply declined in a number of enterprises. The editorial concludes by underscoring the plenum's call for increasing the supply of skilled cadres to all economic cadres, raising their management skills and sense of responsibility toward assigned work, appointing solidly trained women to management positions, reinforcing the vanguard role of communists, and improving the leadership of primary party organizations.

PUMPING STATION IN SOUTHERN KARAKALPAKISTAN DOUBLES POWER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 April capacity 1982 carries on page 4 a 200-word unsigned report titled "Capacity Doubled." The report states that the capacity of the "Ayazkala" Electric Pumping Station in the Ellikkala region of southern Karakalpakistan has now been doubled by the installment of five "OG-5-70" and "OGKh-70" experimental pumping units produced by the "Uralgidromash" Plant. With this, the station will now have the capability of pumping subsoil water flowing between the Kyzylkum collectors of the Turtkul, Beruniy and Ellikkala Rayons to the Kyzylkum desert. When started up, the station will pump 20 cubic meters of water per second instead of the former 8-10 cubic meters, and will make it possible to reclaim 11,000 hectares in the Ellikkala Massif.

UZBEKISTAN KARAKUL LAMBING SEASON PROGRESS REPORT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 April 1982 carries on page 3 a 500-word unsigned report titled "How Is the Lambing Season Proceeding?" The report states that farms subordinate to "Uzglavkarakul'prom" are obligated to produce 200,000 karakul lambs in 1982. Thus far, 64 percent of karakul ewes have lambed, and farm collectives are paying special attention to holding back lambs for further growth while at the same time conscientiously striving to meet the plan for procurement of karakul skins. The lambing season is proceeding especially well in Bukhara Oblast (172 lambs per 100 ewes), Dzhizak Oblast (161 per 100), and Samarkand Oblast (170 twins). However, productivity is subpar in Surkhandarya Oblast (134 per 100) and Karakalpakistan (120 per 100). The report singles out a dozen farms in various oblasts where too few lambs are being taken.

NAVOI CHEMICAL PLANT TO PRODUCE NEW PESTICIDE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 April 1982 carries on page 1 a 400-word report by UzTAG correspondent A. Fozilov titled "First in the Country." The report states that a second production line has been readied for operation at the Navoi Electrochemical Plant. The line is designated to produce "akreks," a powerful new pesticide to be used against insects that harm fruit, vegetable, and citrus plants. This pesticide has lasting potency, comes in powder form, and will also be packaged in small containers for use by owners of private plots and gardens. This line, the first to produce this chemical preparation in the USSR, will turn out 4,000 tons of "akreks" annually. Fozilov also notes that the Navoi plant produces the herbicide "kotoran," a noncyanide synthetic "kotoran," and "diuron-herbicide." construction brigades of the "Yugprommontash" Trust and Navoi Construction Administration are already looking ahead to beginning construction of a third line where new and highly effective chemical preparations such as "treflan," "fazalon," and "bazutdinni" will be produced.

UZBEK VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES TASKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 April 1982 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by P. Kayumov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, titled "Standard." Kayumov devotes much of this article to a review of accomplishments in the republic system of vocational and technical education, which includes 520 schools with 260,000 students, nine-tenths of whom are in secondary technical schools. Kayumov states that the great tasks that lie before workers in the system can be successfully discharged only with the cooperation of other branches of education. For this purpose, closer relations must be established between vocational schools and public education schools, enterprises, and VUZes. Furthermore, improvement must be made in the work of professional orientation for youths, and greater effort must be made to place young people in jobs. He also points out that there are shortcomings in the education of students in vocational and technical schools, that construction work on schools sometimes falls way behind, and that there are far too few workers coming to study in the system from enterprises.

UZBEK MINISTER OF GEOLOGY REFERS TO DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 April 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word article, published in conjunction with Geologists Day, by Kh. Tulyaganov, Uzbek SSR minister of geology, titled "The Courage of Those Who Find [Mineral] Treasures." The minister begins this article with a review of some recently discovered fuel deposits in Uzbekistan, including the 1981 discovery and mapping of the gas deposit at Shurtan. This deposit, whose reserves are larger than those of the Gazli deposit, will supply the Syrdarya GRES, Tallimardzhan GRES, and a large gas and chemical complex to be constructed in Kashkadarya Oblast. After devoting much of his space to listing the names of some outstanding brigades and organizations, Tulyaganov turns to the topic of future development. Ministry planners consider that their principal thrust must be to thoroughly analyze the mineral and raw material bases of the republic and its major mining and industrial regions. The ministry intends to invest a considerable part of its labor and capital in the task of conducting a thorough hydrological and engineering-geological survey program. Tulyaganov asserts that such a program is necessary if critical problems, such as supplying populated points in Karakalpakistan, Bukhara and Khorezm with good drinking water, or improving the meliorative conditions of irrigated and newly reclaimed lands in the Karshi and Dzhizak steppes, are to be solved.

SHURTAN GAS DEPOSIT READY FOR EXPLOITATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 April 1982 carries on page 2 a 400-word report by UzTAG correspondent V. Shumaylov titled "Shurtan Treasure." The report states that the job of charting the Shurtan gas deposit, which was discovered in 1981 and turned out to be the largest deposit in Uzbekistan, has been completed a year ahead of schedule. It is estimated that the deposit has close to 500 billion cubic meters gas, surpassing the Gazli deposit which has been exploited since the mid-1950's. The Shurtan site is located in a "convenient" place 10 kilometers from Karshi, near a railroad and highways. Workers of the "Soyuzuzbekgasprom" will now begin construction work to prepare the site for extraction and processing of the fuel. Shurtan gas is slated to reach an annual flow of 16 billion cubic meters by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan. It will provide energy to the Tashkent GRES and other large consumers like the Akhangaran and Bekabad cement combines, and result in a savings of large quantities of crude oil shipped into Uzbekistan in tank cars. Furthermore, a gas and chemical complex is to be constructed near Karshi to process gas derivatives such as ethane, propane and butane.

CENTRAL ASIAN RAILROAD CARS STAND IDLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 April 1982 carries on page 2 a 300-word article by newspaper correspondent N. Sa"dullayev titled "Railroad Cars Must Not Be Kept Waiting." The correspondent notes that despite recent efforts to refine loading procedures by republic departments of the Central Asian Railroad, late deliveries and loading problems continue to mount. Cases of railcars standing idle during the loading process at entrance ways to enterprises are frequently encountered. During 1981 and the first months of 1982, the Karshi department paid almost 388,000 rubles in fines for permitting an excessive number of cars to stand idle. In another instance, the Dostlik railroad station provided the "Dostlik" Cotton Ginning Plant with 1,409 railcars, which had been carrying mineral fertilizers. Because authorities did not have these cars emptied out by the time they were reassigned, some 200-500 kilograms of various kinds of fertilizers remained in each of them. As a result, workers at the "Dostlik" plant were required to expend a lot of work hours cleaning and washing them. Such cases cause delays in loading and unloading and delivery of railcars. Sa"dullayev concludes by urging leaders of the Central Asian Railroad Administration to devote their attention to this problem.

PROBLEMS IN UZBEKISTAN CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 April 1982 carries on page 2 a 700-word unsigned economic review titled "Consistency Is the Key to Success." The review surveys 1982 first quarter results in the construction materials industry. Compared to 1981 first quarter results, this year's results include 2 percent growth in fixed capital, 5 percent growth in appropriation of capital investment, and 4 percent growth in volume of construction work. Against many construction enterprises that are functioning well, there are various enterprises and organizations that have not consistently maintained the required pace, resulting in failure to fulfill plans and a decline in construction quality. Some organizations are not finishing projects on time, and others, especially in Karakalpakistan, Kashkadarya, Tashkent, Fergana, and Korezm Oblasts, have allowed a number of construction projects to become slack.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN UZBEKISTAN DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 April 1982 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by S. Muhamedov, director of the Uzbek SSR Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Contagious Diseases, A. Rasulov, chief physician of the Institute's Clinic, and Sh. Shovahobov, assistant chief physician, titled "Source of Inspiration." The doctors discuss the work of this Institute on the study, containment, and prevention of contagious diseases in the republic. They note that in recent years, the incidence of typhoid, dysentary, measles, tetanus and other contagious diseases has sharply declined. As an example of the institute's services in this area, they cite its role in the implementation of measures aimed at improving the supply of good drinking water to the population of Yangiyul City and Rayon, with the result that the incidence of typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentary, and other diseases has considerably fallen in this area. They remark that measles was widespread among Uzbek children, with thousands falling ill every year and some of these dying, until the 1970's. With the help of a vaccine developed by Soviet doctors, the institute launched an immunization campaign against measles and obtained extremely good results. Institute scholars are also studying the causes of poliomyelitis, a disease that afflicts children, frequently leaving them paralyzed and permanently crippled. The institute has also promoted a program of tetanus innoculation for pregnant women, and as a result of this preventive measure, there has been a sharp decline in the incidence of this deadly disease in Uzbekistan. The doctors note that there have been many cases of virulent hepatitis (jaundice) in recent years. Institute workers have conducted seminars in every oblast on the epidemiology, diagnosis, and treatment of this disease. In conclusion, they state that the institute, which has become the republic center for coordinating measures against contagious diseases, also trains doctors for work in the oblasts in bacteriology, epidemiology, virusology, biochemistry, and contagious diseases.

UZBEK TU ROUNDTABLE ON CHILDREN'S FOOD PROGRAMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 April 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by newspaper correspondent A. Qorjovov titled "Children Are Our Future." This article reports on and quotes from the participants in a roundtable on food programs for child sponsored by the interagency commission for the protection of women and children of the republic Council of Uzbekistan Trade Unions. One of the participants, Deputy Minister of Education J. Sharipova acknowledges that there are still shortcomings in the organization of food programs for preschoolers. The requirements of many children's institutions in all regions of Uzbekistan for fish, vegetables, fruit, and milk, are not being satisfied. Variety and quality of food supplies are also low. B. Qodirov, deputy director of the Uzbek SSR Pediatrics Institute, pointed out that, despite some progress, the demand for dairy products for children is not being met. Existing dairy kitchens are not being expanded quickly enough, and their equipment either functions poorly or not at all. Furthermore, there is an insufficient supply of vegetables for the programs, despite continuing growth of vegetable production. Qodirov concludes his remarks with the statement that vegetables constitute only 5 percent of all canned goods. M. Rudenko, chief of the Food Trade Administration of the Ministry of Trade, asserted that food products for preschoolers were being supplied in sufficient quantity. He also remarked that dairy products prepared for children stand unsold on the shelves of village stores but can hardly be found in cities and settlements, a situation that he attributes to the availability of dairy products to farmers from their private livestock. D. Oleynichenko, deputy minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, contradicted Qodirov with the claim that vegetables are being canned in sufficient quantity.

Social and Cultural Affairs

POOR ATTENDANCE IN UZBEKISTAN SCHOOLS EVOKES SPECIAL UzSSR MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ORDER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 3 April 1982, p 2, 900 words: "At the Uzbekistan SSR Ministry of Education." An order was issued by the UzSSR Ministry of Education "On the Attendance Results of Pupils of General Education Schools in Tashkent City and Tashkent and Jizzakh Oblasts and by Students and Pupils of Republic Higher and Secondary Pedagogical Institutions." While an inspection of the institutions indicated in the order showed that in a few the proper attention was being given to school attendance, in most the situation was far from satisfactory. For example, at Tashkent's October Rayon School No 38, there was an average of 25-30 students skipping school for no justifiable reason every day. On the day attendance was checked at No 53 Worker Youth (ishchi-yashlar] School, attendance was 25 percent. The article also provides details of poor attendance records at other institutions. The Ministry of Education's investigation discovered that upper grade pupils in Tashkent city schools were at times taken out of class to haul documents or to work on mass projects. The order of the Ministry of Education noted insufficient attention to attendance given by the departments of education of Tashkent city's October Rayon, of Jizzakh Oblast's Kalinin and Chinaz

Rayons, as well as by Angren State Pedagogical Institute and Tashkent's Krupskaya Pedagogical Institute. It also outlined specific measures (given in the OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI report) which these offices and institutions are charged with taking.

RECOMMENDATION TO ESTABLISH RADIO AND TV COUNCIL IN WRITERS' UNION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 2, 1982, p 12 carries a 600-word article by Rasul Rahmonov (deputy chairman of the UzSSR State Committee of Television and Radio Broadcasting) "Meeting With Millions." This is a report on several kinds of radio and television broadcasts in the UzSSR. Rahmonov recommends that the Uzbekistan Writers' Union establish a Council on Television and Radio Broadcasting.

STUDENT TEACHERS SHOULD BE PROUD OF MOTHER TONGUE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 9 April 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by B. Mirzaahmedov (Docent of Tashkent Nizamiy State Pedagogical Institute, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences) titled "Student Practice." The article tells about the importance of student practice teaching of native language in Uzbekistan. In so doing, the author emphasizes the value of the native language. "It is known that native language is considered one of the leading subjects among school academic subjects. Study of the native language not only opens the way for students' study of other subjects, but in the words of the famous political and social figure M. I. Kalinin, it allows the individual to find his appropriate place in the community of people. In order for the student teacher to be a good teacher he should first of all be proud of his love for his mother tongue, [proud of the fact that] 'language is the most important means of communication for mankind' (V. I. Lenin), and [proud of] the extraordinarily great role it plays in the progress of society; [he should] constantly point out both to himself and to students that respect for the language is respect for the people who created this language."

KOMSOMOL ROLE IN ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 24 April 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by A. Hasanov (secretary of the Syrdar'ya Komsomol Committee) titled "Report on Strengths and Weaknesses of Komsomol Work in Spreading Atheism and New Customs." The article's starting point is the CPSU 26th Congress and the UzSSR Komsomol 22d Congress. In Syrdar'ya Oblast bringing young people up in the spirit of scientific atheism is one of the important areas of the work of Komsomol organizations. Councils have been established at the level of oblast, rayon and city committees, as well as in most primary Komsomol organizations to carry on work in order to train young people as atheists and to carry out new customs and ceremonies. Help comes from the oblast cultural office, the "Znaniye" Society's oblast office, the agitation collective "Komsomol" and the mobile lecture bureau "Girls' Discussion Group." They all attempt to spread new customs and ceremonies among young people. There are, however, problems. "The analysis of work by Komsomol organizations towards cultivating young people's active positions on life demonstrates that we are not always or everywhere managing to carry out work effectively. After all, there are not just a few among young people who observe religious ceremonies. Nor can it be said that they are ones without a strong education. One also finds among such young people those with higher education, teachers of schools and uchilishches, doctors, construction workers and those of other trades." There has been some progress in involving larger numbers in atheistic activities. A lot of young workers, kolkhoz farmers and specialists do not regularly attend classes."... "Thanks to the attention of party organizations, as the years go by the life of young people and its content are being enriched and Soviet ceremonies and customs are developing successfully. But the vestiges of the old ways do not disappear on their own. Therefore I propose to the tribune of the VLKSM 19th Congress the establishment of a council or center which would coordinate the work of scientific-atheist upbringing of young people, put out methodology manuals and popularize the most advanced experience.

FIGHTING RELIGIOUS BELIEF IN PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN BUKHARA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 14 April 1982 carries on p 2 a 1,100-word article by A. Abayev (lecturer-atheist, director of the Bukhara City History and Social Sciences' Teachers' Organization and Uzbek SSR outstanding public educationalist). Article concerns the way in which religious beliefs in primary school children are being fought in Bukhara. Teachers at one of Bukhara's primary schools attempt as early as the very first day of school to find out whether pupils have religious tendencies. They discover that some children's parents do not send them to school on Fridays, and some do not allow their children to participate in community activities. Most of the teachers in the Bukhara city schools meet the demands of a good teacher of atheistic attitudes. Most of them subscribe to and regularly read such journals as SCIENCE AND LIFE, KNOWLEDGE IS STRENGTH, THE ATHEIST'S CALENDAR and THE ATHEIST'S GLOSSARY. Every year at school pedagogical council meetings the questions of cultivating atheistic spirit in students and parents are discussed. Every class leader includes in his plan of study a section on cultivating atheistic spirit in students and on atheistic work with parents. Plans have been developed for improving atheistic education. They include measures for strengthening atheistic propaganda among housewives and old people, both of whom have tendencies toward superstition. Readers' conferences are held on topics of atheism; films are shown and excursions are organized to the history museum and the local branch of the republic House of Scientific Atheism. Lecturers frequently come to schools from the oblast "Zhaniye" Society, as do propagandists, atheists, and scholars from the pedagogical and polytechnic institutes. Their lectures on such topics as "Science and Religion," "Islam and the Present," "When Did Religion Come About?" "The Relation of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to Religion and Church" and "Atheistic Upbringing of Children in the Family" have aroused great interest. A Young Atheists' Circle was organized at Kuibyshev School in Bukhara. One of its first activities was to distribute a questionnaire. The results showed that most religious believers are housewives and old people. The article contains a report on a sixth grade student who was religious and at first not affected by antireligious propaganda. The boy's father would not even let his son join the Pioneers. As a result of lectures, films, discussions and visits the boy was eventually brought over to an atheistic position. Another example is given of an atheist propagandist who studied the living conditions of a believer, met regularly with him, and held discussions. Eventually he was able to win the believer over. The experience of today's propagandists is demonstrating that individual work with believers is one of the most effective forms of atheistic propaganda. An example is given of one person who turned away from his former religious beliefs as a result of individual discussions and went on to become active in antireligious activities.

FIRST UZBEK-LANGUAGE LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS MANUAL PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 17 April 1982 carries on p 3 an 800-word article by A. Shermatov (chairman of General Linguistics Department, Tashkent Nizamiy State Pedagogical Institute; Doctor of Philological Sciences; professor) and I. Chariev (Docent of Qarshi State Pedagogical Institute, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences) titled "Handbook of Linguistic Analysis." The article reviews recent Uzbek-language publication of Oqituvchi Publishers, Linguistic Analysis. The new book's authors are T. Qudratov and T. Nafasov. "The handbook has great scientific and practical significance for students and teachers of higher educational institutions preparing specialists in Uzbek language and literature." "Up until now no handbook or educational literature about linguistic analysis had existed [in Uzbek(?)]. It is here that this handbook has great significance."

SUPERVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 21 April 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by T. Khankhojaev (department chairman, UzSSR People's Control Committee) titled "The Higher School's Inspectors." The article describes the work of the People's Control Committee in the field of higher education in Uzbekistan. There are presently 43 control groups and posts in the higher educational institutions of the republic. In some of the larger higher educational institutions of the republic the number of people's controllers reaches several hundred individuals--consisting of students, laboratory assistants, workers, and candidates and doctors of science. These posts and groups exist in all faculties, large departments and other scientific and administrative offices. The people's control groups are especially active in Tashkent and Samarkand Institutes. In the last 2 years the Tashkent State University People's Control group carried out 28 investigations. The article describes six cases investigated by various control organs around the republic. Some of the cases enumerated in the article concern 1) cases of admission of weak students into institutions of higher education while stronger ones were being denied admission; 2) poor use of laboratory equipment and funds for laboratory equipment at Samarkand State University; 3) poor living conditions at dorms in Tashkent and Termez; and 4) improper payment of stipends at Andijan State Pedagogical Institute.

SUCCESSES, PROBLEMS IN PROTECTING MONUMENTS IN UzSSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 8 April 1982 carries on p 3 a 700-word article by Habibulla Zayniddinov (consultant of the board of the Society for Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Uzbekistan) titled "Let Us Protect Them Like Our Own Eyes." The article concerns work in protecting old monuments in the UzSSR. The author emphasizes the importance of this work with a reference to the role Lenin had envisioned for cultural heritage in building socialism. Historical and cultural monuments, according to Zayniddinov, embody the creative work of the forefathers. At present there are over 7,000 various types of archeological, historical monuments recorded in the republic; they "give evidence of the high culture of the people who have lived in our area since ancient times." Some of these monuments are of world importance and are included in UNESCO's list. A great deal of work on locating monuments, recording them, studying them, restoring them and spreading information about them is conducted by local soviets, the Ministry of Culture and its local organs, architects' and artists' unions, scientific research institutions, Komsomol and trade union organizations and organs of people's education. Despite the successes achieved, however, there are numerous problems. "There is no strict supervision over proper use of funds allocated for this field. Every year some of the funds allocated by the Society [for Protection of Monuments] for the restoration of monuments are not used. Likewise, large scale projects are without any grounds carried out by construction workshops on objects which are not monuments." Another problem concerns new construction in cities. "The question of preserving monuments when cities are being constructed or reconstructed is not being properly resolved. It is necessary, along with reflecting the best national architectural traditions in the appearance of our cities, to preserve historical monuments and to harmonize them with the style of contemporary urban construction." Zayniddinov sets the membership of the UzSSR's Society for Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments at 5.2 million.

International

FOUNDATIONS OF AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE TOPIC OF UZBEK ESSAY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 30 April 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,700-word essay by Candidate of Philology Abdurahim Mannonov titled "The April Revolution and the Literary Process." Mannonov states that the April Revolution is the main theme of all poetry and prose genres that exist in the literature of multilingual Afghanistan, and that revolutionary themes may also be found in the works of writers who began to write in the period of the 1930's-1960's. He devotes the major part of the article to the careers and works of four Afghan writers, including Dastagir Panjiriy and Bariq Shafei, both poets who began to write on revolutionary themes even before the 1978 revolution. Another major figure is Asadulla Habib, Chairman of the Afghanistan Writers Union, which was formed in 1981. Mannonov briefly describes the activities of this organization, especially in the area of developing national literatures, and notes that prior to 1978 the Uzbeks, Turkmen, Khazara, and Beluchi did not even have literary languages. The author devotes considerable space to Sulayman Laiq, president of the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences, and a poet who has written on revolutionary themes since the 1960's in both Pashtu and Dari (described as "Kabul Persian"). Mannonov terms Laiq "one of the founders of modern [Afghan] literature."

FOREIGN RECOGNITION OF UZBEK LAND RECLAMATION WORK CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 April 1982 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Prof Dr of Economics Gh. Rizayev titled "Influential Force." Rizayev observes that the 1918 decree signed by Lenin authorizing 50 million rubles to be spent on irrigation work in Turkestan began a process that through the years of Soviet government has changed the appearance of the Mirzachol [Hungry Steppe] in Uzbekistan. The experience gained from this massive land reclamation enterprise has great significance for countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Foreign delegations, including from Hungary, Rumania, Cuba, Sri Lanka, India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Turkey, Algeria, Mali, and Mexico, have come to the Mirzachol and seen what miracles can be worked by a people liberated from exploitation and oppression. The impression made on foreign observers has been powerful, according to Rizayev, and he cites "Floyd E. Domini," head of the U.S. Bureau for Irrigation and Land Reclamation, who has written of his amazement over the scale of land reclamation work being done in Central Asia and the skill of local specialists in this work. Rizayev also refers to the positive assessments of the American journalist "M. Pitmen" and the Hungarian journalist "P. Vayda."

IMPROVED SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS SUPPORTED IN UZBEK COMMENTARY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 April 1982 carries on page 3 a 200-word commentary in the world news section by newspaper foreign affairs commentator T. Soliyev titled "Renewing the Hope of Mankind." Soliyev addresses this commentary in support of the proposal for improved Soviet-American relations made by L. Brezhnev in a PRAVDA interview. Calling the state of Soviet-American relations the key to international peace and security, Soliyev concludes by expressing support for the Soviet policy of seeking improved relations between the two countries.

INDIAN CONFERENCES, STUDIES ON CENTRAL ASIA DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 23 April 1982 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Dr of Philosophy M. Khayrullayev titled "Scientific Meetings Intensify." Khayrullayev describes several conferences on Central Asian themes held in India in November 1981 in which Soviet scholars participated. The Soviet delegation included M. Osimov, president of the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences, V. Tkachenko, a member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Khayrullayev, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences. One of the conferences attended was held in Delhi and was dedicated to the 1,000th jubilee of the Central Asian philosopher Ibn Sina [Avicenna]. Another seminar, held in Bombay, was devoted to Central Asian and Indian relations in the Middle Ages, and led to proposals for collaborative works by Soviet, especially Uzbek and Tadzhik, and Indian historians, which would be coordinated by the Institute of Oriental Studies in Uzbekistan. The Soviet delegation also visited Kashmir University in Srinigar, where a Museum on Central Asian History has been formed, and courses on Central Asian history and Persian language and literature are given. Khayrullayev announces that university officials also proposed that a special course in Uzbek language be organized and invited a specialist from Uzbekistan to present it.

CSO: 1830/434

- END -

JPRS 81583

19 August 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1293

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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19 August 1982

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1293

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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MOSCOW TV DISCUSSION VIEWS USSR FOOD PROGRAM

OW220736 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 2 Jun 82

["The Food Program--Common Task for All the People"; the 1 June installment of the "Problems, Decisions, Solutions" series moderated by political observer L. A. Voznesenskiy, with Victor Petrovich Borodin, USSR first deputy minister of agriculture; Nikolay Fedorovich Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; Aleksander Aleksandroich Yezhevskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of tractor and agricultural machine building; Leonid Yakovlevich Florentyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and RSFSR minister of agriculture; Leonid Ivanovich Khitrun, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; and Petr Andreyevich Paskar, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Gosplan]

[Text] [Voznesenskiy] Good day, comrades. Each time we organize a broadcast in which you may actively take part, we try to propose topics that concern the broadest section of people. And, really, today's topic will probably leave absolutely no one indifferent, for this topic is the solution of the country's food problem.

As you know, this is a central problem of the current and subsequent 5-year plans, both in an economic and political respect. It was discussed at the recent May CPSU planum, which approved the USSR food program until 1990 and confirmed a number of accompanying resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. Today we propose to discuss these documents with you, to assess the place and significance of the plenum's decisions in the economic and social history of our society and to give some thought to ways of fulfilling the plans outlined by the party to accelerate development of agriculture, the whole agro-industrial complex and the country as a whole.

So this would really be a joint discussion and, as has happened more than once during broadcasts of the "Problems, Decisions, Solutions" series, we again have 10 telephones in the studio by which you may ask the participants of the meeting questions of interest to you.

The first question I would like to ask you, Petr Andreyevich, is not a question but rather a request: Having taken part in the May plenum, please tell us what you regard as the main--the key--points in its work and ideas. And since obviously all the comrades present took part in the plenum, anyone who wants to may, of course, share his thoughts and feelings.

[Paskar] As you know, the May plenum of our party's Central Committee discussed an especially important question: The question of the USSR food program until 1990. Comrade Leonic Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report at the plenum. It gave vivid picture of the development of our agriculture and other areas of the agro-industrial complex and defined the large-scale tasks in this area until 1990. The country's food program was formulated at the initiative of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Also, as Leonid Ilich's report says, it must bring about a fundamental improvement in the supply of foodstuffs to our country's population in the shortest possible time.

The program is made up of very important sections which stipulate the development of agriculture and the branches of the national economy called on to provide agriculture with the necessary resources. First and foremost are machinery, tractors, fertilizers and chemical agents for the protection of crops. Especially important measures are stipulated to develop branches called on to prepare, transport, preserve, process and deliver foodstuffs to the consumer. In a word, this is a complex and special purpose program implemented to mobilize the industrial and scientific and technical potential accumulated by our economy during all the years of socialist and communist construction for a coordinated solution to the food problem in our country.

If we talk about atmosphere, then, truly a businesslike atmosphere reigned at the plenum, and the discussion of questions raised by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was conducted with interest. The actual decisions, the general secretary's report and the food program were published in the press. I think our viewers are familiar with the substance of these documents. From their very substance one can see they are by nature quite realistic and scientific and give direction to our economy and primarily to the branches called on to produce and deliver foodstuffs to the consumer and to develop at a more rapid pace. It should be noted that such a formulation is unprecedented in its scientific and large-scale character. This stresses even more the great optimism that reigned at the plenum, the revolutionary scope of the decision and the deep conviction, belief and the correctness of the cause we are undertaking. Thank you.

[Voznesenskiy] Comrades, is there a great desire to add something now or do you think you can do this during the course of discussion? Do it that way, perhaps? All right?

[Many voices] Yes. Yes.

[Voznesenskiy] Good. In that case one question. It seems to me that on the whole we are establishing quite a good tradition in these programs--to always try to answer the first question that succeeds in getting through on the telephone. So now this first question: Incidentally, essentially already not one but two such questions have come in. One, from Comrade (Krutov), a physician from Moscow, asks: Have these decisions come too late? Were they adopted too late? And the second question from Comrade (Gennadiy Ivanovich Ayev), also from Moscow: Why was the food program not discussed at the 1965 plenum and only in May 1982? I think these two questions have something in common and there is something to be said here in that connection. Who would like to say something? Leonid Yakovlevich, please.

[Florentyev] These decisions have not come too late. First, the decisions made by the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum are founded and rest on those decisions that were taken by the party in March 1965. The historic decisions of the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum oriented the party, all the Soviet people and all our national economies to an accelerated development of agriculture and branches of the agro-industrial complex. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report to the CPSU Central Committee plenum--I would like to note that the CPSU Central Committee plenum listened very attentively and enthusiastically to this report delivered with Leonid Ilich's characteristically wise and realistic approach and the deepest understanding of what is necessary in the development of the Soviet economy as a whole--analyzed the results of agricultural development since March 1965.

The comrades should be familiar with the report where data on the increase of agricultural foodstuffs in the country in the 10th Five-Year Plan, as compared to the Seventh Five-Year Plan, were presented. You see that in terms of grain this comprises almost a 160-percent increase in the average annual growth--a 150-percent increase in terms of sugarbeets, 156 percent in vegetables, 234 percent in grapes, 159 percent in meat, and so on. In a word, our party and state have been concerned with foodstuffs for the whole of this recent period, moreover, quite successfully. The new documents and decisions continue the March policy. As Leonid Ilich said: We have never given up this policy and never will. The food program laid down for the 1980's continues this policy under new conditions and in a new stage as a long-term complex program. In its noble aims and enormous scope our food program does not have analogies in history and with good reason may be called an historic program to increase the welfare of the people.

[Borodin] I have received the following question from (Aplombov): Why don't we have any grain in the country? What can one say in answer to such a question? It is, of course, quite strange. During the past 5-year plan an average of 205 million tons have been produced over 5 years.

[Voznesenskiy] Average per year.

[Borodin] Average per year. The increase amounted to 130 million tons in 1965 when the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held. At one time tsarist Russia produced, all in all, an average of 72 million tons over 5 years. The May plenum, which we are discussing at this roundtable, stipulated further increases in grain production. In particular, the average annual grain production during the current five-year plan must be 238-243 million tons, and during the 12th Five-Year Plan it will be 250-255 million tons. So it is not quite correct to say that we gave no grain in the country.

[Many voices] Even quite incorrect.

[Voznesenskiy] However, all the same, we do have a problem.

[Borodin] We do. The fact is that at present we do not have enough forage grain in order to sharply increase livestock breeding production. However, concerning bread grain, we have quite enough and this problem has long been solved in our country.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Aledsandr Aleksandrovich, two questions for you:
1) I have a garden plot and due to circumstances I must work this plot alone. However, I am sick and already a pensioner so how can I get this plot cultivated? [signed] (Agteyeva), production design engineer, Moscow.
2) How is the problem of production of small-scale machinery for subsidiary farms being solved? [signed] (Arestov), engineer of the Moscow River Steamship Line. Please.

[Yezhevskiy] Of course, they are interesting questions. I thought that questions on high-power machinery and high-production machinery would come first. However, this is also an important question, since personal plots also play an important role in the food program. That is why it is a very important question.

Well, what can I answer? A decision has been adopted to organize production, mass production, of motor blocks with 5- to 7-horsepower engines and a selection of various agricultural machines of 11 descriptions. It is proposed to organize this production at the Kutaisi Small Tractor Plant in Georgia along with a selection of various machines, as I have already said.

As regards garden and orchard tools, large-scale measures are now also planned to significantly increase output of garden and orchard tools, particularly, selections for the gardener and the vegetable grower for a variety of crops, so to speak, for cultivating various crops. That is why output of these machines will be increased considerably in the near future and we will not only touch on the quantitative side but also the qualitative side so that these will be high quality, productive, comfortable and inexpensive tools and implements.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Incidentally, you have hardly completed your address and here is another question: How long will the question of introducing small machine equipment continue; how long before it is decided? Not a single plant has turned out anything. [signed] (Berisov), engineer, Moscow. Now, you have in essence answered this question. I simply want to use this example to stress that apparently this problem worries many comrades indeed and our task is to speed up its solution in any way possible. Another question: By what principle will kolkhoz credits be repaid? Which kolkhoz will get it first? Yes. This question was put by (Valeriy Aleksandrovich Sokolov); chief of a bureau from Orenburg. True, it does not say which bureau.

[Borodin] I do not quite understand the way the question is phrased....

[Voznesenskiy interrupts] The question is not clearly phrased, correct?

[Borodin] A May CPSU Central Committee Plenum decision proposes--it has already been decided--that those debts listed against individual kolkhozes which cannot be repaid will be written off. This sum comprises approximately R11 billion.

[Unidentified speakers] [words indistinct]

[Borodin] And moreover, there will be a deferment of approximately R11 billion until after 1990, so that credit will be written off for the economically weak and insufficiently profitable farms.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. The problem of spare parts is very acute in agriculture. Is there a chance that this situation will improve in the near future? [signed] (Vasilyeva), Moscow. Leonid Ivanovich, please.

[Khitrun] Yes. Lev Aleksandrovich, you have given me another question here in letter form, from Dzhambul. This question is from Comrade (Kozhekanov), in which he asks about the direction of technical progress and those measures which will be implemented in the technical reequipment of the rural sector. Now here we have this question. Allow me to answer both questions at the same time.

[Voznesenskiy] Very good.

[Khitrun] The mechanization of labor-intensive processes in agricultural production and the determining factor of its intensification is the transition to an industrial basis--implementing industrial technology in cultivating agricultural crops and reducing expenditures on machinery and tractor fleet maintenance and on labor for agricultural crop cultivation. This work is being conducted in the country systematically and a machinery system has been devised for the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans, for this 10-year period, which envisages the realization of a whole series of organizational and technical measures directed at further provision of technical equipment for agricultural production.

Figures on the provision of technical equipment for agricultural production are cited in the food program. They are impressive and I would just like to recall them: Power capacities as a whole in 1980, for example, comprised 604 million horsepower. By 1990 it is envisaged to increase them 1.6 times and to bring them up to 970 million horsepower. Power capacities will grow from 286 to 470 horsepower, or 1.7 times, per a 100-hectare unit of cultivated land. These figures convincingly establish the high rate of provision of technical equipment which was determined in accordance with the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The first stage of the machinery system devised for the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans envisages the development of 700 new machines and mechanisms; that is 700 in the 11th Five-Year Plan period. On the whole the machinery system includes 3,600 varieties. Thus, if we compare this, for instance, with what has already been developed and is being produced, then it looks like this: 2,000 kinds of machines and mechanisms have been produced today and almost as many are being turned out by industry. It is also necessary during these two five-year plan periods--during these 10 years before 1990--to develop 1,600 varieties. In other words we are talking about doubling the rate of technical progress.

This is from the quantitative side. Of course, extensive measures for qualitatively improving the machinery and tractor fleets are provided for in the machinery system and in directions for technical progress in this period. This includes increasing individual capacities and power saturation and developing complexes and completed production lines to secure full use of the machinery and tractor fleet and on this basis obtain higher productivity from it.

As regards spare parts, there are words in the food program, as the viewers recall, which oblige both industry and us, the system of the state committee for supply of production equipment for agriculture, to improve this matter. As far as we are concerned, we are talking about organizing regeneration of spare parts on an industrial basis. Today we are regenerating spare parts to the order of R400 million per year and a significant increase is envisaged. We are talking about doubling this volume during this 10-year period.

If we concretely believe the question you just read out, then the problem of spare parts is generally being solved. We are talking about some 20 to 30 kinds of spare parts in critically short supply, that we do not have enough of. Of course measures will be taken on this, and I would like to answer affirmatively that, of course, the matter of providing spare parts for the machine and tractor fleet will be fundamentally improved. However, we must think, solve tasks and use the material resources now at our disposal as effectively as possible.

[Voznesenskiy] Comrade (Say) from Moscow asks: What are the concrete ways of realizing the food program? Well, such a broad formulation of the question really obliges literally all those present to talk about the methods with which they are most directly associated. However, I think we will essentially answer this question during the broadcast, but now, since such a question has come up, I would like to ask Nikolay Fedorovich to say a few words about land reclamation as one of the decisive means of obtaining stable and guaranteed harvests.

[Vasilyev] Why is so much significance attached to land reclamation in our country? The fact is that there is no land in our country that does not require improvement. More than 75 percent of our land is on zones of insufficient moisture and this land suffers from drought very much. Approximately one-fourth of the land lies in zones of excess moisture; here, on the other hand, we are obliged to carry out work to remove this excess moisture. We have saline land, land that is acidic, land that is subject to wind and water erosion and a whole series of other problems.

That is why we have to carry out large-scale land reclamation and land improvement work to create a really stable and rapidly developing agriculture. The people call the land "land--provider of food" and "land--the mother"; the classics of Marxism-Leninism without question call it the main means of production. That is why the effectiveness of our work and the effectiveness of agricultural technology, mineral fertilizers, herbicides, toxic chemicals, and other means of intensifying agricultural production will be more effective when they stand against the background of reclaimed land.

Now concretely: We now have 31 million hectares of irrigated and drained land in our country and this land occupies 10 percent of the arable land and perennial pastures and produces one-third of the crops in cash terms. Moreover, we obtain all our rice and cotton from this land, 75 percent of our vegetables and approximately 50 percent of the grapes and now this reclaimed land also produces about 25 percent of our fodder. Hence, its role is undoubtedly very significant and therefore, proceeding from that program and those plans which are stipulated in the food program, the role of reclaimed land in our country will grow. I will cite only two figures: our arable land area must increase and reach 23 to 25 million hectares and drained land must reach 17 to 19 million hectares.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. A number of questions have come in on the problems of administration. Peter Andreyevich, tell us your position on this.

[Paskar] Lev Aleksandrovich, indeed many viewers are interested in administrative questions and this is rightfully so, since much of the success and realization of those far-reaching tasks that were put forward at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum depend on how administration and economic interrelationships between agriculture and the branches that service it improve.

Comrade (Igor Aleksandrovich Bruyenskiy) from Moscow, of the Institute of Economic Problems, asks a number of questions: 1) Please concretely define the list of ministries and departments that come into the country's agro-industrial complex. 2) Please define more accurately the basic functions of the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry in producing fruit and vegetable foodstuffs--and in connection with this, what are the basic groups of foodstuffs produced and do they include potatoes or is potato production the preserve of agriculture?--and its functions in storing and processing fruit and vegetable foodstuffs? 3) Why doesn't the commission for agro-industrial complexes of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium include, first, the heads of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, being the chief branch that determines the technical level of processing enterprises; the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Procurement and the Ministry of the Fish Industry and, second, the chiefs of the USSR Ministry of Trade, being the branch which ensures the distribution and marketing of the bulk of agricultural foodstuffs?

He has another two questions. I would like to answer (Igor Aleksandrovich's) questions as follows: The agro-industrial complex is composed of three spheres. The first sphere consists of the ministries and departments called on to provide agriculture with the means of production. These are the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinebuilding, the Ministry of Machinebuilding for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production and a number of others. The second sphere consists directly of agriculture and the branches which service it. These are the Selkhoztekhnika Agricultural Equipment Association, the Selkhozkhimiya Agricultural Chemicals Association, land, and veterinary and seed selection services. The third sphere consists of the branches that must conduct the procurement, processing, storage and delivery of foodstuffs to the consumer.

These are: The Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Procurement and the Ministry of Trade.

Now, what are the functions for which the newly established Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry is responsible? This ministry's main tasks are primarily to produce vegetables, fruit and potatoes at specialized farms, to provide all agriculture's requirement for vegetable and potato seeds and planting stock for perennial planting. Most important, insofar as production is also retained at nonspecialized farms and we make large-scale purchases from the population, especially in regard to vegetables, fruit and potatoes, this ministry's chief responsibility is to ensure procurement, storage and industrial processing of these products as a result of which it now has practically the entire state canning industry concentrated under it and it also conducts wholesale trade in vegetables, fruit and potatoes. In many places, this ministry has also taken on marketing functions. In other words, it conducts trade in fruit, vegetables and potatoes, through stores.

Now, the question of why the heads of the ministries named by (Igor Aleksandrovich) are not part of the commission, I would like to answer as follows: This commission has not yet been finalized in terms of personnel. This work is now going on; the individual composition of this commission will be worked out and will be confirmed by directive organs. I think its composition will be considerably enlarged and there is a possibility that the named chiefs of ministries and departments will become part of this commission.

Now, we have a question by (Artaminov), a mechanic from Moscow: Who takes personal responsibility for fulfilling the food program? Well, we have already noted that the food program is a large, special purpose program called on to solve such a cardinal question as the uninterrupted supply of valuable food products in our country and, of course, it would be probably impossible to place responsibility for such a vast program on one person who would bear personal, individual responsibility. In this connection a restructuring of administrative organs for agriculture and the whole agro-industrial complex is being carried out. Rayon agro-industrial associations, the so-called RAPO, are being set up at the rural rayon level and oblast agro-industrial associations are also being set up at the oblast level. At the republic level, commissions or other organs, at the discretion of the republic, are being set up under the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic; and a union agro-industrial commission is being set up at the union level in accordance with the decision taken at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. Undoubtedly, these bodies must bear full responsibility for solving the matter of food in our country and the uninterrupted supply of valuable food products to our population.

[Voznesenskiy] Comrades, a very interesting question has been received, not a question really, but a request, from Comrade (Kovelko), an engineer from Moscow. The question is: I want to go into agricultural work. Where should I apply and how does this affect specialists working in industry and in other large cities? How can we answer this question?

[Paskar] We welcome such a fine undertaking.

[Khitrun] Let him come in tomorrow morning.

[Voznesenskiy] To you, Leonid Ivanovich?

[Khitrun] He can come to us.

[Voznesenskiy] Well, wonderful. Wonderful.

[Paskar] In fact, it is noted in the resolution and I have to say that fairly broad measures are directed at providing incentives for those who wish to work in agriculture.

[Voznesenskiy] In that case, if I understand correctly, the comrade who decides to devote his life to the countryside, and links it with the development of the countryside, should apply to one of those ministries or departments which have a direct relationship to it and are most suitable to his background, in other words, to the person's profession. That is correct, is it not?

[Many voices] Yes. Without a doubt.

[Vasilyev] We invite everyone to come and work for the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. The volume of work is enormous in all parts of the country, from Moscow to the farthest outlying districts.

[Voznesenskiy] Wonderful.

[Khitrun] I would like to support the substance of this letter very, very much. It is indeed a very ... [interrupted]

[Unidentified speaker] Good ...

[Khitrun] Good letter in terms of substance. There should be more such volunteers ... [interrupted]

[Voznesenskiy] A keen and practical response to the program.

[Khitrun] Yes. Not all people with an agricultural education are working directly in agriculture.

[Voznesenskiy] Good. A number of questions in connection with the role of communications, telephone communications and other forms of communications in the countryside. Can anyone answer the questions that have come in from

(Novaya Usman) in Voronezhskaya Oblast and from Comrade (Vladimir Petrovich Martynatov) from Nikolayevka in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. The comrades ask: What role will rural telephone communications play and why was nothing said about this in the food program? Furthermore, what role will the communications workers, working directly in rural areas, play in the food program and in the development of the agro-industrial complex?

Again these are questions showing obvious concern on the one hand and an obvious desire to make a personal contribution to solving these questions on the other.

[Vasilyev] Communications workers will participate very directly in solving the questions which face agriculture. The fact is that communciations workers will help solve all questions of administration more effectively. Heads of farms will be able to contact all the organizations servicing agricultural production more effectively and on the other hand there will be a great opportunity to inform heads of farms and provide them with certain information and materials, thereby making their participation most direct and immediate.

[Paskar] I would like to add that there are very interesting measures on the development of telephone installation and the means of communication as a whole in a resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum, referring to the social tasks of developing the countryside. Together with the construction of housing, children's preschools and school facilities, health and trade institutions, it also contains quite extensive measures connected with the development of rural communications.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you.

[Khitrun] Lev Aleksadrovich, I would add that a whole complex of measures is being implemented on introducing dispatcher communications, in other words, using wireless communications means. These corresponding dispatcher means are being specially produced and supplied and a unified dispatched communications system is being created according to the corresponding plan, and naturally attention is being paid to this question and this is the basis for control, for the use of automated control systems; there can be no automated control systems without dispatcher communications.

[Voznesenskiy] Comrades, the chairman of Pabeda Kolkhoz in Kalininskaya Oblast (Vasilyev) phoned in the following question: The creation of a solid fodder base is an important condition for the realization of the food program. In our conditions, we need efficient equipment to create such a base. The DSK-100 combine has proved itself to be very good here.

[Many voices] KSK-100, KSK-100.

[Voznesenskiy] KSK. It says DSK here. We do not have them on hand. What can we do? When can we expect to receive them? When can we hope to receive them?

[Khitrun] This question is for me.

[Voznesenskiy] This question is for you, Leonid Ivanovich, please.

[Khitrun] Yes, currently there are indeed not enough fodder harvesting means, in particular self-propelled fodder harvesting combines for procuring fodder. Approximately 8,000 of them are being produced this year at the Gomselmach Plant. They will, of course, be supplied; however, the volume of production at present is not enough to meet all requirements for fodder harvesting equipment. A special program has been worked out and a party Central Committee and government resolution has been adopted which determines increases in capacity. Large-scale construction work is underway there and the necessary capital investments have been allocated. In a word, capacities are being created at this enterprise to ease the tensions around this type of equipment in the next 3 or 4 years and completely satisfy the countryside's requirements for self-propelled forage harvesting equipment. What do we do while we do not have this? Use the same old means--KIR's and KUF's and all the other numerous types of machines which are, of course, less effective, but, well, we need to manage with what we have for a while. All of this is being used effectively. Specifically regarding these machines, this applies not only to this farm, this problem will be solved in the next 3-4 years.

[Borodin] I would like to add something if I may.

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, please.

[Borodin] Leonid Ivanovich related it correctly. However, there is a second side here, this is the question of storehouses. Even if we have sufficient equipment, if we do not provide food storehouses for storing haylage, silage, hay and other kinds of fodder, we may find ourselves in a very difficult situation. Therefore, the task before us is not only to acquire good equipment, and industry will indeed provide it in the next few years, but we agricultural workers are obliged, first of all, to build hay storage and storehouses for other types of fodder, because our losses, due to an insufficient number of storehouses, are still significant.

[Voznesenskiy] Viktor Petrovich, since we have begun talking about fodder, allow me to propose another two related questions from Comrade (Vladimir Dmitriyevich Morozov) of Leninabad and from great patriotic war invalid Comrade (Bezrukov) from Moscow. Comrade (Morozov) asks: How will the problem regarding forage grain be solved? Comrade (Bezrukov) is interested in the question that after all, so much food waste is thrown away in big city homes none of which is, or at least an insufficient amount is, used as livestock feed.

[Borodin] The questions are all correct. In the first part of my address, I said, when I spoke about grain production, that basically the question of forage grain would be decided in the food program. I have already cited the figures here. Regarding the second question about the poor collection of everyday waste in the cities, this question does in fact exist. It must be solved by municipal service workers of local soviets jointly with agricultural organs. Agricultural organs must present, or rather collect it, to a certain extent, and utilize it for feeding the pig population, especially; however, primarily they must build processing enterprises at sovkhozes somewhere close to cities. Therefore, the question exists and is being solved, but, unfortunately, it is being solved slowly at present. I think that is all I can say on this question.

[Vasilyev] If I may... [pauses]

[Voznesenskiy] Please.

[Vasilyev] Interesting questions have come for me on the protection of nature. If I may, I will now answer these questions.

[Voznesenskiy] Please, go ahead.

[Vasilyev] Two such questions have come my way. I will now read them:
1. Continuous and thoughtless reclamation of water-logged land leads to shallowing and even the disappearance of rivers. Will this harm the environment and climate of the Nonchernozem zone and the whole Volga region?
2. Dear Nikolay Fedorovich, just recently the lower reaches of the Chu River in Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts were flourishing areas. Nearly 1.5 million karakul sheep and tens of thousands of other livestock were maintained here. However, as a result of large miscalculations by the entrusted Kazakh Main Administration of Rice Sovkhoz Planning [glavrissovkhozprojekt] this area has become a desert and there has been no increase in livestock numbers there. The newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN has commented on this twice, but has yet to receive a substantive reply. What is the ministry doing to rectify this mistake? This question was submitted by Comrade (Amos Adamovich, Adgan-Utyagonov), a journalist.

Allow me to answer the questions in the order I read them: Thoughtless land reclamation will lead to shallowing and even to the disappearance of rivers. We are talking about water-logged land reclamation. I would like to say that river flow, strange as it may seem, river flow does not decrease, but on the contrary, increases as a result of reclamation work. The whole idea here is that the surface, the open surface of water-logged land evaporates more water than drained land. Therefore, the more we drain land, the more we increase the flow of our river. I simply regard this as being a mistaken opinion, although, of course, I will not deny that there are individual deficiencies and that this work should be conducted more skillfully.

Now for the second question. The whole question amounts to this: All human life is connected to the use of nature. One cannot imagine human life if it is not engaged in using natural resources.

[Paskar] Man himself is also part of nature.

[Vasilyev] And man himself is also part of nature. Therefore, when I first spoke today about the effectiveness of land reclamation, perhaps I should also have added that each hectare of irrigated land produces 5 to 6 times more than 1 hectare of nonirrigated land and, if we compare this to reed undergrowth, then every irrigated hectare produces 10 to 100 times more products than just the reed undergrowth which is there. And in general, it is completely incompatible and impermissible to solve the question by letting the reeds remain and to somehow obtain, so to speak, cotton, rice, and other agricultural products. Therefore, our task consists of using natural resources and at the same time, making efforts to minimize negative consequences.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Many questions have piled up for Leonid Yakovlevich and, moreover, I would say very contradictory ones, on private plots and subsidiary farms--quite contradictory. Moreover, I have not even been able to pass part of the questions over to you; they have accumulated here with me.

[Florentyev] Well, comrades from Togliatti write that it is necessary to solve the food problem, not by encouraging private plot holders, but by creating large livestock breeding complexes. That is one point of view. The second is to this effect: when will the squandering of arable land in the Moscow area for garden plots cease? However, the majority of questions, which amount to approximately 15, showing correct understanding of this problem's significance, talk about the necessity of developing subsidiary farms of the rural population and those of industrial enterprises, with great concern.

Well, comrades, it is quite evident that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes--that is, public production--are the basic foundation for a cardinal solution to the food problem. It was, is, and will remain this way. However, subsidiary farms of the rural population and also garden and orchard cooperatives should not be discarded. In his report, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called personal plots an important question to which attention is deservedly paid in the food program.

What is being done about this in the RSFSR? Kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves, give great assistance in the development of subsidiary farms for the rural population. Moreover, the better the kolkhoz and sovkhoz, we have noticed, the better and more developed the subsidiary activity of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers there. What assistance do the kolkhozes and sovkhozes render to the rural population? We annually sell 8 to 8.5 million piglets, 315 million young birds--an average of 30 young birds per kolkhoz and sovkhoz worker. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes provide 7-8 million tons of the grain and 6.5-7 million tons of the course fodder they produce to the subsidiary farms of the rural population.

Is this sufficient? We do not regard it as sufficient. Piglets still cannot be bought everywhere, and here and there they are too expensive; we will continue this work and I think in the next year or two we will bring piglet sales to 10 million head. Regarding garden and orchard cooperatives, there are many of them in the republic. Approximately 5 million families have either garden or orchard plots, moreover their number has significantly grown in the last few years. Allocation of land is also growing, as is the creation of industrial enterprises' auxiliary farms, and not only those of industrial enterprises but also of public food enterprises, and so on.

Only in the last 2 years have we apportioned more than 1.3 million hectares of land for the creation of auxiliary farms at plants and factories. This is a great help to the food program. We will develop both personal subsidary farms and auxiliary farms at plants and factories, bearing in mind, of course, that the main and general line is the development of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

[Voznesenskiy] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, the task of raising the technical level, reliability and durability of machinery was put before agricultural machine building at the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. What is being done in this regard, asks Comrade Popov from Moscow. Comrade Vorobyev, also from Moscow asks: It is known from practical life and also from the press that often the price increase of equipment often overtakes the rise in its quality and its productivity. This adversely affects the economy of those farms that buy such equipment. What is to be done here?

[Yezhevskiy] This question is really very important because mechanization in agricultural production has, of course, exceptional significance in the solution of the food program. At the 1980 October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the 1981 November CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the just completed May CPSU Central Committee Plenum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev drew very serious attention to the necessity of steeply raising the technical level of agricultural equipment and improving its reliability and durability. Drawing conclusions from this, Minselkhozmask [the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinebuilding] worked out 62 special purpose, complex scientific and technical programs directed at a complex solution to the questions, questions of improving the construction of machines, and questions of organizing the production of machines.

Moreover, together with the quantitative side--and, it should be reiterated, Minselkhozmash will provide rural areas with 1.87 million tractors during this 5-year plan period and the increase in agricultural machines will amount to 45 percent--we mean to give special consideration to increasing the output of machines of the so-called train [shleyf] for which we are often subjected to criticism both on the spot and in the press. We are talking here about a train of machines for powerful tractors. I have to report that the increase of machines of the so-called train in this 5-year plan period will amount to 190 percent and machines for the soil protection farming system will amount to 180 percent.

Nevertheless, we see the question of steeply raising the technical level and the quality of equipment as the main and fundamental task. What is planned and what is proposed? First of all we mean to raise the productivity of basic agricultural machines already in this 5-year plan period--the basic ones--by approximately 130-150 percent, and second, to increase the operating life of engines in tractors, self-propelled machines and basic engine units from 5,000 to 6,000 motor-hours a year to 8,000, and to increase mean-cycles-between-failures of agricultural machines by approximately 150 to 300 percent. Thus all these factors plus a decrease in metal content and a decrease in specific fuel expenditures and improving factors of ergonomics, that is, creating better working conditions for machine operators, all this together should increase the operating period of machines, reduce spare parts expenditure and decrease expenditure for operating agricultural equipment.

These are, so to speak, very large questions to which the toilers of the tractor and agricultural machinery building industry have now naturally directed their attention. I understand that the workers of the tractor and agricultural machinery building industry are now at their television sets and of course they are now listening to my address. If I am delivering an address here then I think that I am expressing the general opinion of the whole, so to speak, army of workers of this industry, who I should note by the way accepted the adopted food program with enormous enthusiasm and satisfaction and regard its successful fulfillment and the application of efforts to solve these tasks as a matter of their civic duty and a matter of their party honor and conscience.

Lev Aleksandrovich, as regards the second part of the question, you spoke of the question of prices. Generally, if we compare the prices, if we make a comparison, say, with the mass of grain in kilograms per second of combines, if we take the hectares of soil worked in an hour, if we take the horsepower capacity, then the prices of equipment for farms are not rising. Although the wholesale price of equipment is rising, the price is not rising for kolkhozes and sovkhozes because of the state subsidy. There are certain questions connected with improving labor productivity that are difficult to take into consideration, that do not enter into it. These are the so-called indirect questions but they are extremely necessary. This is the question of ergonomics: better labor conditions, springed seats, improved cabins, and many other factors that create better labor conditions. They unquestionably influence labor productivity. It is difficult to measure them accurately here, but they influence a person's health and thus we consider that the question... [changes thought] If I put it like this: Take the profitability of our sectors' machinebuilding. Our profitability amounts to approximately 12-14 percent. This is not such a high percentage of profitability. We will strive further to improve the quality of machines, improve their technical level, reliability and durability, at the same time reducing the prime cost although, of course, the improvement of quality and labor conditions will require definite expenditures. This is, of course, natural, and an economic law.

[Voznesenskiy] You see, agriculture is an area of production where, I think, not only the newest technical means the ministries represented here create need be used [as printed], but traditional methods also, when and where it is rational, and in this connection I must say that I have very many questions here: Was not the horse written off too quickly from agriculture?

[Unidentified speaker] Well, that is right.

[Voznesenskiy] Who can answer this question? Here, for example, Comrade Vorobyev, a civil engineer from Moscow asks: What significance will be assigned in the near future to the work of the horse in agriculture? It is preposterous seeing how a Gaz motor vehicle or a tractor with a trailer carries one milkcan, that's right, it is preposterous. Maybe you, Leonid Yakovlevich, or... Viktor Petrovich, please.

[A number of speakers speak simultaneously]

[Borodin] The question is completely correct.

[Voznesenskiy] And it is not the only one.

[Borodin] Well, it seems that way.

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, yes, yes.

[Borodin] It was written off a little too early, if one can express it in the words of the author. In fact, the horse population in the country has not been increasing in the last few years because, first, masses of tractors and other agricultural machines, which Aleksandr Aleksandrovich just spoke about here, have appeared in the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

We know that further mechanization on a larger scale will come into the fields and farms of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is very well expressed in the decisions adopted in the food program. I will not talk about that here, but regarding increasing the horse population, this question is similarly being examined by the directive organs. Not long ago, the Ministry of Agriculture prepared, and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted, a resolution on developing the horse population, both of working, sports horses and others. This question exists and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, together with the ministries of agriculture of individual republics will be working on this in the future.

[Voznesenskiy] Here is perhaps a fundamentally important question for... [changes thought] at any rate it worries many comrades, for example, Aleksandr Vasilyevich Nikanorov from Moscow and Comrade Mukhin, an agronomist from Malakhovka. The comrades ask: With what money will capital investment into agriculture be realized? And elsewhere it says: Very large measures on capital investment are outlined in the food program and large-scale construction is outlined, but the volume of production is somewhat smaller. Petr Andreyevich, probably?

[A number of voices] Yes, yes.

[Paskar] Well, how should this question be answered? The program, of course, envisages a very sharp increase in investment in both agriculture and the sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Without this, such a powerful and all-encompassing complex program would probably not have turned out. Where do we get the money? Well, first, our state has enormous production and scientific and technical potential available, and the state can meet these large-volume investments envisaged by the program.

Unquestionably, a process of redistribution and reorientation of the direction of capital investments in the whole national economy will be going on for the benefit of agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex. In particular, safeguarding the specific weight of capital investments from the general investments in the national economy on the level of 27-28 percent is envisaged in the food program. In ministries like the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinebuilding the increase amounts to about 150-160 percent. The dynamics will be approximately the same in the increase of capital investments in the development of enterprises of the Ministry of Machinebuilding for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, for the development of microbiology and other very important sectors charged with exerting direct influence on the development of agriculture itself.

Of course, nobody will give us the money and other means for nothing. We must provide for the creation of such conditions allowing us to fulfill all the indicators written into the food program until 1990 by our own means.

[Voznesenskiy] Stepen Petrovich Sokolov, a worker from the Moscow Serp i Molot Plant, was also among many television viewers undoubtedly interested in Petr Andreyevich's answer to this question, because his question arrived while Petr Andreyevich was speaking about it. It is: where will the money and allocations for fulfilling the food program come from? So you see, although our communications do not work synchronously every time, nevertheless it seems we select the right questions which really concern the comrades.

[Paskar] Lev Aleksandrovich, if I may add also that agriculture itself must also increase the effective use of that large potential which was created in rural areas in the years after the March 1965 Central Committee Plenum, and make better--as it says in Leonid Elich's report and in the program--use of the land, agricultural machines and other means of production, fully preserve of the cultivated crop; and thereby increase effectiveness and receive additional income and profits which will go towards financing the measures indicated in the program.

[Florentyev] In any case, this money will not be obtained at the expense of retail price rises.

[Voznesenskiy] Leonid Yakovlevich, this is a very important question; however, since many letters and telephone calls have come in regarding this, we will return to it a little later. Now I would like to ask you comrades--I don't know which one of you will undertake to answer these questions--to answer questions in regard to roads in rural areas. Comrade (Vasilyev) a serviceman from Moscow, asks: Is an increase in road improvements in rural districts envisaged by the program? At present, roads in Smolenskaya Oblast in particular are very, very bad. Agricultural equipment, tractors and other machines are not being used according to their purpose, it seems, in transporting certain light loads. They often wear out rapidly, inopportunely and break down. Comrade (Pechorin), a pensioner from Moscow requests that we explain the transportation problem in connection with the food [program] and in connection with the construction of railroads and motor roads in some detail.

[Borodin] These are interesting questions that primarily affect agriculture. The fact is that we do not have enough improved roads, especially in the Nonchernozem zone and in other places. I particularly mean those with hard asphalt or concrete coverings. The program envisages a sharp increase in road construction. This will allow us to significantly reduce losses of agricultural foodstuffs and, I would like to add, really better safeguard and use the equipment that we receive from industry. A very large program has been drawn up; it is practically published and there are grounds for supposing that it will be unquestionably implemented because it affects almost all of the residents in rural districts and cities.

Here, I would like to--perhaps making use of the fact that I have been given the floor—continue the question connected with the issue of preserving foodstuffs. Many letters have come in on this.

[Voznesenskiy] Not as many letters as telephone calls.

[Borodin] Yes, yes. (Ustinov), a metal worker from Vidnoye, asks: Why the poor quality in storage and sales of potatoes? (Ilin), machinist's assistant from Moscow, asks about the question of improving and preserving the harvested crop examined by the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum; (Nikiforov), an engineer from Moscow, asks: What will be done to improve the preservation of agricultural foodstuffs at the storehouses of vegetable bases and what kind of mechanization will be used? And so on.

[Voznesenskiy] There you are. Comrade (Sinitsyn), a foreman from Volgograd, also asks about this. In other words, questions are coming in continuously.

[Borodin] (Sinitsyn) from Volgograd asks: Many of our vegetables are ruined at storehouses and it is no secret that the kolkhoz worker sells well-kept, preserved foodstuffs. Can't we return to the payment-in-kind system for kolkhoz workers? This would preserve vegetables better and increase their supply to the population. This is a very serious question and requires both large capital investments and large-scale efforts not only from agricultural workers but also from all the sectors connected with it. The fact is that we unquestionably have had very large losses in a series of agricultural crops during the transition to production line processing. Well, not direct losses, but very serious bruising is going on and this requires supplementary or rapid processing.

For example, we can take potatoes which are most conspicuous. At present, potatoes are grown by mechanized methods in the absolute majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, practically without expending manual labor. However, very often they are overloaded and badly bruised in the process of production, transportation and storage. The question lies in growing new varieties now, and in improving the quality of machines that are used in their cultivation, improvement or creation of storehouses....

[Paskar interrupts] Implementing containers.

[Borodin] Yes. Implementing containerized transportation and also, above all, implementing rapid processing of the just harvested crop in order to subsequently store it in a semipreserved or preserved state. These questions have been examined by all the central organs and the directive organs, particularly the CPSU Central Committee and the government. A special resolution has been adopted on improving the storage of agricultural products. Considerable attention is also given this question in the materials of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and a whole section in the food program itself is devoted to the preservation of agricultural products. Well, I have just received another supplementary question devoted to the preservation of livestock products. It is from a pensioner from Vilnyus in the Baltic. He asks: Today's SOVETSKAYA LITVA No 127 writes that the morning's milk is turning sour. Why is milk from sovkhozes and kolkhozes not accepted, allowed to sour and returned to the plant, while there is no milk in the stores? Why is this happening?

Well, what may be said on this question? Of course, this is a very serious shortcoming in the work of local organs. It seems that we will have to examine this with agricultural organs. We have not had many such signals, but it seems we have to draw the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and the purchasing organ's attention to this because the republic's purchasing organs use their transportation to bring products from the fields of kolkhoz and sovkhoz farms.

[Paskar] Lev Aleksandrovich, if I may....

[Voznesenskiy interrupts] Please, please.

[Paskar] I would like to add to what Viktor Petrovich has said. Calculations show that already at this level of vegetable and potato production, if they are preserved and delivered to the consumer, the level of the consumption of these products could be raised by 15-20 percent, which would of course significantly ease the tensions around the trade in these products. Incidently, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev talked about this yesterday at a meeting of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Voznesenskiy] How will Selkhoztekhnika form relations with sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the future? This question interests Comrade Kozlitin, a driver from Stravropol. Furthermore Leonid Ivanovich, I have passed another series of questions to you. Please look them over, and perhaps you could answer at least part of them right away.

[Khitrun] All right. The first group of questions is concerned with that same topic of preservation. The comrades ask how can equipment be preserved, and pose questions about good motor pools being created everywhere, in short, so that machine and tractor fleets can be protected in enclosed buildings and that lightweight materials be used for this. In short, their own proposals.

The unquestionable anxiety and concern over protecting machine and tractor fleets and providing them with good protective facilities is unquestionably correct, and these comrades--I am not in a position here to give all their surnames--are quite rightly concerned. However, requirements must, of course, be realistically assessed, commensurate with the resources. Of course it is possible to build such buildings and they will be built some day, but one must take into account that this problem is very capital intensive. One motor pool costs at least about R500,000, and from this we may multiply the number of farms to determine the sum. In short, this is a capital intensive and a multimillion ruble problem. There are, of course, well-known methods and ways to protect equipment in open areas, such as sealed areas, especially those with necessary means for storage and for removing necessary components for winter storage, in short, appropriate preservation means and so on. We must of course, use all methods to protect machine and tractor fleets although there is quite rightly concern and anxiety over this matter because equipment must be protected as we have quite a way to go in this area.

There is another group of questions: the supply of spare parts for combines and tractors. I have answered this matter in part and would just like to add to those answers that the wording of the food program in a concrete, I would say, categorical way requires all those who produce and receive spare parts to fully meet all the requirements of spare parts for kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. However, this task must be solved in two directions: by increasing the production of those parts that are in critically short supply and by increasing the volume of restoration of spare parts and, of course, by the rational use of the material and technical resources at our disposal.

And at last the third group of questions. How will we build relations with kolkhozes and sovkhozes--the question that you read out. Fundamental changes in the responsibilities for the end result of Selkhoztekhnika, of all agricultural organizations and of the whole agro-industrial complex are envisaged in the food program and in the decisions adopted by the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum. A whole series of standardized legal documents needs to be drawn up in the near future, as has been directed in this regard by corresponding resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the government. We have been given a time limit for this matter, well I won't--a 2-month, 3-month period. Each question has a corresponding time limit. We are now working on all these problems and on drawing up these standardized legal documents and we will submit them for approval in the near future. However. the main direction is outlined in the decisions of the plenum, in the decisions adopted by the Central Committee and the government, namely, responsibility for the end result.

Therefore, I would like to stress that the enterprises of the Selkhoztekhnika organization and the whole thousands-strong collective of this system see their task in subordinating all the system's activity to the end result, namely, to agricultural production. In this direction the system of bonus payments used, the order of wages related to groups and a whole series of other standardized documents change. In short, so that all our activity would be built around an increase in responsibility for the end result, so that all the activities of enterprises and organizations would be subordinated to agricultural production, its volume and the increase of qualitative indicators.

[Voznesenskiy] Comrades, a series of questions has come in regard to prices. I would like to ask Petr Andreyevich to answer these questions.

[Paskar] There are indeed many questions on prices. Unfortunately, I am unable even to name the authors who addressed these questions to us.

[Voznesenskiy] Well at least the cities.

[Paskar] Well then, Comrade Davydov from Moscow; Comrade Vlasov from Moscow; Comrade Kolesnichenko from Rubezhnoye in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast; Comrade Moiseyev from Kaliningrad in Moskovskaya Oblast; Comrade Zinayida Ivanovna Lared, an economist from Moscow; Comrade Gaburov from Salavat in Bashkiriya and many others.

As we see from the authors of the notes, many represent the working class, the intelligentsia, teachers and engineers.

I think the question of prices rightly worries our television viewers, because prices affect everyone to some extent, either through their own family budget, or, as the authors of these notes speaking as citizens of this country enjoying equal rights and as masters of their situation, the question of how those large expenditures outlined by the food program will be provided and used to increase procurement prices at kolkhozes and sovkhozes for agricultural foodstuffs unquestionably worries them.

The questions should be divided into two basic groups: the first question, or the first group of questions is concerned with the idea of is it right that procurement prices for foodstuffs at unprofitable farms are being increased or will this serve as a stimulant for them. The second group of questions concern retail prices of agricultural products. Well, the nature of this group is such that certain people ask the questions: Won't this--the rise of purchase prices of agricultural foodstuffs--influence the change, in short, the rise of retail prices of food products? And the second direction concerns this: Why do we have such low prices for bread and other products and doesn't this lead to insufficient economizing and thrift regarding these food products.

How should all these questions be answered? To the first group of questions I would like to answer as follows: Comrade television viewers, as you know, beginning from 1 January 1983 the rise of procurement prices of such products as grain, meat from large horned livestock, pigs, sheep, sugarbeets, vegetables, potatoes and other products is envisaged in the decisions to strengthen the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to improve farm operations. A surcharge on procurement prices at economically weak and low-profit farms is also envisaged. For these aims R16 billion will be allocated annually from the state budget.

Won't this encourage poor work at economically weak farms? It should be said first of all that procurement prices are being raised not only at economically weak farms but at all farms with regard to low-profit foodstuffs. Only surcharges on procurement prices will apply to lagging farms. To the question of won't this encourage poor work, I would answer that falling behind, or low profitability or losses of certain farms is not only connected with the farms management, although management is very important, and is not connected only with the work level of the sovkhoz and kolkhoz workers themselves. The differentiation of conditions in which one or another production is developing has its place also, say, poorer soil conditions, remoteness from a market for the foodstuffs and no roads. Nevertheless, I would not like to take the responsibility away from the managers and specialists because they unquestionably play a very important role.

We consider that practically for the first time in our history we have found an opportunity to create relatively equal conditions to develop production through such an important economic lever as prices, so that we can ensure profitable production in both unprofitable and economically weak farms, and profitable production is necessary in order to manage a farm successfully and to provide and extend reproduction as our economic science requires.

As regards the questions: Won't the rise in the procurement prices of agricultural products influence the retail prices of foodstuffs? Well, anyone who has carefully read the food program, Leonid Ilich's report and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers probably noticed that the question of the retail prices of food products is not mentioned or outlined here in any of the documents. In other words, our party and the CPSU Central Committee is invariably guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress where it says that we are following a course of stable prices for basic food products. Therefore, we have full reason to answer the authors of these notes that the rise in procurement prices of agricultural products will not lead to a rise in the retail prices of food products in trade.

I believe I have also already answered the question: Isn't it worth raising the retail price of bread and other foodstuffs?

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, such notes have come in and they have come in the respect that comrades are taking notice of the presently continuing very careless attitude toward this supremely important matter.

[Pastar] I think the authors of such notes are right in this respect that a sufficiently respectful and economical attitude to bread and other products has not yet been cultivated in the absolute majority of our working people, especially the relatively younger generation which did not suffer the burden of being deprived of, say, bread and other products. Victor Petrovich answered this question saying that we unquestionably still have large scope for action here and we have to create a system allowing bread to be used more economically. Incidentally, the change to small leavened bread loaves has already led to significant economy. A person doesn't cut a whole loaf but takes a half loaf or a small roll and thus substantial economy is already assured.

However, Lev Aleksandrovich and respected comrades, it should be said that there is still a lot to be done in this direction and it seems to me that schools, the family and collectives have much to do in this regard, where an economical and thrifty regard to products which do not come at an easy price, an expensive price, must be encouraged, and I think that this will unquestionably yield its positive results.

[Voznesenskiy] Many questions have come in addressed to Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Yezhevskiy and are even addressed to him personally. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, please.

[Yezhevskiy] Yes, moreover, one question straight from Kurganskaya Oblast is interesting. The comrade asks: Aren't there too many questions from Moscow?

[Voznesenskiy] Well, unfortunately, perhaps more than from other cities, but this is already a problem of communications organization, so to speak.

[Yezhevskiy] Yes. On these questions Comrade Kolmykov from Kurgan who, asks an appropriate question; Comrade Semenov from Penzenskaya Oblast. So a number of questions from other cities have come in.

[Voznesenskiy] Not only from Moscow.

[Yezhevskiy] Yes. Not only from Moscow, but from other cities as well. The comrades once again pose the question, and I will summarize it somewhat: What else must be done to accelerate the elevation of the technical level and quality of equipment which is produced? The questions of raising the quality level of produced equipment are indeed sore and extremely important questions. A number of measures are now being taken; the responsibility of our workers for technological discipline and for technological production discipline is increasing; the work of (?automatic technical control) [ATK] is being reorganized beginning with the ministry's main quality inspectorate down to the plants. We are now working out a series of measures directed at raising production output quality jointly with the standards committee. We have worked out measures together with Goskomselkhoztekhnika which are also directed at equipment output quality. A complex quality control system based on the Lvov system and taking into account the improvements introduced by Dnepropetrovsk is being implemented.

Thus a complex quality control system has been implemented at 90 percent of our enterprises, but unfortunately it has not been implemented everywhere. An unusual number of complaints are directed at the quality of engines from the Altay engines plant, the quality of combines from Taganrog combines plant, the quality of machines from the Odessa Pochvamash Plant and certain other plants. More than anything else the crux of the matter comes to this, namely, that the poor quality of welding and assembly are cause for complaint. Speaking about assembly, the comrades ask the questions: Why, when you receive a Zhiguli car, which is produced at the Volzhskiy Motor Vehicle Plant, you can immediately press the starter and you're off, but when you receive a combine, first of all it has to go through an assembly operation.

There is, of course, a problem here. The fact of the matter is the combine cannot be dispatched from the plant in an assembled state because neither its size nor the possibilities of loading it onto different transportation permit this. But here of course we, together with Goskomselkhoztekhnika, must finish the organization of a service so that every unassembled machine that goes into agriculture can be finally assembled by Selkhoztekhnika and turned over to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in an assembled and adjusted state and in working order. We must solve this task together with the Goskomselkhoztekhnika collective.

Thus many measures are being taken to improve quality, but at the same time, taking advantage of the opportunity presented to us here today by our meeting, I would like to stop on a very important question, Lev Aleksandrovich and comrades. The fact is that machines have now become more productive. Agriculture now quite rightly requires production of such machines that perform a number of technological operations in one run. However, by their construction these machines turn out to be fairly complex. At the same time, as their mass increases they may apply greater pressure to the soil and thus a compression of the soil takes place and soil fertility is disturbed. This means that in this case we must produce machines that are both wide-cut, multirow and lighter.

What is the way out of this situation? It is mainly to lay out our new design ideas and thoughts. A machine is created from a design. But the second part of the question, besides those plans that the designer puts into machines, we also need progressive, high quality, light and durable materials in order to create designs. I have to report here that the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government pay great attention to this. A special resolution has been adopted whereby the ministry and our suppliers have been obliged to ensure delivery of effective and progressive materials. I have to say that together with the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry and other suppliers we have now worked out a number of measures directed at accelerating delivery to industry of lighter, more effective and more progressive materials which will afford the opportunity to both lighten the construction of machines and at the same time increase their service time. After all, if we are making the body for a mineral fertilizer spreading machine out of ordinary metal it will work for 2 years, but if we make it out of triplex steel [troynaya stal] and use fiberglass this will increase its service time by 2 or 3 times and the machines will be lighter.

[Unidentified speaker] And the prime cost will be less.

[Yezhevskiy] And the prime cost will be less and soil fertility--the soil will not be scoured and compressed--and less fuel will be used to move heavy machines across the field. Thus we are certain that the named ministries and many other ministries which we did not name here will of course adopt the most active decisions to create the most modern machines that agriculture requires in response to fulfilling the food program.

That is it, Lev Aleksandrovich; strictly speaking I have grouped the many questions, and they are all in general terms.

[Voznesenskiy] Leonid Yakovlevich also has many questions. I passed some over to you, right?

[Forentyev] Yes. I have a number of questions.

[Voznesenskiy] If you would be so kind.

[Florentyev] Questions connected with the development of agriculture in the Nonchernozem Zone and its role in the solution of the food program--the interest in the development of agriculture in the Nonchernozem Zone is quite natural. This is a large zone and 61 million people live in it, moreover mainly city residents. There you are.

Owing to a number of reasons the Nonchernozem Zone has found itself in a more difficult and complex situation than other regions in our country and in our republic. Therefore, much attention is given to the Nonchernozem Zone, to its agricultural development and the whole agro-industrial complex of this zone. Such measures were envisaged at the March CPSU Plenum and subsequently in 1974 the first decision was adopted at Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's initiative; the second decision in 1981 envisages complex programs of accelerated development of agriculture in the Nonchernozem Zone.

More than R39 billion have been allocated--I mean state funds and kolkhoz capital investments funds--in the current 5-year plan period for the development of agriculture in this zone. What gave rise to this attention, to this increased consolidation of the material and technical base and the increase of capital investment? The first results, and they are not inconsiderable, have already been obtained. On an annual basis, the gross agricultural production in the Nonchernozem Zone amounted to R18 billion in the 10th Five-Year Plan period as against R13.5 billion in the 7th Five-Year Plan period. The output of agricultural production of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this zone increased by 160 percent. Much has been done, but as it says in the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, a lot more has to be done.

In all frankness one must acknowledge that there are both problems and weak areas in this zone. The level of land cultivation efficiency is still not sufficiently high everywhere, seeds are not yet good enough, land resources are still not well utilized everywhere; therefore we see our task as significantly raising the effectiveness of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production in this zone and to better utilize the growing state investment in the agriculture of the Nonchernozem Zone.

It must be said that in this zone, perhaps more than in others, creating stable working collectives, consolidating kolkhoz and sovkhoz personnel and expanding housing, cultural and domestic services and road construction are the key to successfully implementing the food problem. This is projected for the current and subsequent 5-year plan periods, and to this, we will be paying the most serious attention.

[Voznesenskiy] Leonid Yakovlevich, here is a question which is perhaps personal compared to what you were just saying, but it is not the only question of this type. In this case it is put by Mariya Ivanovna Pleshchereva, personnel inspector from Magnitogorsk: How is the question of pastures being solved? Will they be enlarged and at the expense of what? You know that all the land is plowed up and their is nowhere for livestock to graze.

Well, I think that what is being primarily talked about is, perhaps, livestock that is being used personally.

[Florentyev] Yes, probably. Well, this question came from a region where the amount of plowed-up land is indeed high, but we do have in the RSFSR and--as we know--in other republics also such regions and farms where there are large areas of natural fodder land, and the task lies in improving this natural fodder land and raising its productivity. With regard to regions with large areas of plowed-up land, of course we will not be restoring plowland to pastureland. We will raise crop productivity of arable land, and through this we will render assistance to the rural population's auxilliary farms to provide livestock with fodder.

[Borodin] I would like to add to that.

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, please.

[Borodin] There are problems. Here and there the managers of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes up till now have not given enough consideration to this, and although they have the opportunity at times to do so they do not apportion a sufficient amount of pastureland; therefore the directive document envisages this. [Many voices ring out--yes, yes. That's right] We and you must demand this very seriously in order to render maximum assistance to the population in this question.

[Paskar] It should also be noted that we have more pastureland than plowland, and of course we could get more production from pastureland if we show more interest to ensuring that it is looked after in good time, fertilized and correctly used. Then we could get an additional quantity of fodder from these pastures for the development of public livestock breeding, not only public but also private livestock breeding.

[Voznesenskiy] Leonid Ivanovich has a number of questions to answer, but I would like you, Leonid Ivanovich, to begin answering your questions by answering the comrades from Moscow, from Tyumenskaya Oblast, Ryazanskaya Oblast and Kirovskaya Oblast. By the way, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, that is where the telephone calls are now coming from in response to the remark that you just read. The comrades ask: How exactly will the question of supplying the leaders of kolkhozes and agricultural specialists with transport be solved?

[Khitrun] Yes, I have a similar question here from Ryazan, from Comrade Mamontov, chairman of a kolkhoz, and from a number of others. The measures for increasing the supply of motor vehicle transport means have been named in the program. I mean all motor vehicles--an additional 600,000--with increased loading capacity; that is an improvement in the supply of motor vehicle transport in the coming years and for the 10 years up to 1990. These measures have been determined and will be carried out. As for passenger cars--many questions also refer to them--these of course are restricted. Passenger vehicles must be used by those to whom they are assigned because such usage is frequently restricted. But as far as the supply of spare parts for motor vehicle transport is concerned--I have already partly answered these questions--but this topic, frankly speaking, calls for a significant improvement and these questions and the submitted proposals must be simply considered in practical work when concrete measures in fulfillment of the May plenum decisions are being worked out. Since I have the opportunity to speak I would like to answer many questions here. The questions are as follows: Vladimir Konstantinovich Ilin, engineer from Perevozskiy Rayon in Gorkiy; Subarov, chief foreman from Gorkiy Motor Vehicle Plant, asks a similar question--and a number of others, in which comrades ask and make proposals--which is also very gratifying, about improving the supply of repair technology and machine tool equipment to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, Selkhoztekhnika enterprises and to the entire agro-industrial complex.

Indeed, we have been receiving a large quantity of equipment; we really need to think about solving the problem by creating the necessary repair and operations base because our goal is to save the machine and tractor pool and ensure its function for the assigned depreciation period; we must do all of this. As for the machinery repair equipment produced at Selkhoztekhnika enterprises, we envisage a considerable increase in production of this equipment in the 11th Five-Year Plan period and improved quality; the products list has been reviewed taking into consideration the inadequate types of equipment; all this is being done A weak point of course, which the comrades justly talk about, is the supply of machine tool equipment. This must be investigated once again and decided upon together with the Minstankoprom [Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry] while taking into view the determining concrete measures for increasing the deliveries of metal cutting equipment. Today, in connection with the change to more improved machine tools, the all-purpose type of machine tool proved to be beyond the capability of the specialized enterprises which should be making them. We were obliged to decide on a certain repair plant in Astrakhan specializing in machine tool equipment. This is not sufficient. In brief, we can see from Petr Andreyevich that in regard to the provision of a machine tool pool these questions are still in the process of fulfillment as part of the food program, the annual plans and the 5-year plan. We must return to these questions in detail once again because they are indeed acute and to answer them simply here, or moreover to make a promise before such a multimillion audience, much more needs to be done.

In short, very thorough and concrete measures are needed to provide the necessary machine tool and machinery repair equipment.

[Paskar] Leonid Ivanovich, it says in the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum that questions requiring decisions must be examined together with annual plans and while drafting plans for the new 12th Five-Year Plan period.

[Khitrun] The comrades are speaking quite correctly here on increasing the credit part of funds. In other words, they quite rightly propose the formation of the funds themselves and this of course concerns the repair and operations base where repair and technological and especially metal-cutting machine tools must be significantly increased and ensured.

I have not enumerated all the questions here, questions from Penza, Kalinin, in fact very many such questions on quite specific topics. In other words, this once again characterizes the necessity of solving this question; it requires a solution, but it is not simple. It is not simple and it will not be solved immediately. Concrete measures in this regard have to be worked out.

And of course, the comrades ask questions about building materials but these questions were partially dealt with; the comrades express dissatisfaction with the supply of building materials to ensure construction by economic methods. Well, I would say that these questions are also appropriate and they should be examined separately. Of course, first of all, contract construction work is provided for and, second, construction work as a whole is provided for; but it is the fact that this construction work suffers that comrades from various places in the country, from Kazakhstan, Tadzhistan and so forth quite rightly write about. In short, there are still questions here that we must work out very, very earnestly. They are not the only ones asked here; they go beyond general questions. There are still many problems on the material and technical provisions of agriculture that must be worked out very, very earnestly both in the annual and 5-year plan periods and in operational work as a whole.

[Voznesenskiy] Comrades, your wish that the number of proposals from people who want to go and work in rural areas and devote themselves to advancing agriculture is being realized to some degree. We have already received a number of such telephone messages. The comrades ask for example about where they can find out in which oblast and under what conditions a motor vehicle driver may offer his labor, knowledge and skills. Further, a comrade from (?Metis) asks: Will there be a position for a decorator in a kolkhoz and will he retain his salary, the one he has now. What privileges do city residents have when they move to a rural area, and so on. I am enumerating these questions not so that you would answer them now because our opportunity on the air is coming to an end, so to speak, and our time is running out, but there is a certain question here: I would like to know where I can find out about the conditions for recruitment and what professions rural areas require in a given field that would interest people? Where can people apply for answers to these concrete questions which concern them?

[Borodin] The oblast agricultural administration, the personnel department, the heads of the oblast's (?industry) will undoubtedly give this information as they are concerned with this question.

[Khitrun] We at Selkhoztekhnika await all those who wish to come.

[Vasilyev] Any question could probably be answered by the new administrative organs of the rayon agro-industrial association which we have in the rayon and is called differently at the oblast and republic levels.

[Voznesenskiy] Comrades, as I once had the opportunity to say, people both draw up and carry out the food program. I have to tell you that we have quite a number of questions on the problem of rural personnel: their training, their treatment, the most rational use of their knowledge, abilities and experience and so on, and so forth. However, among the questions connected with these personnel there are a number of questions that directly concern discipline and the extent of organization and responsibility.

Here Comrade Pankov from Orel conveys his viewpoint in the following way. We can fulfill the task set by the May plenum if firm labor discipline is consolidated at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, first of all among management, he writes.

Well, this is correct to a certain extent, because generally the manager has always been, is and always will be an example to those he manages. Comrades, I must tell you that of course unfortunately we cannot deal with all the questions in this program. I think that we should, first of all, carefully summarize those questions that came in today and think over on how to react to these proposals and remarks from the working people. Therefore, I would ask that our contacts and our work on these questions in today's talk not be regarded as being complete.

In a few minutes the Vremya newscast will begin. You and we will find out about the latest events and news in the life of the country. Of course, already today many of them have proved to be connected one way or the other to the food program because I hope that our talk has shown again that this program in essence affects all aspects of both rural and urban life in all the republics and all sections of the country's population. It is a program for work both today and in the future.

This program is the most important part of the party's economic strategy for the next decade as indicated in the plenum documents. It cannot be realized merely by the efforts of the branches represented here today and of the heads of the corresponding ministries and departments. This program can be realized only by the efforts of the entire party, the entire state and all the people. At the same time we must overcome to some extent also the forces of nature, the inertia in the work of management and the forces of bureaucracy and seniority concerning which we also had a number of questions and against which our party so persistently warned us in the most recent documents; we must overcome the still widespread habit of working in the old fashioned way and never beyond a definite scope.

It is not easy to overcome all this, but it is possible. Generally, it is necessary in the literal sense of the word, vitally necessary. The labor, responsibility and organization of every worker and collective--these are things that will bring success to implementing the Soviet food program and will accelerate the country's social and economic progress.

Allow me to thank you for your participation in this program and for your substantive answers which have allowed all of us to perceive the main directions of the work of implementing the food program more deeply and more clearly. Thank you, comrade television viewers for your participation and interest in the program. All the best to you.

CSO: 1800/944

FOOD PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR NURIYEV INTERVIEWED

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[Interview with Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission by Yuriy Poroykov, Aleksandr Nikitin and Yuriy Zarechkin, on questions of the agroindustrial complex: "Maximum Economy, Initiative..."]

[Text] [Question] The 26th Party Congress' decision to create a special food program entered the stage of direct implementation following the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the plenum, "It is not only the prime economic task but also a pressing sociopolitical task."

From his viewpoint, Ziya Nuriyevich, what is there that needs a qualitatively different interpretation and substantial changes in economic practice?

[Answer] Above all I would like to stress that the decisions of the party's Central Committee May plenum continued the course elaborated at the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum. And this typifies better than anything the continuity of the party's Leninist agrarian policy.

In present conditions, in the period of developed socialism, the shaping of agrarian policy is inseparably linked with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's multifaceted activity. He is the initiator and leader of the development of all the most important agricultural undertakings and makes a tremendous contribution to the creative development of agrarian theory and the practice of communist building.

In consistently implementing the course of the March plenum, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have resolved a large range of questions. I will mention just the main ones. Capital investments allocated to the development of agriculture increased in the 8th, 9th and 10th 5-year plans owing to the expansion of capacities in the machine-building and chemical industries, deliveries of equipment and chemical agents to the countryside have increased. The production base of water resources and rural construction organizations, the mixed feed and microbiological industries and also sectors connected with the storage and processing of agricultural products has grown substantially stronger.

What effect has this had? While the country's population increased by 35 million during that time, agricultural production increased 30 percent per head.

However, the present food situation does not guarantee meeting the populations' increased demands for a number of foodstuffs. There are many reasons to explain why the demand for these products outstrips the growth in their output. They were mentioned in detail at the May plenum, and the food program adopted by it takes into account all the factors which came to light.

The preparation and implementation of this program is a fundamentally new matter both in our planning system and in the management of the socialist economy. There have been no analogies of similar large-scale national economic programs.

The program we are talking about embodies a targeted, comprehensive approach to the resolution of one of the most pressing and complex problems--the food problem. The work of agriculture itself and of the sectors which serve it are linked together and united thanks to this approach. Primarily, of course, it is a question of the sectors which provide the peasants with the means of production. But the sectors which engage in the procurement, transportation, storage, and processing of agricultural products and in the food trade are equally important. And all this taken together constitutes a huge sphere of physical production in which two-fifths of the country's workers are engaged and which provides three-fourths of our retail trade.

In other words, one of the distinctive features of the decisions adopted by the May plenum is precisely that it deemed it necessary to focus the efforts of the whole range of ministries and departments and all republics, oblasts, rayons, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes as far as possible on creating the conditions for the country's fullest possible provision with food and on achieving high end results in their activity.

[Question] The actual desire to combat departmentalism and uncoordination is understandable. But how can this unity of action which is so essential for us be backed up on the organizational level?

[Answer] By approving the food program the Central Committee plenum thereby laid the organizational foundations of the agroindustrial complex, which must now be planned, run and stimulated as a single whole at all levels of management.

You may say to me that both agriculture and its service industries existed before. So why have we begun to talk about the organizational shaping of the agroindustrial complex just now?

The fact is that right up until the sixties the countryside had a poor material and technical base. Following the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum the picture began to change rapidly. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz production capital has increased 260 percent, agriculture's power capacities have increased 170 percent and deliveries of mineral fertilizers have tripled. Both the quantitative and the qualitative aspects of the countryside's productive forces have changed substantially.

At the same time the division of labor has been taking place at an accelerated pace. On the one hand more and more new sectors and organizations serving the countryside have emerged, and on the other hand highly specialized production units--associations [obyedineniya, promy], administrations and firms--have begun to appear in agriculture itself. All this has, naturally, not facilitated but complicated intersector ties and has often led to disproportions and a needless waste of time on various agreements. In a number of cases narrow departmental interests have prevented regional interests from really being taken into account, the opportunity to resolve comprehensively and efficiently tasks of stepping up production and supplies of products from fields and livestock units has been lost, and the further development of agroindustrial integration has been seriously hampered. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has written about this several times, incidentally.

The parameters for the development of the country's food base laid down by the program and the comprehensive measures outlined to attain them presuppose the most rational use of financial, material and labor resources and are based on the increased capabilities of the country's economic, scientific and technical potential.

The implementation of the food program is a matter for our entire people, for its aim is to ensure the growth of Soviet people's well-being. Here there is a clear, direct and obvious link between the end and the means to attain it. For this reason, each Soviet person--be he miner or steelworker, machine builder or chemist, construction or transportation worker, scientist or art worker, rural or food sector worker--is fully involved in implementing the outlined program. Its task is not merely to seek to make a radical breakthrough in boosting agriculture and its related sectors. By its very nature and scale, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, it is designed to ensure progress in the whole national economy. And this is also a factor which emphasizes the internal unity of the substantive and organizing principles of the party's current work.

[Question] Taking account of what has been said, what main points would you single out primarily in assessing the program's economic and social aspects?

[Answer] I would single out several such points.

Primarily I would single out the targets for providing the population with food and the intensiveness of these targets. A big growth in the output of arable and livestock products and also of the foodstuffs manufactured from them is planned. Suffice it to say that while the average annual output of grain increased by 44 million tons and meat by 3.9 million tons in the last decade, this decade an [annual] additional 53 million tons of grain and 4.3 million tons of meat must be ensured. A considerable increase in the production of milk, sugar beets, oilseed, fruit and vegetables and other products is envisaged.

A second main point concerns the material backup for the food program. I will note here that R233 billion of capital investments are being allocated to the development of agroindustrial complex sectors in the 11th 5-year plan, while in the 12th 5-year plan such investment will amount to 33-35 percent of overall investments in the national economy. It is planned to increase deliveries of tractors and other agricultural equipment to the countryside. Manufacturing equipment to the value of R15-17 billion will be allocated to the food sectors of industry and trade during the decade. The agroindustrial complex' provision with transportation and packaging materials--you have probably also drawn attention to this--will also be considerably improved.

It is proposed to increase fixed production capital in agriculture approximately 50 percent, kolkhoz and sovkhoz power capacities 60 percent and deliveries of mineral fertilizers to the countryside 40 percent. It is planned to commission new and renovate existing irrigation and drainage systems. To this end the May plenum deemed it expedient during the compilation of annual plans and the plans for the 12th 5-year plan to secure an increase in the volume of capital investments and material and technical resources and to ensure that the food program's indicators become more thorough and specific.

The third point which attracts special attention is the large-scale measures for the social restructuring of the countryside. Approximately R160 billion will be allocated for these purposes during the decade. What is envisaged is a radical improvement in housing quality and an increase in the volume of housing, municipal, cultural, consumer and highway construction in rural areas, and the creation thereby of conditions which will consolidate and stabilize the cadre situation.

The next key question of the program is the improvement of the management machinery. First of all, I will repeat, at all levels of administration the agroindustrial complex stands out as an autonomous [samostoyatelnyy] object of planning and management. Autonomous financing is being strengthened, and kolkhozes' and sovkhozes material interest in boosting agricultural production is being increased. For this purpose there will be a rise in purchase prices from 1 January next year, and price surcharges to the overall value of R16 billion will be additionally introduced for low-profitability and loss-making farms situated in the worst localities.

Targeted budget financing for a number of measures to the value of R3.3 billion a year is envisaged for economically weak kolkhozes, and it has been decided to write off kolkhoz and sovkhoz bank loan debts to the value of R49.7 billion and to defer the payment of debts to the value of R11 billion. Economic relations between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the sectors serving them are being improved. The wages of rural workers are being increased.

A unified management system for agriculture and the related sectors is being created both in the center and at local level....

And, finally, a last point. The food program orients the party, Soviet and economic apparatus toward a decisive increase in the efficiency of agricultural production and of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex. We must transfer the running of the economy onto an intensive footing and ensure the better use of land, production capital, and labor, material and financial resources. Life urgently demands that we accelerate the transition from partial intensification of individual production facilities and sectors to a comprehensive and all-round intensification embracing all technological stages, all sectors of the agroindustrial complex and all aspects of the countryside's social life. In this connection scientific research must be intensified and scientific achievements brought into practice more broadly. In a word, we must work zealously and with a high return, and with consideration for the demands of scientific and technical progress.

[Question] The model for the management of agriculture has become more complex with every year. Several specialized organizations in charge of the output, processing and sale of products have emerged. Each of these organizations pursues its own narrow departmental aims, each has its own office in the rayon and oblast and its main administration in the center, and each has its own plans and reporting indicators. Yet--and this is precisely examined in the materials of the Central Committee May plenum--agriculture is by its very nature a complex, a unified organism in which there are no parts and links which exist in isolation from each other.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has written several times about this contradiction. Instances have been cited when small bakeries, dairy plants and consumer services workshops have been closed down in the countryside for the sake of a falsely understood "concentration" and "specialization." The departments have won here, but the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have suffered an appreciable loss.

In what direction will the management of the agroindustrial complex sectors be improved now, following the adoption of the food program?

[Answer] Indeed, the model for the management of the economy's agrarian sector has become more complex in recent years. I have already mentioned why this has happened. At the same time the effective fulfillment of the food program also depends to a tremendous degree on skillful management, on its efficient organization and the degree of coordination of the work of the different links.

Now, taking account of the experience accumulated at all levels of management, a unified organizational complex is being created and will of course be continuously improved. This is a new and highly important step on the path toward the increasingly full realization of the advantages in the development of the Soviet economy. The Central Committee May plenum demanded that departmental barriers be done away with. Measures of an organizational and economic nature have been elaborated in this context. They are contained in the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions.

I would, however, like to warn against a simplified approach to the resolution of this question. For the departments are not being abolished, and we cannot completely do without the sector principle of production organization for individual types of agricultural products. This is the inevitable result of production specialization. Consequently the opportunities for departmental fragmentation are fundamentally preserved.

In these conditions it is very important to overcome the departmental mentality and the inertia of tradition. Matters must be organized in such a way that any instance of deviation from the national interest in favor of local or departmental interests is given a principled evaluation from the viewpoint of the state.

Here I will note that in a number of places the passion for creating all sorts of narrow specialized associations has resulted in a multiple increase in the size of the management apparatus in the last 15 years. At the same time excessive centralization of the management of specialized farms has in many regions--for instance, in Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya, Penzenskaya and other oblasts--resulted in almost all sovkhozes being subordinated to organizations located outside the region. All this could not fail to weaken the rayon link.

The experience accumulated in individual regions of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Estonia is evidence of the promising nature of the creation of agroindustrial associations.

In particular the Talsinskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association in the Latvian SSR, to which the paper recently gave detailed coverage, has been in operation since 1975. What has the creation of this association meant? The answer is well known: It has meant concentrating the efforts of sovkhozes, kolkhozes and rayon organizations for material and technical supply, chemicalization, land reclamation and construction, and also the efforts of the meat combine, the dairy plant, the cannery, the starch and spirit [krakhmalo-spirtovoy] plant and the mixed feed plant on fulfilling the food production targets established for the rayon.

The results of the association's 6-year operation show that the cooperation has benefited all the partners. Financial, material and technical resources have begun to be used more rationally, the plans look sounder and the economy of each production subdivision has strengthened.

The Talsinskiy and other analogous associations are unified production management complexes. We have seen for ourselves that their activity is based on the broad combination of the principles of democratic centralism and planned leadership of the countryside's economic and social development with the operational autonomy, initiative, enterprise and material interest of each member of the association. In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum such rayon agroindustrial associations will be created extensively.

[Question] Is it right to speak of these rayons associations without distinguishing between their experience? For in general, for instance, Abasha and Georgia is one thing and Talsy in Latvia or Vilyandi in Estonia are quite another....

[Answer] In this case we are talking about the main principles of management, about unified administration. Naturally when utilizing their experience we must not act according to a stereotype but must work creatively. But the rest applies....

Corresponding agroindustrial associations are being organized along the same principles in the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts. At the same time management apparatus is being simplified and its costs reduced, and superfluous elements are being liquidated.

Councils of ministers presidium commissions on questions of the agroindustrial complex are being created in the center and in the union republics.

We are sure that the new management organs will enable questions to be resolved comprehensively and efforts to be concentrated on the main and most important avenues for the implementation of the food program.

[Question] The kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors to whom we have talked see relations with their partners--Selkhoztekhnika, land reclamation workers, the construction trusts and other specialized organizations--as one of the most vital problems of modern agriculture. Precisely in what direction will these relations be improved?

[Answer] In accordance with the May plenum decisions economic relations will be improved right at the drafting stage of annual and long-term plans by strictly orienting the partners in the agroindustrial complex toward high end results.

Stable economic conditions will--and this in our view is a fundamental point--be consistently created for the financially autonomous activity of each labor collective and for increasing responsibility for the profitable management of production.

To achieve this the agroindustrial complex association's council is invested with the right to fix the tariffs for services rendered to kolkhozes and sovkhozes regardless of the departmental affiliation of the enterprises and organizations which carry out the work, and also to establish accounting prices for the livestock, fodder and materials supplied to each other by the rayon's farms.

The association's council can if necessary redistribute part of the capital investments and material and technical resources among the enterprises and organizations and create centralized funds for material incentives, sociocultural measures and housing construction, and also for production development.

The improvement of economic relationships will also affect the system of bonuses for the leading workers and specialists of the farms and other enterprises and organizations belonging to the association.

As well as this, new proposals for the improvement of a number of other aspects of the relations between agriculture and its service sectors are currently being drafted by the USSR Gosplan, the Finance Ministry, the State Committee on Prices, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR Agriculture Ministry. In particular, changes will be introduced into the existing system of the planning and utilization of the profits of enterprises and organizations connected with agriculture. This means increasing the material responsibility of the enterprises and organizations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Procurement Ministry and Soyuzselkhozkhimiya for the quality of and for the time taken to complete work and to render services to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It is planned to increase the interest of the farms' partners in achieving high end results in the production and processing of agricultural products and in their prompt delivery to the consumer and in the growth of production efficiency on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The system of ascribing the rayon organizations of Selkhoztekhnika and Selkhozkhimiya and groups for the payment of leading workers and specialists, and also of awarding them bonuses on annual results, is being changed. Now the level of pay and bonuses will be linked more to production output.

The responsibility of leading workers and specialists in procurement enterprises and organizations is being increased, and the system of economic incentives for them is being changed. As for the censure which has been expressed before, in the present too, about the evaluation of the quality of agricultural products, it is seemed expedient to have an intersector quality inspectorate in the rayons, oblasts and republics and in the center.

[Question] Ziya Nuriyevich, you often visit various areas and you well know that in recent years a great amount of production, housing and consumer construction has been taking place in the countryside. Everybody is pleased about this. And agriculture will continue to have considerable funds allocated to it in the future too. Tell us what is planned for the more efficient use of these funds?

[Answer] Indeed, you won't recognize many of our villages now, they have been enhanced and their appearance has changed. Many thousands of modern highly mechanized production installations--stockraising complexes, livestock units, poultry factories, mixed feed plants, hothouse combines, machine yards and servicing stations, irrigation and drainage systems--are now in operation. About 500 million square meters of housing and numerous cultural and consumer installations have been commissioned. All this--the change in the nature of the work and the improvement in leisure conditions--renders the rural workers' way of life fuller and more interesting.

In the current 5-year plan it is envisaged channeling capital investments primarily into increasing field and livestock unit productivity and eliminating bottlenecks in sectors engaged in the storage, processing and delivery of products to the consumer, with a view to achieving the greatest, and at the same time a rapid, gain. All the construction ministries must make their own contribution to rural construction. The party's Central Committee plenum deemed it necessary for party, Soviet and economic organs to resolutely improve their attitude toward construction sites of the agroindustrial complex and to regard them as nationwide shock projects.

[Question] The press has noted several times instances of the petty tutelage of farm leaders and specialists and of insufficient interest in the end results on the part of the immediate producers, machine operators and livestock unit workers. Certain writers, in particular, have mentioned this.

How will matters stand in this regard in the future?

[Answer] First about the field and livestock unit workers. Of course, among the many tens of thousands of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the hundreds of thousands of links, teams and detachments there are cases of poorly conceived labor organization and shortcomings in labor incentives. I know of these instances and I have read about them. But I also know about the great amount of work which is being carried out at the local level to introduce progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration.

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the results of the work of such links and teams from farms of Rostovskaya, Ryozanskaya and other oblasts. Last year when I was in the oblasts of the Volga region I familiarized myself with the experience of such collectives directly in the field.

As you know from the plenum materials, it is now envisaged introducing the collective contract into agricultural production everywhere; this will stimulate the immediate producers to a greater degree than before to attain a high yield from the fields and high productivity from livestock units, that is, high end results. For this purpose farm leaders are authorized to set for links and teams stable rates and a scale of additional payments for production obtained, based on the planned wage fund, increased up to 150 percent depending on the level of field yield and livestock productivity. Other innovations are being introduced too. In brief, farm leaders are being granted more extensive rights in organizing wages and bonus awards for workers.

But now about instances of petty tutelage of farms.

The party's Central Committee and the government have condemned such cases. In the future it will be inadmissible to foist any targets on kolkhozes and sovkhozes apart from those envisaged by the plan. But the plan only tells the farms about the volume of purchases of the main types of agricultural products, the scale of capital investments and allocations for certain types of material and technical resources. All remaining indicators of economic and social development are to be elaborated by the farms themselves.

At the same time farm leaders and specialists must conduct matters in such a way as to guarantee the fulfillment of state orders in terms of product quantity and quality. The maximum economy and initiative must be directed toward the fulfillment of state purchase plans, expenditure reduction and to growth of production profitability.

We must resolutely do awaywith excessive bureaucracy and with the imposition of unsound recommendations on farms.

[Question] LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes a great deal about the problems of subsidiary plots. What place is devoted to citizens' individual subsidiary plots in the food program?

[Answer] I will begin my answer by stressing that the chief role in stepping up food resources belongs to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They are resolving questions of providing the country with food today and they will continue to do so in the future.

At the same time we must not dismiss the potential of industrial enterprises and construction and transportation organizations for expanding the output of milk, meat, eggs, vegetables and potatoes. Enterprises and organizations which are capable of running subsidiary agricultural production units should have them as a rule. They are faced with the task of satisfying as far as possible from their own production the requirements of public catering for food products.

Positive experience has been accumulated in this respect at many enterprises of the USSR Coal Industry Ministry, the USSR Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry and the Ministry of Railways.

The coal industry workers have 240,000 hectares of agricultural land, 65,000 head of cattle, 50,000 hogs and about 1 million birds. Last year they produced--these are their figures--over 50,000 tons of potatoes, 72,000 tons of vegetables, 14,000 tons of meat, 73,000 tons of milk and 84 million eggs. You must agree that this is a considerable addition to the food stocks for canteens and children's establishments.

And now about individual subsidiary plots and truck garden cooperatives. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted two resolutions on this score. Many questions have been resolved on the basis of the wishes of citizens, enterprises and local management organs.

Agricultural production in the private sector has increased in the last 5 years and kolkhozes, sovkhozes, industrial enterprises and public organizations have begun to devote greater attention to citizens' subsidiary plots, cooperatives and partnerships. More land has begun to be allocated for these purposes, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are providing the population with a considerable amount of fodder and the sale of piglets, lambs, calves and young birds has sharply increased.

The food program envisages a further increase in assistance to individual subsidiary plots on the part of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, consumer cooperatives, local Soviets and the state.

In brief, all the conditions are being created for rural inhabitants to have a truck garden and keep livestock if they so wish and to provide their family with potatoes, fruit and vegetable products and also meat, milk and eggs. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes and consumer cooperatives must buy surplus products from the population, or else these same people must be helped to sell the goods they have on the kolkhoz market.

However, it must be noted that in a number of places tricksters have appeared who have begun to exploit these conditions for personal gain by organizing private enterprise for the production of flowers, furs and other popular goods on a particularly large scale and for speculative purposes. It is necessary to give such facts a principled evaluation in accordance with the laws in force in our country.

[Question] Several key and particular problems are accumulating into a general whole. And, as we understand it, they are all at different stages of solution. What would you like to warn people against and urge them to do today in implementing what has been planned? What are the immediate tasks of the food program, Ziya Nuriyevich, or as Comrade Brezhnev called them--the "urgent, pressing" tasks?

[Answer] Primarily it is necessary to speed up the compilation of food programs in the union and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and rayons, and of comprehensive plans for increasing agricultural production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Appropriate measures must also be elaborated in the near future in ministries and departments. Here it is necessary to proceed from the Central Committee May plenum's instructions that the food program indicators must be regarded as the minimum.

All sectors of the national economy must make a profound breakthrough in their activity toward resolving the problems of further boosting agricultural production and developing the whole agroindustrial complex.

The introduction of the latest strains of agricultural crops and advanced technology and the advent of new machines, equipment and herbicides require an improvement in cadre training and technological and labor discipline and the heightened quality of all work. Labor and management organization in the collectives must be raised to higher level. Increased labor productivity and the efficiency of the whole food complex can be ensured only by applying what is new and improving work quality in the field and the livestock unit. There are several examples of such an approach to matters. The farms of Stupinskiy Rayon in Moskovskaya Oblast, Ust-Labinskiy Rayon in Krasnodarskiy Kray, Gusyatinskiy Rayon in Ternopolskaya Oblast and Oktaybrskiy Rayon in Aktyubinskaya Oblast are dynamically stepping up agricultural production and strengthening their economy.

The increased scale of production and the more complex technological, transportation and economic ties are making increased demands on the workers in all links of management, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in enterprises and organizations, and on all specialists in the agroindustrial complex sectors. And these demands are multifarious, ranging from internal production reserves, the reduction of material and labor expenditure and the improvement of enterprises' profitability.

Economic work must be improved radically. Autonomous financing must become the most important instrument of the socialist organization of production in all links of production and managerial activity. Special attention must be paid to improving production and financial activity on lagging kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all rayons.

Talking of urgent tasks, I cannot fail to mention the importance of the summer and fall periods of livestock maintenance for increasing the output of milk, meat and other livestock products. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have all the potential at their disposal for creating a "green conveyor" at every livestock unit, improving livestock grazing and obtaining high milk yields and weight grains. The leading farms of the RSFSR's central region and the Baltic region obtain 1,400-1,500 kgs of milk per cow and 120-140 kgs weight gain per head of young cattle during the June-September period.

Fodder procurement is under way everywhere now. This year must be a turning point in the production and laying in of hay, cured hay and silage.... The chief thing here is not to delay the grass harvesting and to improve the quality of coarse and succulent fodders.

At the moment farms are preparing to gather in the harvest, and the grainfields are already being threshed in southern regions. Farmers are doing their utmost to gladden the motherland with a good harvest. This will be the very first and most important contribution to the implementation of the food program at the present time.

There is a real possibility even this year of considerably improving the population's provision with potatoes, many types of fruit and vegetable produce, hulled products, macaroni and confectionery products. The prime obligation of Soviet and economic organs is to mobilize all their efforts to make the fullest use of these opportunities and to replenish food resources.

[Question] And finally a last question, Ziya Nuriyevich. How do you view the role of writers and literary people in resolving the tasks connected with the food program?

[Answer] We have already mentioned in this conversation certain literary articles which have been of particular significance. I think that, as Gorkiy and Mayakovskiy exhorted, fighters on the literary front must continue to help fashion the civic stance of our workers just as actively and with as much interest. Human destinies, characters and deeds form the chief area whose cultivation can lead us to obtain a rich harvest in all other spheres too....

Writers, rural workers and all of us taken together must pursue one common cause. The CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions are addressed to every Soviet person. And the party awaits our active participation in implementing the food program.

CSO: 1800/1065

MOSCOW TV ROUNDTABLE ON USSR FOOD PROGRAM

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["The Food Program--Common Task for All the People": the 22 July installment of the "Problems, Decisions, Solutions" series moderated by political observer Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy, with Sergey Fedorovich Antonov, USSR Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry; Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev, USSR Minister of the Fish Industry; Nikolay Timofeyevich Kozlov, USSR Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry; Voldemar Petrovich Lein, USSR Minister of the Food Industry; Aleksandr Ivanovich Struyev, USSR Minister of Trade, and Aleksey Alekseyevich Smirnov, chairman of Tsentrosoyuz]

[Text] [Voznesenskiy] Good day, comrades. The Central Television today offers you the scheduled program from the series "Problems, Decisions, Solutions." We invite you to continue the discussion on the country's food program. You know that this program involves the activity of many, many branches of the economy. In the previous program your questions were answered by the leaders of a number of ministries and departments which are mainly related to the production of agricultural products and the creation and usage of the necessary equipment. This time we have invited to the studio to meet you the leaders of the ministries and departments who, in many instances, accept the baton, so to speak, from the branches introduced here the last time. They process agricultural products and food products and some of them produce them as well and organize the supply and sale of these products to the population. Thus, the following people are participating in the program: Sergey Fedorovich Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry; Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of the fish industry; Nikolay Timofeyevich Kozlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of the fruit and vegetable industry; Voldemar Petrovich Lein, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of the food industry; Aleksey Alekseyevich Smirnov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of Tsentrosoyuz; and Aleksandr Ivanovich Struyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of trade.

You, comrade viewers, are already familiar with the nature of our programs. You know that the questions can be asked over the telephone, the numbers of which you can see now on the screen. And while your questions are on the way, so to speak, I would like to ask a question which appeared to be urgent in the previous program and which is relevant, of course, to the ministries which are introduced here today. It is a question on the struggle with production losses all the way from the producer to the consumer. As is known, and this was noted at the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which endorsed the food program, it is more and more frequently accepted that the urgent issue is not the production but the storage of processed products and their delivery to the public.

The plenum has reminded us that the shorter and simpler the communications is between a field and a shop, the better it is for the business and the consumer. And, of course, if we want to fulfill the task facing the entire agro-industrial complex and ensure that the food program bears its first fruit as soon as this year, then we probably have to first of all reduce the losses of produced products. Thus, if it is possible, literally in a few words, tell us what are your ministries' methods of struggle with losses and what are the short-term prospects?

[Lein] Lev Aleksandrovich, the question of losses is an immensely important question. It includes the fact, you understand, that a reduction of losses will ensure additional production of produce, which is extremely needed by our country and by our people. It is sufficient to give an example from our industry. We process approximately 85 million tons of sugarbeets. Due to the shortage of production capacities the period of processing sometimes lasts for 130 or more days and much longer during high yields in some oblasts. In addition, the level of sugar contained in beets is lowered each day during storage, hence the losses in sugar production. Therefore, a task was put in the decisions of the May plenum to shorten the processing period to 100-105 days in the years up to 1990. This means we must increase production capacities. Besides increasing the capacities of sugar processing plants we must increase the area of platforms having active ventilation and build more platforms. Already this year we plan to add 1.7 million square meters to our 5 million square meters of platforms with active ventilation. This reduces losses during storage by approximately 30 percent compared with existing ones. This means additional hundreds and hundreds of tons of sugar.

[Voznesenskiy] Anyone else?

[Kozlov] Lev Aleksandrovich.

[Voznesenskiy] Yes. Please.

[Kozlov] Lev Aleksandrovich, I would just like to add that the question of the safekeeping of foodstuffs bears a special relation to the fruit and vegetable industry. We have to solve a number of problems here and, first of all, we must solve problems in the qualitative harvesting of foodstuffs at the place of production, its grading, and providing producers with the necessary packing so that the harvested foodstuffs may be well packed.

[Voznesenskiy] Nikolay Timofeyevich, excuse me. I will interrupt you for a second. The first question has just come in from Comrade (Urusov) from Moscow, an individual pensioner and war and party veteran: Why do we still not have boxes for vegetables and fruit; a lot of produce is lost because of this. Your answer has literally coincided with the question which has just come in.

[Kozlov] The question is right. Our ministry and Gossnab are working on this question. Another problem we are solving is how to deliver the produce faster from the production point to the marketing point. An important factor is how to utilize our existing storehouses to establish there the necessary conditions for maintaining produce in marketable condition, and of course how salesmen treat this produce. Just to begin with, I will give an example. This year we transported by truck 15,000 tons of potatoes from Georgia to Moscow. I must say that the produce which arrived in Moscow corresponded in quality and weight with the produce which was registered there in Georgia and everything was sold. It was made possible because if it generally takes 8 days for potato deliveries from Georgia it took us 2 1/2 days by truck. This is the way we work on all the problems.

[Kamentsev] Lev Aleksandrovich, I would like to say something about how we are solving this problem. The fact is that our fish industry has some specifics compared with the food industries because we receive nothing from anybody for processing. We seek, catch, produce and process all products ourselves. Now you have just reminded us again that the plenum pointed out that the shorter the path from the field to the store, the better business is. Well, our field, generally, is the seas and oceans, the world's oceans. Therefore, we set as our main task the problem of how to shorten the path between the fishing grounds and the processing point.

Now, first of all, this demanded the reconstruction of our entire fleet, and today we have created a fleet which not only catches fish but processes directly in the area of the fishing grounds. The fish is processed, frozen and canned, while the waste is processed into meal. This considerably decreased, it practically eliminated, losses at this stage. In order to decrease losses between the fishing grounds, the refrigerator and the market place, we took the wholesale side of things into our own hands.

However, there are losses and generally this is frozen fish which has not been [words indistinct] in shipment and loses its external appearance. Therefore, there is only one solution, to build fish processing complexes directly at consumption points which will turn out good products from frozen fish on the spot. We have already built 14 such complexes and this work is continuing. I think it will lead to a decrease in losses to a minimum or they will be eliminated entirely.

[Struyev] Lev Aleksandrovich?

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, please.

[Struyev] Losses of potatoes and fruit and vegetable products during the storage and marketing process in trade are very great. The main reason, and we should state this directly, is that a very large amount of potatoes, as well as fruit and vegetable products, are delivered to trade organizations with violations in standards. Of course, when these products are placed in storage the grading, the qualitative grading, is not ensured first of all and during the storage process, taking into consideration the fact that many storages are not properly adapted, the necessary conditions for safekeeping the products are not being established. This occasions serious damage, both to the availability of resources for improving the supply to the population and in great cash losses which reflect on the financial activities of trade.

It is sufficient to say that, last year, nearly 3 million tons of products of the total amount delivered for marketing were found to be spoiled and had lost the necessary quality. This was 12.4 percent of the total delivered. What is being done? New fruit and vegetable bases are being built as well as potato storage bases, where mechanization, handling facilities, refrigeration and ventilation mechanisms are being employed and conditions are being strictly maintained. Most important of all, the control over work at fruit and vegetable bases and marketing to the retail network is being consolidated.

[Antonov] I would like to say that it is a pity that we still have losses, particularly in the meat and dairy industry. Extremely valuable products are lost from the ration, so to speak. This question was reviewed at the Central Committee plenum from the point of view of criticism and we often meet critical remarks like this now in the press and in letters we receive. This reflects the reasonable demand that these losses be reduced to a minimum.

What is being done in this regard? We consider that on the way from kolkhozes and sovkhozes, for instance, when milk and livestock are delivered to processing enterprises, the greatest losses occur. This is why in his report Leonid Ilich stressed that the enterprises should be brought closer to the rural areas. In connection with this, we have now already basically worked out a plan for siting processing enterprises and followed a course which envisages that certain enterprises already operating will have affiliates near kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the primary processing of milk, for refrigeration as well as for the processing of livestock for the personal needs of the farms.

Now the plan for transportation facilities must also be improved. Everybody knows that we have now begun hauling milk in tank trucks rather than in milk cans and this reduces losses, and even railway tank cars are being widely used for the delivery of milk to such cities as Moscow, Leningrad and others. This provides a considerable reductin in losses and brings them to a minimum.

And finally, we consider that speed is also significant. Speed, of course, raises the issue of roads. This aspect is now also being worked on, insofar as the decision stipulates the provision that milk and livestock be accepted directly at the farms. Therefore, in order to accept livestock and milk without losses, we must, of course, have good roads. Consequently, we turn to agricultural and local organs with big demands on this issue.

As far as losses at enterprises are concerned, here, of course, the question lies in packaging and the struggle against losses. The products should be packed, hermetically sealed, and supplied to trade outlets in containers avoiding absolutely all losses. But, unfortunately, there are still leaks of milk and many critical remarks are directed at this. We are changing to new kinds of packaging in rectangular containers and are searching for other means to avoid these losses.

[Voznesenskiy] Sergey Fedorovich, just now Comrade (Makov), a pensioner from Moscow has outlined his question over the phone directly to you. A few years ago (Fitili), he refers to that source, stated that 30,000 tons of milk leak from cartons--he quotes these figures; I do not know how true they are--and how do you treat this situation? What do you do to reduce these losses?

[Antonov] Well, first of all, as I have already said, we are changing to a new type of packing. We change the systems which we consider obsolete, so-called tetroids, which have insufficient strength, especially when, in separate cases, they are treated carelessly. I consider that milk is a special product. Sometimes, comrades, the containers crumple and leak. That was naturally a just question and we will fight radically with this, so to speak, evil. As I said, we have to change the packing, not excluding the possibility of grading and bottling milk in suitable containers.

[Voznesenskiy] Aleksey Alekseyevich, please.

[Smirnov] I also want to add to what my colleagues were saying. It is true that the question of struggle with and elimination of losses of production all the way between the producer and consumer is one of the most important points for a branch which is tied to an agro-industrial complex or is part of one. And it is not accidental that Leonid Ilich Brezhhev, at the plenum of the Central Committee and we, in our practical work, pay more attention to this. In our system, the group of operations which yearly procures about 15 million, and transports about 15 million, tons of various cargoes such as potatoes, vegetables and fruit has, of course, reduced the losses by half in the last 5 years. Nevertheless, last year we lost about 40,000 tons. It is a lot. It concerns us very much and we look for ways particularly to improve the transport and increase transport frequency to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and especially private farms, where we procure a significant quantity of potatoes, vegetables and fruit, in the faster movement of trains and in improvement of work in the sphere of trade. Alexsandr Ivanovich Struyev spoke about this. Therefore, our system now, from top to bottom, also adopts active measures, for the coming years, to reduce to a minimum, and in some places eliminate, the losses.

[Voznesenskiy] Comrades, we must, of course, clearly understand that today more than ever--this is obvious from the type of activities of the ministries you represent--we will receive quite a lot of questions concerning these or other shortcomings in supply. And here is one of the particular questions addressed to you, Vládimir Mikhaylovich: Why has cod-liver oil disappeared from the market and when will its production be resumed?

[Kamentsev] You see, cod-liver oil--if you have in mind edible cod-liver oil--has disappeared from the market because there is now a new requirement for this product from our Ministry of Health. They discovered in it a certain level of pesticide and hence the cod-liver oil which was previously used in food is used in medicine for external purposes only. The volume of cod-liver oil production from fish remains practically at the same level, while the oil extracted from whales is used in industry only. Therefore, there is now cod-liver oil used in medicine for external usage, veterinary cod-liver oil and industrial cod-liver oil. It appears that the Ministry of Health considers the previously used cod-liver oil unsuitable for human consumption.

[Voznesenskiy] (Nikolay Ivanovich Ivanov), engineer from Moscow, wants an answer to the following question: When will the consumer receive, in desired quantities, flour and confectionary products with a small sugar content. This is exactly what the consumer wants, and this will allow reduction in the usage of sugar--in biscuits, cakes and pastry. By the way, Voldemar Petrovich.. [interrupted]

[Lein] Lev Aleksandrovich, this question is not new, and it probably worries many people. Recently I had to reply to correspondence on this question--the views of our ministry and what do we do about it. To avoid being repetitive, I would like to say that we are working in that direction and, year after year, we increase the production of hard biscuits, such as hardtack for instance. Recently, we have commissioned the required equipment in the Moscow Bolshevik Factory and in Odessa. Similar equipment will be commissioned this year in Baku and Kazan factories. And if there is equipment which already produces the hard biscuits, this is not enough. We need three times as much and our machine builders are still producing it. I think that this problem will be solved in connection with the tasks set out in the food program. Year after year, this production will be increasing. Even now, this production is increasing annually. However, there is more demand for cookies and cream filled cakes. I think that the hard biscuits, cookies and cakes with fruit filling will, in time, receive the needed attention. This problem is of concern to the branches of the industry as much as to the consumer. There was a time when we used sugar in bread and bread products and now we must reduce the consumption of sugar in the products. We are constantly studying this problem and we will increase production considerably.

[Voznesenskiy] Tell us please, why there is a shortage of vegetables in the shops and, if they are available, they are of poor quality? This is asked by Comrade (Saranova), a pensioner.

[Kozlov] From which city?

[Voznesenskiy] Moscow. A good question from Moscow.

[Kozlov] Then I will say that in Moscow now we sell sufficient quantities of potatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes. Young beetroots are beginning to appear, so are carrots and other green crops. Then, if we talk about crop products, the supply is just beginning. It is true that we do not have enough stone-fruit and berries. But, as far as the named crops are concerned, these in principle are in adequate supply. Maybe there is a shortage in some microrayons due to inefficiency, but I would not go as far as to say that there is shortage of these products in Moscow.

[Struyev] Lev Aleksandrovich, Nikolay Timofeyevich said that the problem is possibly in the fact that part of the fruit and vegetable products are coming from afar, from the Middle East for instance. And, of course, a portion of the produce perishes and sometimes reaches shops in poor condition and looks, like we are talking about cabbage or tomatoes we were forced to import initially.

[Kozlov] But it was not a question of quality.

[Antonov] Yes, a question of quality.

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, the problem here was, first of all, the quality, the problem which worried the comrade.

[Kozlov] As far as quality is concerned, it is possible, we do not conceal this. We adopt all necessary measures so that the produce which reaches the union fund, the republic's fund and large cities is of higher quality.

[Voznesenskiy] Aleksandr Ivanovich.

[Struyev] I want to add to Voldemar Petrovich's answers.

[Voznesenskiy] Please.

[Struyev] I quite agree with the way Comrade (Ivanov) presents his question. We, as a trade organization reflecting the population's requests, have been putting this question forward for many years already. Especially, the question with "protracted" biscuits and reducing sugar content in a number of products. But this problem with biscuits is being solved slowly, and I think that this is because the capacities are not well prepared. This probably is also relevant to the value of total production. We are joining Comrade (Ivanov) and asking Comrade Lein in front of all the people to fulfill the demands of trade.

[Antonov] I also fully agree with you.

[Lein] I can add the following. Ivan Ivanovich Pudkov, minister of machine building for light and food industry, is probably listening to us now. He will arrive at these conclusions and give us the equipment. The question of the value of total production does not concern us. We need the equipment.

[Voznesenskiy] There are so many questions, comrades, that frankly speaking, I have difficulty in orientating myself and therefore I will ask Vladimir Mikhaylovich--I have already sent you a number of questions--answer them while I am sorting out the coming questions.

[Kamentsev] I have here a number of questions. The first question is from Kiev, from (Kharlamova), war veteran. The first question: When fish is being caught, is the content of harmful elements in the ocean checked? Yes. It is checked in the ocean and, quite seriously, checked in ports where the fishing ships arrive. The second question is also from that war veteran: It is very often reported that smart people are designing machines in kolkhozes and do it primitively. What is done so that everything produced primitively goes into serial production? The question is quite reasonable. It is good that smart people produce things in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other places. Our kolkhozes, I must say, are very powerful kolkhozes, having their own shipbuilding and repair enterprises--Kirov kolkhoz and other Baltic kolkhozes do indeed have very clever and good machines which later go into serial production. In our industry, we have a number of special machine-building plants which we now own and we are trying to organize serial production of these machines. But the question is just this--we do not have enough of these machines; they are scarce and we are considering in the 11th Five-Year Plan the measures for developing the capacity of these plants. Another question: A lot of canned fish goes bad and there are many cases of poisoning. How do you solve this problem? This was from Shikha City, from (Vasiliy Petrovich Vorobyev), engineer. (Vasiliy Petrovich), I must say I like your question very much. Because I, frankly speaking, was expecting to hear that something was scarce, but thank you for beginning with "there is a lot of something." Now I would like to say that canned food does perish, but it has only a definite storage period and one must not confuse canned food with preserved food. It is indicated on canned food how to keep it and how to store it as soon as you buy it of course, in what temperature and for how long. There are cases unfortunately, when canned food is perishing in wholesale bases, because we store it for over the specified period. Then we write it off. All the cases of poisoning, I want to tell you this now (Vasiliy Petrovich), all the cases of poisoning are the subject of serious review and if this is the fault of production, then people are punished. But we are trying to prevent this. And here is a contrasting question: Why is there shortage of fresh fish and herring in the shops? As for the fresh fish--Comrade (Emelyanov) from Moscow is asking--the herring, I will begin from that end, the problem is that the generation of high-yielding herring of the 1950's was all caught by 1965 and was followed by low-yielding herring as ocean fish have ups and downs in yield. In connection with this, a total ban was imposed on herring fishery in the Norwegian and Okhotsk seas in order to restore the schools of this type of fish so popular throughout the world. Today the herring schools are being restored, but at the same time, I want to say that when the schools of herring were reducing, schools of very high-yield sardine and salmon appeared, which replaced the herring. And if we did not have them at all in the 1940's and 1950's, we now catch a large volume of this type of fish and it can replace the herring quite well. In the coming years, I think, in 1984 we will begin fishing for herring on a rational basis. Why is fresh fish scarce in the shops? It is a good question and it worries many comrades. Fresh fish has a definite storage period and has to come from neighboring regions--pond fish, fish from fresh water reservoirs such as pike which can be kept for 7, 8 or 9 days, we supply to cities. This fish, of course, is immeasurably scarce. Significant measures have been adopted to expand pond fishing. There will probably be more questions on ponds, so I will answer them later.

[Voznesenskiy] I am not doubting that, because I am passing to you another group of questions, which are exactly relevant to these problems, but a little bit later, Vladimir Mikhaylovich.

[Kamentsev] And here is another question: Why was there no water in the lower Volga during spawning? The spawning was ruined. Comrade (Ivanov), fitter from Moscow asks. The question is right. Last year, although it was not last year but the year before, last year was a very wet year, before that were years with little water and here we have conflict between energy workers and agricultural workers, river transport workers and the fishing industry. Therefore, the question is being solved with less detriment, not totally eliminated, but less detriment for all these industries. The state has provided large funds especially for this and has built a special water separator in the lower delta of the Volga, which allows, even in the years with little water, sufficient level of water for spawning. Last year, in fact, was a very good year for spawning and for other types of production of edible fish.

[Voznesenskiy] A question for Aleksey Alekseyevich Smirnov. (Galina Alekseyevna Khaslatskaya), a commodities specialist from Lyubertsy City, asks: What are the prospects for increasing harvests of wild fruit. Shouldn't we invdlve students in these activities, combining work with rest in a natural environment?

[Smirnov] The question is very good and an interesting one. I would like to say that, indeed, in recent years, especially in the past 5 to 6 years, the procurement of products growing in the wild has somewhat decreased and the volume has stabilized. As far as the wild growing resources are concerned resources of mushrooms and berries in the European part of the country are being used reasonably well. We think that 60-70 percent of them are being used. From the total biological yield of 1.5-2.0 million tons, accessible for harvesting, which have been assessed by the specialist from the Institute of Botany of the USSR Academy of Sciences and from the Institute of Nutrition of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, about 1 million tons are harvested by people for their own consumption and not for sale. In addition, procurement organizations, particularly consumers' cooperatives, harvest something in the order of 15,000 to 20,000 tons of mushrooms and 10,000 to 12,000 tons of various berries, especially cranberries and cowberries. Nevertheless, we feel that considerable opportunities are not fully realized, and our food program sets out a task for the current 5-year plan to increase the procurement of mushrooms, wild berries, and other forest products 3 to 5 times.

For this purpose we have in recent years created forest camps. For instance, in the Latvian Republic, Belorussia, Vladmorivskaya Oblast and a number of oblasts in the Russian Federation, particularly in the European part, we have created about 1,500 forest camps to which we have invited vacationers from the cities. And now we invite them all to contact our oblpotrebsoyuz in oblast centers or the Tsentrosoyuz. We will give you the addresses for students and pensioners and just those people on holiday who wish to be with nature and participate in this undertaking. But we have one condition for people in those camps--they ought to bring something from the forest every day for processing and to sell to consumers' cooperative organizations.

As far as Siberia is concerned, where we consider 80 percent of all wild mushrooms, berries, nuts, especially cedar nuts, to be, we use only maximum of 10-12 percent of the resources. There, we create special harvest zones, build small huts where one can live for months, and provide hot meals. In short, we are taking this path. Naturally, we have to attract students. For instance, the Belorussian Potrebsoyuz, which for 2 years have been attracting students only from our schools of consumers' cooperatives, technical schools in particular, have shown that they have doubled or tripled the procurement of mushrooms and berries in the period of 2-3 years. We will also follow this path. We invite everybody, who is willing to visit our forests in summer or autumn to take part in harvesting wild fruit, berries and mushrooms.

[Voznesenskiy] A question for Voldemar Petrovich: Why are meringues and jellies rarely available for sale, and chocolate has totally disappeared, asks (Tatyana Petrovna Ivanova), machine operator from Moscow.

[Lein] To say that it has disappeared from the market is incorrect. Production of jellies and marmalade has practically doubled in the past years. We have concrete plans for the coming years, in accordance with the food program decisions, to increase the production of jellies and marmalade items. In particular, shops will be extended and new ones built. A whole number of enterprises, including the Kishinev Factory (Vukurye) have switched to producing fruit-only ingredients in order to produce items from fruit and berries of the rich Moldavian land. Jellied items, as well as marmalade items, are very much in demand. It must be frankly said that the base for their production is diminishing, because in order to produce marmalade, we need apple varieties with a high pectin content, particularly Antonovka for which our land was famous. We now do not have them in sufficient quantities. We use other sources, particularly, citruses and agar as well as agaroids, which are supplied by our own fishermen. We plan to increase this production, but whether a little or a lot is produced today we produce now something in the order of 200,000 tons of jellies and marmalade. Their production in the past few years has doubled and will continue to increase at other enterprises as well and at specially established shops.

[Voznesenskiy] Many questions have already come in for Sergey Fedorovich. Just a moment, Aleksandr Ivanovich, Sergey Fedorovich also has very many questions and if you could please have a look through yours now I... [interrupted]

[Struyev] I am looking. I have already looked.

[Voznesenskiy] I have also given you a few,yes. Sergey Fedorovich, you have questions both on the quanitative side of the supply of meat and dairy products to the population as well as qualitative ones. Could you please reply to at least some of them for a start?

[Antonov] I have here two questions concerning the quality of meat products, that is prepared meat products. The questions are from Comrade (Zubareva) and Comrade (Kurmanina), a physician, about the deterioration in the quality of prepared meats. Of course, I am not ruling out separate cases of poor quality products, but in our branch the matter is organized in such a way as to completely eliminate the possibility of any defective or flawed products from reaching the table. I cannot imagine how we can have food if it does not meet the necessary quality requirements. Therefore, prior to releasing products, we have developed a system of strict weight standardization. The composition of the product is regulated in terms of its main components, including fats, protein and other important elements which determine balanced nutrition. Generally now, we have taken the line of corresponding with the demands of science in terms of balanced nutrition, in other words, we do not use excess fats, for example, but use extra protein insofar as the number of calories in fat is more than double that in protein.

[Antonov] However, I repeat that such occurrences do happen, but mainly it is a case of the product becoming stale or perhaps [words indistinct] I can assume. But products, especially from Moscow meat combines where we [word indistinct] a special production routine, are turned out after laboratory analysis and tasting and are sent for sale with the appropriate certificate. Well, I do not exclude such occurrences and we will be taking the nature of this question into consideration. It is a critical one and all the more reason to increase the attention paid to quality.

Now concerning this question which has a very critical bias, so to speak: I work in the cold store of a meat combine. Many products are produced but there is nothing on the shelves. Where does it all go? I think this is a very incorrect way of putting the question, but it gives rise to the necessity for me... all the more since it concerns Moscow. The question is asked by Comrade (Lyubov Sergeyevna Petrova). I do not know; doesn't she see what we have on the shelves in Moscow? After all, Moscow--I repeat--is supplied regularly and I will cite a number of figures so that the efforts required to ensure the constant supply and sale of meat and dairy products to Moscow can be conceived. Every day 3,420 tons of meat are sold through the retail network, through trade, on the average this year. Out of that 1,150 tons are cooked meats every day, 315 tons of shortening daily and finally, 167 tons of cheese and sheep's milk products and a considerable quantity of canned milk products. Therefore, when we are confronted with such large figures, which if counted in trainloads a large number of cars, which are scheduled ahead of passenger trains, would be required every day. One may think that after mentioning such volumes it is not difficult to notice what is available behind the counter with regard to meat and milk products.

[Voznesenskiy] We are talking not only about Moscow. Of course that was an example for Moscow, but we must talk about... [interrupted]

[Antonov] The situation is worse in other regions.

[Voznesenskiy] Aleksandr Ivanovich wants to say a few words.

[Struyev] I would like to add that here is a question from (Igor Pavlovich Fomichenko) from Moscow, which states: There is an annual per capita distribution of food products. Tell me please, is this distribution equal among the major cities like Moscow and Leningrad, in the countryside and in other cities?

First, there is no such per capita distribution. The distribution consists of resources developed in each republic and each oblast on the basis of procured volumes. Unfortunately, as Comrade (Antonov) was talking about and as is further indicated in the questions, Moscow has a large influx of consumers from different towns. This, of course, is reflected in shortages of some products for Moscow residents, although the figures named by Sergey Fedorovich are correct. What is the matter? The matter is in the fact that production has to be increased. The food program is devoted to this and the tasks are determined by it. First of all, why are there shortages of livestock products in the oblasts from which people are coming? Plans for production and procurement are not fulfilled, therefore they are not supplied with the required volumes for consumption per person.

As you know, the program adopts a number of measures for increasing the production of livestock products. If we take the decision of the March 1965 plenum on the agricultural production for example then we see that there are results. Some comrades say that they cannot see any results. There are results! Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was convincing enough speaking about them at the May plenum. The same thing is explained in the food program itself. These are the problems which have to be eliminated. Since agriculture is significantly better equipped with machinery than before 1965 and supplied with a lot of chemical fertilizers, and land reclamation work is carried out, the necessary conditions are created in agriculture for increasing production. And as from 1965 results are indeed obvious. And if we take per capita consumption and availability of bread and bread products for example, these have increased and have been at a sufficient level throughout these years without irregularities, except for some varieties of these products.

As far as the livestock products are concerned, growth in this field has also been achieved in these years. For instance, if in 1970 the actual per capita consumption of meat was 48 kg, then in 1980 we reached the level of 58 kg. The fulfillment of the food program will ensure that the level by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan will be increased to 70 kg... [interrupted]

[Kamentsev] The level of physiological norm.

[Struyev] I am not emphasizing this, but I only want to say that this would correspond with the population's demand judging by the lessons of previous years. We had times when meat was not sold out. It was before 1961 and 1962. We had to adopt additional measures. Now we adopt the measures for more rational usage of this product and first of all to ensure increases in orders which will allow a rational distribution through the order desks at industrial enterprises and through shops for war veterans.

But the problem is that not everywhere are there conditions which ensure the fulfillment of orders for items by invalids of the patriotic war. As a whole, there are shops and the orders are fulfilled in the following order of priorities: public food catering enterprises, health organizations, industrial enterprises through order desks and also through shops and order desks for the invalids of the Great Patriotic War.

The following question is associated with this: When will the food products be delivered to shops in Moscow and Moscovskaya Oblast? Because in Moscow, during weekends, there are long lines; pensioners are unable to buy 100 grams of sausages. I have already said why there is such a situation in Moscow. This will be overcome with the fulfillment of plans for as early as 1982, in the 11th Five-Year Plan, which are determined by the food program.

The same question is asked by Comrade (Kryuchkov) from the Zhelezhodorozhnyy Rayon or from Zheleznodorozhnny City in Moscovskaya Oblast, which is about satisfying food orders of invalids of the Great Patriotic War. May I answer other questions?

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, Aleksandr Ivanovich, maybe a little later. See if you have any very interesting questions left. A question for Nikolay Timofeyevich: When will vegetable shops stop stocking vegetables with useless leaves and tops? When will it stop? We pay money but we do not use these leaves. This is a question from (Zinaida Viktorovna Makonina) from Kiev.

[Kozlov] I have also a number of other questions from Moscow. Well, first of all, only bunches of carrots are sold with tops, because it is still too early to cut them off, they do not have much weight. Such carrots are only supplied for about 2-3 weeks. The same goes for young beets. Regarding beets, I will allow myself to disagree, because the leaves, not the leaves themselves but the portion above the root, the biggest portion of the leaf is used for food, for so-called beet soup. But this process does not last for long. When beets are ripe, we begin selling them without tops. Nevertheless, we have seen, in Moscow, delivered beets with tops and without. I must say that buyers buy both types, depending on what they are used to. Lev Aleksandrovich, I have here other questions from Muscovites.

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, please.

[Kozlov] Therefore, allow me to answer them. As far as tomatoes are concerned, questions are asked about large quantities of poor quality tomatoes, about the shortage of tomatoes and so on. I must say that the first batch of tomatoes we brought from the Central Asian republics was indeed of lower quality. This is explained by the product being on the road for too long. Some of the tomatoes became overripe, some are normal and some are green and have to be sorted out before sale.

As far as the European part is concerned then, procurements are taking place now in Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Astrakhan and Rostov. These tomatoes are very good. I have already said at the beginning of the program that we set a task to increase--I gave an example of potatoes. Now we have a task to bring from the European part approximately 120,000 tons of tomatoes by truck from production sites to consumption points. I think that this will considerably improve quality. As far as the shortage of tomatoes is concerned, it probably was the case, now we have reached the level of 1,000 tons of tomatoes sold every day in Moscow. This is quite enough and nobody will buy more.

The next question asked by Muscovites is why the shops are dirty and the produce not packed. All this does take place. That is why we are carrying out the food program and adopting measures. Together with the Mossovet, we will build ships in the new microrayons with all the facilities selling fruit and vegetable products. It is a little more difficult for us to do this work in Moscow's established rayons. Nevertheless, we, together with the Mossovet, are adopting measures for vacating lower floors to establish good shops there. Recently, there was a program "Moscow and Muscovites" where it was shown how we, together with the local Bauman organizations, built a shop on Karl Marx Street. In my opinion, it has turned out to be very successful and Muscovites are frequent customers there.

[Voznesenskiy] I would like to ask a few questions on behalf of TV viewers concerning the efficiency of consumption. Here, for instance, are the questions: How do you solve the problem of the variety of prepared food products in packets? It is asked by an engineer, (Genadiy Viktorovich Smirnov), from Moscow. (Valentin Vasilyevich Aleshin) from Leningrad, also an engineer, asks: The program talked about the efficiency of consumption. I think that it is determined not by the consumer himself but by those who sell the product, by the efficiency of trade. A question has been posed for a long time concerning the sale of products in small packages and processed items. This will raise the efficiency of trade and consumption. Here is another question. It is addressed to Voldemar Petrovich and it is from Pyatigorsk. (Ivan Petrovich Kravchenko), a serviceman, asks: Do you adopt any measures for producing small loaves of bread. A lot of bread is wasted when one has to buy a whole large loaf. Maybe Aleksandr Ivanovich will begin answering them? Be so kind.

[Struyev] Do you want me to answer all of them?

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, please.

[Struyev] My answer to (Valentin Vasilyevich Aleshin) is that the program specifies the efficiency of consumption. He says that it depends on trade, and I agree but I must emphasize that unfortunately our call for an increase in the supply of items in small packages so far is not satisfied by industry. And the level of the supply of packing, which ensures the efficiency and especially the safekeeping of these items and reduces loss, is very low.

[Voznesenskiy] And it ensures rational consumption, because one could buy what, and how much, one wants.

[Struyev] Quite right. It is specified in the program to bring the supply of items in small packages up to 70 percent. This is also the goal for the current 5-year plan. Probably there are some objective reasons for difficulties in the industry and I think that Comrade Voldemar Petrovich and other producers may answer this. The same question from (Genadiy Viktorovich Smirnov), also from Moscow: How do you solve the problem of determining the variety of food items in packages? I have already answered this. It will depend on whether we continue to supply goods to one organization. Unfortunately, for more correct utilization of food resources, we are doing it, especially in big cities where there is a distribution point. This reflects on the consumer of the given city. The reason why in other places the demand is not satisfied is associated with production and procurement.

[Voznesenskiy] There are three questions which I think can be amalgamated: When will walnuts be sold in shops, asks Comrade (Kolesnikova). (Inna Ivanovna Guboreva), chief of a bureau in Moscow asks: Why are there no berries or stone-fruit in the shops? And finally, another question from Comrade (Korobkova), chief engineer, also from Moscow: Why are there absolutely no black currants in the shops? I do not know which of you comrades can deal with these questions.

[Kozlov] Looks like it is quite definite that I have to handle it. First of all, black currants have not ripened yet.

[Voznesenskiy] This is convincing.

[Kozlov] It is convincing, as they cannot be made available. Berries have just began to appear and we have practically just now begun to market them. Stone-fruit are also just beginning to appear on the market, therefore it is not surprising that we did not have any. The spring was a little late, but in principle we have already produced more of this product than last year and in addition we are delivering to the union reserves. I think that there will be more deliveries than there were before. There has been nothing to deliver because nothing had ripened yet.

[Voznesenskiy] Well, Voldemar Petrovich there are a number of questions... [interrupted]

[Struyev] Here is a question about bread; he may answer it.

[Voznesenskiy] Voldemar Petrovich, besides the question asked previously on whether there are measures for producing small loaves of bread, I would like to ask you a few more questions, which could also be grouped because these questions are related to production of items consumed by diabetics. Comrade (Vladimir Yefimovich Dogvil) from Kharkov is asking and interested in this question, as is Comrade (Romanova), a pensioner from Moscow, and a war veteran and pensioner from Moscow--her name is not provided. May I ask you to answer these questions?

[Lein] (Ivan Petrovich Kravchenko) is interested in what is being done about producing small loaves of bread.

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, yes.

[Lein] It is a good question. Last year, on 3 July to be precise, a resolution of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers was issued on the economy and on additional bread resources, in which an enormous goal was set to increase small-sized bread products. One has to be straightforward about it: this is a serious question. Every year, as a result of improvements in our people's food rations, consumption of bread products drops. At the same time, demand is rising for bread products made of better grades of flour, top grades of flour. In 1965 we produced 4.5 million tons of top grade bread products; last year almost 7 million tons of such items were produced. These include something on the order of 3.5 tons of small items weighing less than 500 grams, including buns and rolls, long loaves and other fancy bread.

A significant volume of work is being carried out at enterprises in order to increase production of small items. Currently, the production of small items--I mean small loaves of bread of about 700-900 grams instead of 1,300 or 1,000 which we produced before--has grown by more than 30 percent compared with last year or to 50 percent of the total volume of bread produced.

In order to increase the production in a number of other regions we have to expand the capacities of bakeries, because it is not possible to place 100 buns weighing 100 grams each into the same oven where it is possible to place 10 1-kg loaves of bread. Therefore, every year we reconstruct the existing enterprises and build new ones. Since 1965, 508 new bakeries have been build in the country. We plan to build something on the order of 125 bakeries in the current 5-year plan. Construction of new bakeries are also envisaged for the next 5-year plan. In June there were new bakeries built, such as those in Volgodonskiy, Menzelinskiy in Tataria and Mikhaylovskiy in Sverdlovskaya oblast.

It has to be noted that in order to increase the variety of bread products--as I have already said--it is necessary that bakeries be built rapidly. It took less than 2 years to build a bakery in Minsk. It takes 5, 7 or 8 years to build similar bakeries in other places. A bakery has been under construction in Magadan since 1975 and it is scheduled to be commissioned only in 1984--almost 10 years. In Chita a bakery has been under construction since 1978; in Bezhetsk since 1979 and in Tambov since 1979.

At the same time, a proper attitude is exhibited by builders of such father-cities as Minsk, which I have mentioned already before. In Barda City in Azerbaijan they pledge to commission a bakery a year ahead of the plan. We provided them with a full set of equipment and there is no doubt that it will be done.

We like to think that the leaders of soviet government bodies in the cities will change their attitudes toward the completion dates for construction of bakeries after adopting the food program. This way, a further expansion of production of bread products in accordance with the demand will be ensured. This was very well put by Ivan Petrovich. On top of everything else, it allows us to economize the bread resources. I can now tell you, Ivan Petrovich, that according to the results of the last 6 months the bakeries of our ministry meet the requirements of the industrial cities and villages. Compared with the first 6 months of last year 29,000 tons of bread products less were sold in the same cities which we provide with bread products, although we meet the requirements of all the cities for bread products.

The following is in response to the question of (Vladimir Yefimovich Dogvil) and Comrade (Romanova) on production of dietary products. The question of production of dietary products: The use of saccharin in our country is forbidden; we produce dietary products, especially for those affected by diabetics, by using xylite and sorbite which are produced by medical industry enterprises. In order to fully satisfy the demand by consumers, at the beginning of this year we had a special discussion at the joint session of the board of the Ministry of Food Industry and the Ministry of Health and planned a concrete way to further increase these products. These are bread and confectionery products.

Previously in our country we had no special labels on items for diabetics. We are building a large combine especially for producing more than 30,000 tons of glucose which is one of the major components for producing sorbite. Its commissioning, which is planned for the end of this year, will allow us to increase and fully satisfy the demand of diabetics for these products.

I think that there are diabetic sections in a number of Moscow's shops. Similar sections are open in food stores of other cities. I think that this initiative will be supported in all other cities.

[Kamentsev] Could I say something, Lev Aleksandrovich?

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, please, only before I ask you to answer these questions I would like to make a following appeal to you, dear comrades. During the period of our program, a huge number of the most interesting questions went through my hands. The majority of them I have managed to distribute among you and you can see for yourself how interesting and important these problems are. Therefore, in order to answer as many of them as possible, let us try--I understand it is difficult--to have as short answers as possible. After that appeal I am giving the floor to Vladimir Mikhaylovich.

[Kamentsev] I do not like the appeal very much but I would like to ask your permission to take a little different path. There are too many questions and even if I give very short replies to every one of them, half-answers will be the result and both the people will be unsatisfied and time will be lost. I tried to do the following. I have grouped a large number of questions to give one at least general answer because they are similar. If you will give me the opportunity I will answer a few particular ones. But I will try to be very brief.

Here is a question from Comrade (Rybalchenko) from Kiev: The plan for catching fish, as reported in newspapers, is being fulfilled by over 100 percent, but there is no fish on the market. How do you explain this? A question from

Krasnaya Sulin in Rostovskaya Oblast: Why is there no fish? Comrade (Kayarkov) from Leningrad asks: So many questions are discussed but the question on fish breeding is not elucidated at all, and is there a kind of a program which is based on the experience in the GDR? There are plenty of fish there.

I am emphasizing why I am going to say this. Sturgeon caviar is sold on the black market in Astrakhan but it is not available in shops. Caviar was available in 1951, why is it not available now? I am sorry, I did not name those who asked the questions. This is Comrade (Vasiliy Ivanovich Orlov) from Moscow, an engine driver. Comrade (Savina) from Yaroslavl, labor veteran, asked the question about the black market and Comrade (Ivan Mikhaylovich), pensioner from Moscow asks why there is no fish while in Czechoslovakia there is less water but more fish. [as printed]

There are many questions of the same kind and I would like to answer them in the briefest way possible. I think, Lev Aleksandrovich, that people are justifiably asking whether or not there is fish, because they can see what they can buy on shelves. But let us try to sort out what the matter is, because the situation with fish is original indeed. Well, in 1950 or when, as letters say, fish was available, we caught 1.5 tons of it. In 1981, or last year, when there was no fish we caught 9.5 million tons. Production of fish products grew more than fivefold and per capita fish consumption was raised to 17.6 kg compared with 7 kg in 1950. By the way, the question about the fact that there are plenty of fish in the GDR is not valid. Per capita fish consumption there is 7 kg, or what we had in 1950.

The fish industry today is a highly developed food industry. With the hands of the Soviet people the most powerful oceanic fleet was created which operates in all latitudes of the world's oceans. There are many fish processing complexes built, many large fishing ports, and lake fishing and fish trading organizations. Nevertheless, there is a question: Where is the fish? It is a legitimate question. I understand the people who are asking it. There is an opinion that most of the fish, especially the caviar, is going for export. This is wrong. We sold 4,800 tons of caviar internally last year and exported 170 tons, or about 2 percent. We export about 5 percent of our fish. By the way, comrades we import the same quantity of fish. We buy the type of fish we need or herring, sardines and filleted fish.

It appears that the reply to the given question has to be based not on the sociodemographic and biological problems because the sociodemographic changes which took place in our country in the past decades or even in the past 10 years are a result of great and rapid changes in people's living standards, the structure of society and demand.

The buying capacity today has increased as a result of an increase in per capita consumption. Population in cities increased by 100 million. This way the demand for fish products, considering the increase in incomes, considerably exceeds the significant growth we have achieved. Hence, when the questions are asked, a whole series of questions on fish breeding or why there is no this or the other type of fish--fish in our fresh water reservoirs is also to be included, although the question is actually asked about the ocean fish--what can we answer? Of course, construction of hydroelectric stations, industrial and agricultural usage of water have negatively influenced the availability of fish in internal reservoirs and not just the availability of fish but also the condition of the reservoirs themselves. Unfortunately, this same thing is going on in all countries. Obviously it is important to build electric power stations, and develop agriculture and industry, because all this is done to raise our people's living standards. Therefore our state pays a lot of attention and provides huge sums of money to compensate for these negative factors in reservoirs. There are hundreds of millions of rubles which are used for the construction of fish breeding plants, spawning farms and conditioning stations. And owing to this we managed to stabilize the catch of fish in reservoirs and not to reduce it. If we use the Caspian Sea for example, it is said that there was a lot of fish and caviar in the 1930's. We were catching 15,000-17,000 tons of sturgeon but now, thanks to the work of fish breeders and fishermen we are catching 26,000 tons.

Today, out of every 10 sturgeon caught, 8 are the result of fish breeders' work. Is 26,000 tons a lot or a little? For the Caspian Sea, comrades, it is a lot! It is 85 percent of the world's total catch of sturgeon. But for our enormous country 26,000 or 56,000 or even 100,000 will not be enough.

Questions are being asked about how we can increase the quantity of fresh water fish in reservoirs. I want to say that we must devote the most serious attention to the matter of fish ponds. In 1950 we had 5,000 tons and last year in 1981 we took 200,000 tons of fish from ponds. Therefore, the rate is very high but in absolute terms, of course, we would like to have more. And in connection with this the food program envisages a volume of 300,000 tons by 1985 and 450,000 tons by 1990.

Of course we need feed for this as well as capital investment, but this, I will tell you, is the most correct, the most correct path. Now, on the series of questions on saltwater species of fish--why don't we have this or that species of fish--I would like to say the following, comrades. After all, the fish in the ocean are also a product and there are species on which certain factors have a great influence. In the ocean we also have productive generations and unproductive ones. As I have already said, that in the 1950's the generation of herring was productive, which permitted extremely high catches. Presently, the stocks of herring have been depleted, but at the same time iwashi [ivasi] have appeared.

During a certain period of time cod disappeared but (kutasu) and capelin appeared. Hydrological environment and catches affect this as well. Stocks are limited. We are not the only ones in the ocean and I must say that with today's technology it is possible in a very short time to fish out absolutely everything. And what shall we do tomorrow? Therefore fishing has to be carried out on a strictly scientific basis. Hence our fishery, together with world science, determines precisely the volume of rational fishing which will not cause the depletion of fish schools and will ensure that our children and grandchildren will be able to use this national wealth.

The fish which are appearing now and which are different from the usual ones provide excellent raw material for high grade fish products. Therefore, our aim today is to give the consumer sufficient quantity of not only the traditional fish products but also new types of products which are being assimilated by fishermen. We are working now very actively in this direction. I am sorry, Lev Aleksandrovich, for spending about 5 minutes or 4 minutes but I have embraced a large segment of questions although I apologize in advance in front of those TV viewers whose questions I could not answer, but you will not allow me more time. If you will I would like very much to answer more... [interrupted]

[Voznesenskiy] We will see how it goes. Aleksey Alekseyevich, please.

[Smirnov] I have not answered for a long time and there are a lot of questions accumulated. A group of questions, particularly from Comrade (Aleksandra Petrovna Katyan), a teacher from Odessa; (Ivan Mikhaylovich Varganov), a pensioner from Moscow and another three notes from Tambov, Kiev and Riga without signatures. They are asking why the prices in city cooperative trade organizations are signficantly higher than in state shops.

I would like to give one answer to all of you, if I may. True, it is so, because there are different conditions for procurements and selling. If kolkhozes and sovkhozes provide the state with raw material, meat and milk products and other products at fixed state prices we are procuring the products for selling in a city cooperative shop--we have now about 15,000 of such shops and stalls in the cities--from private plots of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and residents of rayon centers and small towns for agreed prices. These agreed prices are different. The Ukraine, Uzbekistan and the Siberian oblasts of our country--they all have different prices. Therefore, selling prices are determined in accordance with this.

But I would like to say this, dear TV viewers, that consumer cooperatives do not receive any profit. We are setting our prices only in accordance with the expenses which occur in cooperatives, for example in cattle slaughtering, processing and selling raw meat or in the production of sausages and smoked products and in the production of milk and other products.

Therefore, of course our selling price is different. They are different in the Ukraine and in the southern European part of the country, so are they in Uzbekistan for mutton, for example, and other types of meat. Therefore, we will try to increase such procurements from the population and to increase the volume. First we will try to stabilize these prices and then to gradually reduce them.

According to statistics, as a result of our activity the population has saved over R1 billion. If there were no city cooperative trade organizations then the produce would have to be purchased on a free market, on a so-called free kolkhoz market. Therefore I, of course, understand the wishes of comrades and we will strive for price reductions.

A question has just come in from (Rima Vasilyevna Boris), an engineer from Moscow: Why doesn't Tsentrosoyuz organize procurement of early vegetables, the surplus of individual growers, berries, flowers and so on? We do exactly that. We, in general, supply early vegetables, berries and other products to industrial centers. A major proportion we buy from private plots of citizens, and if we buy on behalf of the state, then the state compensates us from the state budget. Everything we sell in city cooperative shops is based on our own calculations, on an autonomous financing basis.

As far as flowers are concerned, the question is a legitimate one and we will deal with it separately because an address is given here--in Stupino, near Moscow, the flower growing society of Moscow's four regions has many flowers. We will take care of this immediately and I would like to thank (Rima Vasilyevna) for this address.

This question is from Murmansk from Comrade (Krylov): Slaughtering of deer is being carried out in their oblast but there is no venison in the shops. We will immediately take care of this, as this question is new to me and I thank you for this information.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Who is ready, comrades? Nikolay Timofeyevich? Please.

[Kozlov] The questions I have here are in response to my previous answers.

[Voznesenskiy] The reaction to what you were talking about.

[Kozkov] Yes. In my talk I said that we do have vegetables but I am being told that there is a shortage of vegetables and they are of poor quality. It is true that I have named items which are sold in Moscow in sufficient quantity. As far as shortages are concerned how do I take this question? We were selling tomatoes in 50-ton quantities from hothouses only. We just did not have them. Now is the season for tomatoes. We deliver them and there are sufficient quantities of them in Moscow. We will start to saturate other cities as well. Therefore earlier we just could not sell tomatoes in such volume. The same was true with cabbages. We began with small quantities and finished with more.

The second question suggests that no black currants are available on the market. I am not disputing this. The period of ripening has started and soon currants which are in kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be supplied to the shops. But until now--I do visit markets--there have been no currants. Perhaps they have only appeared in the last day or two.

Now plums are being delivered from southern regions and stone fruits are being delivered at a faster rate.

The next group of questions: Is it necessary to construct delivery bases? Would it not be better to deliver the produce from kolkhozes and sovkhozes directly to trade organizations? I would not like to place strict boundaries around the question of whether or not bases are needed in the cities. Every project has a reason for being. In principle you know the directives of Leonid Ilich to stock as much produce as possible at the production sites. And now, in accordance with the 5-year plan, 1.6 million out of 2.1 million tons of storage capacity will be built at production sites. This means the tendency is to solve this problem.

At bases we store the produce delivered from distant regions, imported produce such as citrus fruit and so on. Bases must be developed in the cities. There are many questions here about the bases being poorly mechanized. We have to agree with this, but we envisage measures in the program for mechanizing the bases and installing machines, garbage pits and packing facilities in them in order to deliver the products to shops packed and in good condition. We work precisely in this direction.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Voldemar Petrovich, please.

[Lein] I have a number of questions here which include one from (Vladimir Sergeyevich Zubov) from Leningrad: Voldemar Petrovich, how do efforts to increase sugar production conform with medical recommendations for a sharp reduction in sugar consumption? I have already covered this question. There have been a number of similar questions, you know. As I have already said, we are now trying to use more fruit extracts [podvarki] and trying to create special production, trying to use more dairy products for confectionaries and so on and also for other products.

(Aleksandr Lazerevich Belyayev) from Moscow asks the question: Various kinds of bread are produced. Riga bread can be kept for a few days and retains its quality and freshness. However, certain kinds of breads, especially white, literally lose their freshness the next day. So, why is so little Riga bread produced? It is practically impossible to buy it, only by accident. Can the quality of bread not be raised so that it could be stored at home for a number of days?

The question is fair. There is not yet enough Riga bread being produced. We are now building a new bread plant in Vykhino, Moscow, and are also reconstructing a number of other enterprises after the completion of which we should increase the production of Riga bread, which is very popular among the people.

(Ivan Petrovich Nikonenko) from Volchansk in Kharkovskaya Oblast poses a very interesting question. Volchansk had a food combine which produces soft drinks and confectionery. It was closed down and now the question exists: How to increase the supply to the city's population? Supply was turned over to Kharkov and was taken away from Volchansk. Is this compatible with the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum?

(Ivan Petrovich), you are completely correct. It is under no circumstances compatible. Probably this is simply a big misunderstanding. Recently, when our collegium discussed implementing the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum we paid particular attention to further developing food branches in the so-called food combines that you are talking about. In the Ukraine, this administration has been specially consolidated at the Ukrainian Ministry of the Food Industry and they handle these questions. (Ivan Petrovich), I will personally take control of this in order to restore everything and also to increase this production.

The second question that (Ivan Petrovich) poses is: We have a bread plant and it produces good flour products. However, at times it produces only white bread and no black bread. Why has it stopped producing all types of buns?

Vegetable storehouses are in disorder and have not been renovated. Where will the new harvest be stored? We have two questions here.

[Voznesenskiy] Well, it seems now the second question does not concern you.

[Lein] Yes.

[Voznesenskiy] However, I would like to make certain additions in regard to the first question.

[Lein] Please.

[Voznesenskiy] The fact is that many questions have come in regarding black bread and for you also, Aleksandr Ivanovich. Here, Comrade (Ivanova) from Tallin asks: Why is there such poor black bread in Tallin? (Valeriy Ivanovich Yurkin), an engineer from Grodnenskaya Oblast asks: How long will the residents of our city have to experience a shortage of black rye bread? Help us solve the problem of supplying the city's population with black bread. Unfortunately it says Grodnenskaya Oblast but the city is not named. But perhaps this will not interfere with interest in this question in a practical way. (Ivan Ivanovich Yeliseyev) from Moscow asks: Where can one buy pure rye, black or Russian brea, and so on. Here are a number of such questions. I will hand them to you later so you can familiarize yourself with them, but now if you could answer them... [interrupted]

[Lein] First, I have to say on a completely professional level that there is no such thing as black bread. There are rye, wholemeal [oboynyy] and wheat bread. The question is quite correctly posed that there are not enough kinds of rye bread. The fact is that recently the production of rye had decreased, because the yield of bread baking quality rye amounts to 19-22 quintals. The Belgians have created rye with a yield of approximately 42 quintals but it is not of breadbaking quality. This was the subject of a special examination by the government and the republics and oblasts in the areas where rye is grown have been set a concrete task to increase the production of rye in order to increase production of rye bread varieties.

(Dina Petrovna Shurina) from Lvov asks the question: What about the production of Italian macaroni? Well our production of Italian macaroni increases year after year. This year we will produce approximately 1.56 million tons of macaroni products. Thus everywhere the requirement for macaroni products is being satisfied.

I have a number of questions here. Comrade (Ilekhinina), I beg your pardon, (Ilizanina), asks the question: There has been no vermicelli on sale in Kuntsevskiy Rayon for many months now. Well, it is probably some sort of misunderstanding. The Moscow factory supplies macaroni products to all of Moscow, including vermicelli. Regarding Italian macaroni, these are the so-called long hollow spaghetti. At the present time our machine builders have developed the production of machines that are undergoing quality adjustments at the Kiev, Lvov and Donetsk factories and we hope that the machine builders will bring the machines that have been made to a high level of efficiency and we will be able to completely meet the requirements of the people who have grown to like this Italian spaghetti. Yes.

An interesting question has come from (Seva Ignatyevna Shishakova-Gnezilova) from Gelendzhik: Did you know that a book called "Quick, Tasty and Nutritious" has come out in Krasnodarskiy Kray in which the author tells how food can be prepared in 9, 12 or 18 minutes? Through preparation by this method the loss through cooking is decreased, the caloric value is increased and flavor qualities are enhanced. (Yuliya Vasilyevna Belyanchikova) in Moscow has this book. I would be pleased if you would take an interest in this work.

Thank you for your advice. We are also concerned with the same questions. Literally a few days ago we examined the question of how to create production of quick-cooking vermicelli. A ready meal can be prepared from it in 5 minutes and we plan to produce such products across the whole country. I will try to familiarize myself with this book. Thank you for the recommendation.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Sergey Fedorovich.

[Antonov] I have received very many questions regarding product quality, especially cooked meats. I have already said that individual cases, unfortunate cases, of substandard work are not ruled out. We are involved in a decisive struggle with this. But, despite their enormous volume, cooked meats production has reached a level of nearly 2 million tons annually, the products turned out are basically (?good) No country produces this much produce. Cooked meats have become a major food product, a mass food product in the population. Therefore I would like to say that after this meeting we will be thinking over another series of measures to increase quality. Perhaps this is fair criticism here of excess amounts of salt or excess starch. I do not even want to enumerate surnames because there are too many and our time is limited but the essence comes to this, that the quality of cooked meats is still being criticized.

However, very interesting questions have been posed on this subject; it is true without a signature: Why are pale-colored and not red-colored cooked meats sold? Indeed there has been a change in the color of our cooked meats. Why? Because, not knowing the end results, potassium nitrate was previously widely used in cooked meats. If potassium nitrate is added to meat products, the meat will be red. However, this is now categorically forbidden by the Ministry of Health as potassium nitrate is carcinogenic and causes serious illnesses.

Now many questions have come in on reasons for irregularities in the supply of meat, cheese, butter and so on. Well, strictly speaking, I have nothing to answer on this because the reasons for these irregularities are quite directly discussed in the materials of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report which note that we do not have enough of these products yet. Why did this arise? Aleksandr Ivanovich did say that there had been a big production increase, but per capita consumption rose to 58 kilograms. The food program sets the target of 70 kilograms per capita.

Irregularities are chiefly explained by the increase in the population's purchasing power together with the increase in volumes. People have started to eat more products of various kinds. Furthermore, we must not forget the 3 years of poor harvests which delivered a serious blow to agriculture and undermined livestock raising. During these years we even experienced a decrease in products compared to, for example, 1975.

Now there is also the very important question on the matter of children's nutrition. I must say that our party's Central Committee and the government pays particular attention to questions of children's nutrition. They view it as of great importance for our younger generation. And also there is a another factor, which exists all over the world, that mothers sometimes do not have enough milk or no milk at all after giving birth. Thus we were faced with the task of producing substitutes for mother's milk. In connection with this four technologically equipped and very modern enterprises for production of milk-based children's foods have already been built. These are (Vovkarys) in Belorussia, (Istra) in Moskovskaya Oblast, (Khoroliya) in the Ukraine and (Baltiva) in Odesskaya Oblast. By the way, the (Baltiya) Plant was built under license from the United States. This means it is the most advanced method of producing food for the youngest children, the content of which is as close as possible to mother's milk. I cannot say that it is the same as mother's milk because so far mother's milk has been impossible to duplicate exactly. But it is possible to come close to it in biological content and microelements and we are doing this. This is what we are doing about children's food.

[Lein] I apologize to (Ivan Petrovich Nikonenko). In the two questions which I have read he asks: Sergey Fedorovich: The Volchanskiy Meat Combine used to produce 5,000 meat piroshki per day. Now production has stopped. It used to produce dumplings and stopped that too. On whose instructions? Please answer.

[Antonov] I can tell you the following: With the general shortage of meat, the aim is to provide more raw meat. Therefore, we have a question here: Why has stewed meat disappeared? It has not totally disappeared. It is used for other special purposes, but there is not enough of it. The same applies to piroshki. Even the local authorities are taking steps to ensure that when they are distributing resources which they receive from stocks they give more raw meat to the population. This appears to be the reason. In the future we are setting the task of increasing production of such indigenous foods as dumplings and other frozen food products to the maximum, primarily in prepared form. It only remains to warm it at home and eat it without wasting the efforts of a housekeeper in preparing a meal.

This is my answer in passing, but I would also like to say this about trade in children's food. The scale of production--I have already mentioned the plants which were constructed--is now quite big. I will give you the figures: this year we will produce 36,000 tons of these products for children ranging in age from newborn infants to 3 months old and up 1 year old--36,000 tons. If we talk in terms of packets, we produce this product in hermetically sealed packets, in a vacuum and with nitrogen to neutralize all the negative influences on this product. This is a very interesting technology. Now if we look at this volume of 72 million such packets this is quite a significant volume. Comrades, a plant is now under construction in (Sibay) designed especially to produce health foods for children developed by the Institute of Nutrition of the USSR Ministry of Health.

That is what I wanted to say about children's food. Now about cheeses. It is true that the same goes for cheeses... [interrupted]

[Voznesenskiy] Sergey Fedorovich, the cheese question is also very interesting, but if it is possible only 30 seconds for cheeses or we will not have enough time to answer other questions.

[Antonov] Yes. I would like to say that life is better with cheese, is it not? [laughter] A lot of attention is paid to cheese as well. There was an incredible increase in volume, I would say. It just makes you wonder. In 1965 we produced 231,000 tons of cheese. This year we produced 731,000 tons. This means cheese production doubled or more than doubled. Why then are there interruptions in supply? I will tell you straight: There are interruptions in cheese supplies only because cheese has become the product of mass consumption. Who ate cheese before? Take the tsarist period. I cannot say exactly, but I know that only priests and landowners ate cheese. It was not a product of the plain folk's diet. Now it is the product of the people's diet. The task in the program is correct and we will definitely fulfill it. The food program says: ensure the production of 800,000 tons of cheese in 1985 and 1 million tons in 1990. I am pledging to produce 1 million tons earlier.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Aleksandr Ivanovich will speak now.

[Struyev] I have a lot of questions, therefore I will be very brief. (Lev Alekseyevich Arkhipov) asks: How are the market prices for foodstuffs controlled? Similar questions come from Comrade (Bazhanov) from Izhevsk and (Matrakhin), a pensioner from Kiev; from (Nikolay Alekseyevich Cherkasov) in Riga... [interrupted]

[Voznesenskiy] And many other comrades.

[Struyev] (Makarova) from Moscoe and many other comrades. I must say that market prices are not controlled by any directives at all and they cannot be controlled, because a buyer there deals with a supplier. An individual producer is a supplier whether the produce comes from a private plot or from a kolkhoz plot which is provided for producing certain types of agricultural products. But the market prices are regulated by the volume of produce sold at the same markets by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. I must say that it is a big drawback and we are asking the relevant ministries, together with local soviet authorities, to adopt measures to increase the supply. This, of course, will determine the market prices and will ensure a price reduction. Meanwhile, comrades justly point out the very high prices, and I must say of course that this is made use of, keeping in mind that the supply of these products by kolkhozes and sovkhozes is insufficient. But they are kolkhoz markets.

This is one group of questions. Now, Comrade (Kostyukovskiy) from Moscow, candidate of technical sciences, asks: Which ministries are now engaged in work that would give the collectives of shops which deal with product storage an incentive to reduce losses when they fall below normal spoilage level, that is, to reduce losses before they reach the prescribed threshold because these thresholds are frequently sufficiently high.

How frequently are the criteria of normal spoilage reviewed? I must say that the thresholds for natural losses are not high and they are periodically reviewed in order to reduce them, taking into account the technological changes in deliveries of food and other products. There has been an increase, albeit insignificant, of deliveries of packed goods. Transport facilities and packing materials used during deliveries of goods to shops have improved. As a rule, we, the price raising authorities, review these prices. In other words price allowances are being reduced and the task of trade personnel lies in working in the framework of these new allowances. What are the incentives for this? We must keep in mind that financial activity is the end result of trade and incentive funds of trade personnel depend on profits. The more attempts are made to decrease, not increase, the natural loss norms--the Ministry of Trade constantly demands this from trade personnel--the more opportunities there are for receiving bonuses and other advantages from incentive funds and for increasing the benefits of trade personnel and satisfying their social demands.

At the beginning of the 5-year plan period it was said that Italian-made jeans would be delivered. I would like to know when they will go on sale. I do not know who said this and although this is not a food question, I would like to say how sometimes trendsetters create a stir and hullaballoo about deficits with such questions and so forth. We have not imported and will not be importing jeans from Italy. The production of jeans is well developed in socialist countries and we have developed the production of the required fabric and it is being produced. Of course some people chase after labels but I think, comrades, that we cannot compete with this. We have enough to import, primarily, equipment for our country's economic development.

Comrade (Dektev) from Moscow, a white-collar workers, asks: It is known that our country exports a whole list of high-quality food products, including exports to capitalist countries. Are these products a surplus in our country or are some other factors involved? I am unaware that a lot of food products are exported, particularly to capitalist countries. On the contrary, unfortunately, we are still importing a lot of these products from capitalist countries. We have to and we are adopting measures--we are guided in this by the food program--to increase the production of quality goods in our country to satisfy the growing and changing demands of the population.

An unsigned question: Are shops in Moscow selling buckwheat for diabetics? It is available in Kiev. We do have shops in Moscow providing diabetics with the necessary products but we do not have enough buckwheat, comrades, and somebody has already mentioned this. Moreover, its quantity has sharply decreased compared with previous years. Bad harvests of these crops and lack of attention to them in producing regions has something to do with this. The latter is because this influences the total yield per hectare.

The Central Committee and our government have adopted measures and they will be implemented and have been implemented since 1982 to significantly increase production and deliveries of these groats to the shops. How is the resolution of the party's Central Committee on buckwheat being implemented? That question I have already answered. Why do a lot of goods not reach the consumer and remain under the counter? We admit ourselves that we have dishonest elements among the over 9 million-strong army of trade personnel who speculate cashing in on shortages of some goods. They are being strictly punished. A directive is now being applied on criminal responsibilities. This calls for increasing on-the-spot public control over implementation of trade rules.

I have already said who regulates market prices. A lot of attention currently is being paid to the well-being of war veterans. I have already talked about this. A question about lids for domestic preserves. Many people are now canning in the home but there are not enough metal lids. This is correct. The fairs have ended but the industry produced less than was demanded.

Why are crackers, bagels and pastries constantly unavailable in bakery shops? I think Comrade Lein has talked about small items and linked this with the effectiveness of ovens. I, as a consumer, can say that our requests for these products are not being fulfilled and Comrade (Zakharova), a pensioner from Moscow, asks the right question.

[Voznesenskiy] Aleksandr Ivanovich, you still have a lot of questions.

[Struyev] But I did ask to speak earlier.

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, and I am at fault, together with all the other respected guests. We took so much time to answer other questions that you have been left less time than all of us would have wanted. With regards to this I have a proposal which I think will satisfy everybody. Now, with your permission, I would like to attempt to summarize our talk today. I think it was quite original and this was realized, of course, not only by the participants of this program themselves, but also I think by the comrade television viewers. After all, today the participants in the program, perhaps for the first time in the whole history of our direct programs, had to answer questions whose causes lie not only in the activities of your ministries but in the activities of many other ministries and departments as well, primarily those which plan and organize agricultural production, produce the necessary equipment and produce the raw materials for the work of your branches. I understand your somewhat difficult position today when you had to answer not only for the shortcomings which naturally exist in every large branch of the national economy and without which there probably could be no life, work or successes--if they are not accompanied by any kind of shortcomings--but you also had to answer to some extent for shortcomings existing in other branches.

From another point of view, comrades, our television viewers should and must also be understood. It is precisely with the work of your branches that the consumer has to be in direct contact. It is precisely the results of your branches' work that the consumer, rather all of us as consumers, are using to judge the situation in agriculture, the agroindustrial complex and, in many instances, in the national economy as a whole.

To what extent this is right is another matter. It may perhaps not always be fair, but it is a fact and we must regard this fact as a reality.

At the same time the picture that has been painted today on the screen shows, and more correctly reflects, another most important fact, namely, that the solution of food program tasks is possible only through the efforts of the whole agroindustrial complex, and by extension, so to speak, perhaps of the whole national economy. You know that today, among many other questions that came in, there is this one: To destroy food is a crime, but the Votkinsk gas apparatus plant supplies gas stoves that cause ovens to burn the foods being prepared. When will this outrage stop? asks Comrade (Murey) from Moscow.

Well this is correct. Strictly speaking, this doesn't concern the topic of our talk today, but in essence this question is correct and this one small question reflects the fact that all of us in our work and life are directly or indirectly related, that is interrelated; and all of us, in our activities, in one way or another have something to do with the population being reliably provided with food products in the shortest possible time.

In the final analysis, the solution of this paramount economic and, as it was said at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, topical social and political task depends on the work of power workers and metallurgists, transport and communication workers, medical workers and teachers, on literally everyone's labor.

We have come to the end of our program. You have answered many of the questions which have come in on the telephone but did not get to answer a number of other also important and interesting questions because of their abundance. And so, Aleksandr Ivanovich and respected comrades, I have noticed, and I don't think you will deny this, the striving of literally all of you to answer certain additional most important questions that however, because of insufficient time, were left unanswered. Therefore, as is appropriate in such cases, and this time also, we will collect all these questions, summarize them, present them to all of you to look over and ask you, as soon as you find at least a little time for this supplementary work, to respond in one way or another to these questions, including perhaps in the form of short addresses by you, say for 10 or 15 minutes. Right there at your work posts, in your offices you will be able to answer the unanswered questions you are most concerned about and we will subsequently collect them into a special program and present them for judgment, so to speak, by our television viewers. Would such a request be feasible?

[Struyev] It would be feasible.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you.

[Struyev] We agree to do this and indeed ask you to send us these questions. We will give answers to those with signatures--there were a lot of unsigned questions. By the way, I have to say that among these there are individual little questions but they are significant for commerce... [interrupted]

[Voznesenskiy] They are significant.

[Struyev] They do not decide the fate of generally satisfying requirements but only as far as individual questions go. I even think that since the majority of us are Muscovites, after receiving these questions from you and working on them, we will get in direct contact with those who wrote these questions.

[Voznesenskiy] Those who left their addresses.

[Many voices] Yes, yes. [laughter]

[Struyev, handing Voznesenskiy questions] I give you these questions and those that I have answered.

[Voznesenskiy] Yes. Yes, all of this will be summarized and presented to you, as I have already said.

Allow me to thank you for your participation in this program. I would like to say a big thank you to the comrade television viewers for their considerable activity and interest in discussing the country's food program in our general discussion. All the best to you.

CSO: 1800/1078

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

Information Report on Plenum

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Information report of Azerbaijan CP CC Plenum held 18 June 1982]

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan was held on 18 June. It discussed the topic "On the Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Arising Out of Its Decisions and the Address of L. I. Brezhnev entitled 'On the USSR Food Program Over the Period up to the Year 1990 and Measures To Fulfill It.'"

Comrade G. A. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, candidate for membership in the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered the report.

There was discussion of the report in which the following participated: K. N. Ragimov, first secretary of the Nakhichevanskaya Oblast Party Committee; B. S. Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Oblast Party Committee; V. A. Guseynov, first secretary of the Baku City Party Committee; D. D. Dzhamalova, first secretary of the Lenkoran' City Party Committee; M. G. Askerov, AzSSR minister of agriculture; M. M. Ashurov, first secretary of the Khanlarskiy Rayon Party Committee; T. Kh. Orudzhev, AzSSR minister for the fruit and vegetable industry; N. E. Mustafayev, first secretary of the Shchekino City Party Committee; Yu. K. Rzayev, chairman of the AzSSR State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking; N. Kh. Abbasov, first secretary of the Agdzhabedinskiy Rayon Party Committee; M. S. Mamedov, chairman of the Azersel'khozkhimiya Scientific Production Association; G. B. Abdullayev, president of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences; D. M. Muslim-zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee; M. F. Bannikova, worker at the Khachmas Canning Combine; D. M. Asanov, AzSSR minister of rural construction; A. D. Akhmed-zade, first secretary of Fizulinskiy Rayon Party Committee; F. R. Salmanov, AzSSR minister of cotton ginning industry; Sh. M. Aliyev, first secretary of the Sumgait City Party Committee; S. Ch. Kasumova, AzSSR minister of trade; N. A. Abdullayev, secretary of the party committee of the Sovkhoz imeni Engel's in Shemakhinskiy Rayon; R. V. Mirzoyev, first secretary of the Shaumyanovskiy (Rural) Rayon Party Committee; K. P. Pashayev, director of the

Sovkhoz imeni XXII Parts"yezd in Kubinskiy Rayon; A. K. Suleymanov, first secretary of the Kazakhskiy Rayon Party Committee; and F. D. Yagubov, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni S. Vurgun in Zakatal'skiy Rayon.

Comrade G. A. Aliyev delivered the closing address.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the topic under discussion.

Yu. I. Mordvintsev, I. N. Kuz'min and V. M. Yashin, responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the proceedings of the plenum.

Resolution on Food Program Adopted by Plenum

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Resolution adopted by plenum of Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on 18 June 1982]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report of Comrade G. A. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and candidate for membership in the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee noted that the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the address delivered at that plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, constitute a very important contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism, enrich and develop the party's farm policy, and have opened up a new stage in the struggle to achieve the goals of its program and a steady rise in the prosperity of the Soviet people.

In his address Comrade L. I. Brezhnev furnished a thorough scientific analysis of the socioeconomic problems of our society which have become urgent and defined the main directions of the party's farm policy over the long run and ways of radically improving the activity of the country's agroindustrial complex.

The Food Program, which was drafted at the initiative of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and approved by the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is an organic part of the party's economic strategy over the coming decade and marks a radical departure in the upward climb of agriculture and related sectors and signifies progress for the entire national economy.

Party members and all the workers of the republic have received with a sense of profound satisfaction and great enthusiasm the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the Food Program; they see in them a vivid new manifestation of the party's concern about the well-being of the Soviet man, and they consider it their patriotic duty to apply maximum strength, knowledge and ability to successful fulfillment of the tasks set forth in them.

In carrying out the party's farm policy worked out by the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and elaborated at subsequent plenums of the

Central Committee and at the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, and implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on boosting the economy of Azerbaijan, the republic's party organization has made an important effort to develop agricultural production. Over the years 1970-1981 fixed productive capital in agriculture increased more than threefold, available power 2.1-fold, and available power per worker 1.4-fold. The tractor and farm machine fleet of kolkhozes and sovkhozes was completely renewed, and the level of mechanization of operations was raised in cropping and livestock raising. Labor productivity in agriculture increased 2.1-fold and the profitability of kolkhoz-sovkhoz production 1.5-fold.

Intensification of industrial production, its specialization and concentration, development of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration, improvement of practices in cropping and livestock raising, and the selfless labor of farm workers achieved a growth between the 7th and 10th Five-Year Plans that was twofold in the average annual production of grain, 11.5-fold for grapes, 2.2-fold for cotton, 3.9-fold for vegetables, 3.5-fold for fruit, 1.4-fold for potatoes and melons, 2.7-fold for leaf tea, 1.6-fold for meat (carcass weight), 1.9-fold for milk, and 2.2-fold for eggs. The average annual gross production of agricultural products as a whole increased 2.5-fold between the 7th and 10th Five-Year Plans. The output of products of agriculture per unit area was threefold greater in 1981 than in 1965, and per capita output was doubled.

A number of major steps have been taken to develop the processing and manufacturing branches of industry and to strengthen the material and technical base of organizations in procurements, transport and trade.

Fundamental changes have taken place in the social and cultural appearance of the Azerbaijan village, and the prosperity of rural working people has risen.

The plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee noted at the same time that the existing potential and possibilities for increasing the output of cropping and livestock raising to meet the growing needs of the public have not been fully utilized in the republic's agriculture. Not all farms have guaranteed achievement of stable high yields and productivity of livestock and optimum utilization of land, water, labor and physical and technical resources.

A disproportion has come about between the volume of production of farm products and capacity for processing them, especially in the cotton-ginning, winemaking, canning, tea and other branches of industry. The low level of the transport support of the agroindustrial complex and the weak material and technical base of procurements and trade organizations make it a necessity that the system for management of agriculture undergo further improvement and that the operation of the entire agroindustrial complex be linked together.

There have been substantial shortcomings in the organization of rural construction and the supply of social welfare and cultural, trade and consumer services to the rural population.

The May Plenum set large and responsible new tasks before Azerbaijan's agroindustrial complex. Under the nationwide specialization and division of labor the republic is expected to make a substantial contribution to fulfillment of the USSR Food Program.

The plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolved as follows:

1. To approve wholly and completely the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the propositions and conclusions contained in the address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the USSR Food Program adopted by the plenum of the Central Committee, and to undertake their unstinting fulfillment.

To regard mobilization of the efforts of party members and all the workers to perform the tasks advanced by the May Plenum of the party's Central Committee as a most important task of the republic's party organization.

2. To approve the specific measures drafted by the Bureau of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee as set forth in the report of Comrade G. A. Aliyev on carrying out the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to perform the tasks advanced in the address of L. I. Brezhnev and the Food Program, and to make them the basis of the practical activity of the republic's party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic authorities.

3. That party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments, trade union and Komsomol organizations, soviet and economic authorities, directors of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, of industrial, construction, transport, procurements and trade enterprises, and primary party organizations shall mount a vigorous organizational and political effort among workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia to perform the tasks arising out of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev delivered at the plenum, the country's Food Program and the related decrees adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers.

4. That the council of ministers, gosplan, ministries and departments, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, guided by the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee shall by 1 October of this year complete and submit to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee the draft of the republic's food program for the period up to the year 1990. That food programs shall be drafted in Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, in the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast and in the republic's rayons, and that comprehensive plans for economic development and for increasing the output of farm products shall be drafted on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

5. That party, soviet and economic authorities shall draft and implement for every rayon, kolkhoz, sovkhoz and interfarm enterprise a set of effective measures aimed at substantial growth of production and procurement of farm products, at optimum utilization of land, water, labor, physical-technical and financial resources, at raising the level of cropping and livestock-raising practices in every way, and at increasing the efficiency of socialized production, on that basis to ensure the following:

i. along with the intensification of cottongrowing, a further increase in the production of grapes, including table varieties, early vegetables and potatoes, fruit, pomegranates and olives for delivery to the country's cities and industrial centers;

ii. an average annual production of grapes amounting to 1.4 million tons in the 11th Five-Year Plan and 2.3-2.5 million tons in the 12th, grain output of 1.1 million tons and 1.2 million tons, respectively; of vegetable and melon crops 950,000-970,000 tons and 1.2-1.3 million tons, respectively; of meat (carcass weight) 150,000 tons and 180,000-185,000 tons, respectively; of milk 850,000-860,000 tons and 950,000-970,000 tons, respectively. A 1.9-2-fold increase in the production of all types of animal feeds;

iii. construction of the Vilyashchayskoye and Vaykhirskoye Reservoirs, the Shamkhorskiy Mashinnyy Canal and their use for land irrigation, commencement of construction of the Bazarchayskoye Reservoir, activation of the Salyany-Astara, Mil'skiy, Shirvanskiy and other group water pipelines, irrigation on 160,000 hectares and drainage of 285,000 hectares of pastureland;

iv. a growth of production over the 10-year period of 1.7-fold for canned fruits and vegetables and 1.5-fold for vegetable oil;

v. accelerated development of capacities for the production of canned goods, fruit and grape juices and vegetable oil, as well as for processing raw cotton, primary processing of grapes and production of champagne. Increased production of high-quality dry and varietal wines.

The most immediate task is to achieve even during 1982 a substantial increase in the productivity of cropping and livestock raising, to ensure unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations for production and procurement of all types of farm products, their punctual processing and full preservation, and to build a reliable basis for further accelerated development of the agroindustrial complex in the years to follow.

6. To commit party, soviet, and agricultural authorities and procurements, transport and trade organizations to guaranteeing punctual delivery to the consumer of foodstuffs without allowing their quality to diminish in the process of collection, storage, transport and sale.

7. That gosplan, the academy of sciences, the ministry of agriculture, the ministry of fruit and vegetable industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, scientific research institutions and higher educational institutions achieve a substantial acceleration of scientific-technical progress in branches of the republic's agroindustrial complex on the basis of a concentration of personnel and resources along the most important lines of research and a shortening of the time required for development projects and application of their results to production.

8. That ministries and departments, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and local soviet and economic authorities shall ensure a further rise in the efficiency of capital investments committed to developing and strengthening the

material and technical base of the republic's agroindustrial complex, concentrate funds and resources on the most important projects, and achieve a reduction of construction time and punctual startup and attainment of rated output at new facilities. That projects within the agroindustrial complex shall be regarded as the republic's crash construction projects.

9. That party, soviet and economic authorities and ministries and departments shall adopt the necessary measures to further improve the housing conditions, municipal and consumer services and social welfare and cultural conditions of the rural population and establish strict enforcement of deadlines and standards in performance of all types of projects related to the social development of rural areas.

10. The plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee considers it a most important condition for successful fulfillment of the Food Program that the level of party leadership of the development of the agroindustrial complex be raised further, that the smooth interaction of all its components be organized, and that a steady rise in the efficiency of agricultural production and in the quality of its end product be guaranteed. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are to revamp the organizational effort in this sphere, make it more meaningful and competent, and enhance the role and responsibility of primary party organizations in carrying out the tasks defined in the Food Program. Particular attention is to be turned to correct assignment of party members and specialists to the most important areas of production, unjustified turnover of supervisory personnel of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises of the agroindustrial complex is not to be allowed, and every party member should serve as an example in carrying out party, official and civic duty. To substantially improve the work of selecting, training and improving the qualifications of supervisory personnel, specialists and workers in the middle level of production. To make thorough preparations for the upcoming organization of oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations and to take the necessary measures to staff them with highly qualified personnel.

11. That party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations, guided by the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the Central Committee, furnish the ideological support for implementing the Food Program and the efficient and uninterrupted operation of the entire agroindustrial complex. Every means is to be used in the party political effort, agitation and propaganda so that party members and all workers thoroughly understand the historic significance of the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the principles and conclusions contained in the address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the essence of the party's policy aimed at meeting the vital needs of the Soviet people is to be elucidated convincingly.

The plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee assures the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Politburo of the Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally that the assignments of the homeland will be fulfilled and overfulfilled successfully and that AzSSR will make a worthy contribution to carrying out the Food Program of the Soviet Union.

7045
CSO: 1830/408

AZERBAIJAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM ON FOOD PROGRAM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Jun 82 p 2

[Communique by Azerinform: "At the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] On 25 June, under the chairmanship of comrade K. A. Khalilov, a session of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet was held.

When speaking at the session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet that discussed the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies relating to the implementation of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that the implementation of the economic strategy for national development, the translation into reality of the Food Program, presupposes the participation of all elements of the Soviet political system. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that the first among them is the state, its bodies, and primarily the soviets of people's deputies, which are to shoulder a substantial share of the work to implement the program outlined by the party.

The principal element in the management of agriculture and other branches of the agroindustrial complex will be, as outlined by the Plenum, the councils of the agroindustrial associations. They will be established at sessions of rayon, oblast, and kray soviets and the supreme soviets of the autonomous republics.

The soviets of people's deputies are to regularly monitor and guide the activities of these bodies. The efforts of the soviets at present should be primarily focused on assuring the growth of agricultural production and elevating the performance of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz in fulfilling the plan tasks.

The speech of comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet pointed out the main directions of the work of the soviets of people's deputies to accomplish the tasks relating to the implementation of the Food Program.

The Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, proceeding from the premise that the republic's soviets of people's deputies should make a maximal contribution to the accomplishment of this central problem of the communist party and Soviet state during the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plan periods, accepted in its decree on this problem, for steadfast guidance and implementation, the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, the directives and recommendations contained in the report made to that Plenum by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On the Tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies in Implementing the Decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU," and the decree of the June plenum of the Azerbaijan CP CC which specifies the tasks as regards implementing the Food Program in this republic.

The soviets of people's deputies in the Azerbaijan SSR were given the necessary instructions for the steadfast implementation of measures to assure a proportional and balanced development of all branches of the agroindustrial complex with the object of securing a stable supply of foodstuffs to the population and agricultural raw materials to industry as well as further improving the living standards of the nation.

At the Presidium's session the secretary of the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet R. S. Kazneva presented a report on the results of the election to the 18th Convocation of the local soviets of people's deputies in Azerbaijan SSR and to the people's judgeships at rayon (municipal) people's courts in the republic. It was pointed out that the electoral campaign in Azerbaijan SSR, as in the entire country, took place in a well-organized manner, with high political and labor activity of the masses, and under the sign of the mobilization of working people to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and fulfill the plan for this year as well as for the entire Five-Year Plan period.

The entire electoral campaign and the voting conducted on 20 June provided yet another convincing proof of the triumph of socialist democracy and firm solidarity of the working masses in rallying round the Communist party and the CC CPSU headed by the eminent continuator of Lenin's work, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The decree on this matter charges the executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies in the republic with assuring a well-organized convening of the first sessions of the corresponding soviets of the new Convocation, within the legislated time limits, and examining at these sessions the aspects of the formation of bodies of the soviets, approving plans of measures to implement the desiderata voiced to the candidates for deputies at the pre-election rallies of voters, and settling other matters specified in the legislation on local soviets of people's deputies. Corresponding instructions have also been issued concerning the elections of new members of rayon (municipal) people's courts.

On considering the fulfillment of land legislation by the local soviets of people's deputies in the Imishlinskiy and Kubatlinskiy rayons, it was pointed out that the executive committees of these soviets and the administrative agencies in the rayons have accomplished, under the guidance of party organizations, considerable work in recent years to improve the utilization and conservation of land resources. As a result of the implementation of measures to conserve cropland and add new agricultural land as well as to utilize land rationally, increase crop yields, and irrigate arid sectors, the area of land under cultivation has increased and significant accomplishments have been made in increasing the output and procurements of the principal types of agricultural products. The measures taken have also resulted in a decrease in the number of instances of violations of land-use legislation.

At the same time, the local soviets and their executive committees in the Imishlinskiy and Kubatlinskiy rayons still display shortcomings and omissions in their activities relating to the conservation and rational utilization of land resources. They are not adequately utilizing the rights granted them legislatively as regards the work to improve the utilization and conservation of land resources, and permanent commissions and deputies of the soviets are not being adequately mobilized for this work. On some farms insufficient attention is paid to the development of roadside and vacant lands as well as to land re-cultivation, and shortcomings and omissions persist in the work to implement measures for the protection of soils against erosion, the establishment of protective forest belts, and improvements of natural grazing lands. Instances of violation of land-use legislation are tolerated when diverting land for the construction of facilities serving various purposes, as are instances of illegal use of public land. An inspection quickly revealed that many land users in these two rayons lack legal title to land use, and that kolkhoz and sovkhoz settlements lack boundary markings, which complicates the determination of land uses. The law and order agencies in these rayons do not always execute rigorous supervision and monitoring of the observance of requirements of the law by all land users.

The decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet issued specific instructions to the Imishlinskiy and Kubatlinskiy rayon soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees concerning the safeguarding of the conservation and effective and rational use of land and the observance of the legally established norms.

The session also examined the performance of the law and order agencies in Kusarskiy Rayon as regards safeguarding socialist property. During the discussions it was pointed out that the Executive Committee of the Kusarskiy Rayon Soviet of People's deputies and the rayon's law and order agencies have, in cooperation with state and public organizations, intensified their struggle against encroachments upon socialist property. Along with this, it was pointed out that the activities of the rayon's law and order agencies have not always been effective in preventing law infringements associated with depredations and waste of public property. The employees of the public prosecutor's office, the department of internal affairs, and the judiciary do not always respond promptly and correctly to reports on economic abuses. The investigation of certain instances of embezzlement is sometimes unjustifiably protracted, and the reasons why criminal activities had not been stopped at an earlier stage sometimes are not analyzed. Groups of volunteer people's squads and other public formations are not adequately mobilized for this work. The Executive Committee of the Kusarskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies is not sufficiently demanding toward economic managers in the matter of observance of the laws governing the protection of socialist property, and it is inadequately mobilizing the aktiv, the deputies, the autonomous public organizations of working people, and the collectives of enterprises, farms, and organizations, for the struggle against pilferers of national wealth, mismanagement, and waste. The committee pays insufficient attention to reinforcing the inspection and monitoring apparatus and improving the accounting of material values, and it does not assure constant cooperation with the law and order agencies.

The decree issued on this matter obligates the Executive Committee of the Kusarskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies to draft and implement effective measures for assuring the unconditional enforcement, in the rayon, of the legislation protecting socialist property, and eliminating the shortcomings and omissions revealed by the inspection. It recommends to a number of the republic's ministries and departments that they tighten the responsibility of the heads of the enterprises, institutions, and organizations located in that rayon for a strict observance of the legislation protecting national property, and that they take necessary measures to improve departmental and intradepartmental control. Corresponding instructions are issued to the republic's ministries of internal affairs and justice as well as to the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor's Office of the Azerbaijan SSR.

At its session the Presidium also examined other problems, on which it also issued decrees.

Those taking part in the discussion of the agenda included: the members of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR S. A. Grigoryan, F. R. Mustafayev, and N. V. Nikitin; the Azerbaijan SSR Prosecutor General A. M. Zamanov; the chairman of the republic's Supreme Court I. I. Ismaylov; the Azerbaijan SSR First Deputy Minister of Justice A. A. Zul'fugarov; the Azerbaijan SSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Yu. G. Kerimov; the chairmen of the executive committees of the rayon soviets of people's deputies--Kh. S. Mirzoyev (Imishlinskiy Rayon), Sh. A. Yakh'yayev (Kubatlinskiy Rayon), and U. A. Ordukhanov (Kusarskiy Rayon), and others.

1386
CSO: 1830/422

INFORMATION REPORT OF BELORUSSIAN CP CC PLENUM ON FOOD PROGRAM

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Seventh Plenum was held in Minsk on 4 June.

The plenum received the report of Comrade T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, "Results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organizations Ensuing From Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report on the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It".

The following spoke in the debate on the report: V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of the Minskiy Obkom, A.L. Davidchik, chief of the animal husbandry section of Novogrudskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov, Ye.Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Brestskiy Obkom, T.N. Kulakovskaya, academician-secretary of VASKhNIL's Western Department, S.M. Shabashov, first secretary of the Vitebskiy Obkom, Ye.Ye. Dyatlovich, chief economist of Kopyl'skiy Rayon's "Timkovichskiy" Sovkhoz and secretary of the primary party organization, Yu.M. Khusainov, first secretary of the Gomel'skiy Obkom, F.P. Sen'ko minister of agriculture of the Belorussian SSR, L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodnenskiy Obkom, A.A. Zelenovskiy, chief of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Glavpoles'yevodstroy, V.V. Prishchepchik, first sectetary of the Mogilevskiy Obkom, N.S. Yakuchev, minister of fruit and vegetable industry of the BSSR, A.M. Zinkevich, director of Volkovysskiy Rayon's "Ross'" Pureblood Station, Ye.B. Razuyeva, first secretary of the Glusskiy Raykom, G.G. Bartoshevich, first secretary of the Minskiy Gorkom, and N.I. Afanas'yev, general director of the "Gomsel'mash" Production Association.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee adopted a decree on the question discussed.

Comrade M.S. Khozyayinov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department, participated in the plenum.

8850
CSO: 1800/741

DECREE OF BELORUSSIAN PARTY PLENUM ON FOOD PROGRAM

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 1

/Decree of the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia dated 4 June 1982. Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations Arising Out of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Report on the USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990 and on the Measures for Its Realization"/

/Text/ Having heard and discussed the report by Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia notes with satisfaction that the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at it are a major contribution to the creative development of the Marxist-Leninist theory and to modern agrarian policy and mark a new stage in the implementation of the party's program goal--a steady advance of the country's economy and a rise in the well-being of the Soviet people. The plenum comprehensively analyzed the results of development of the agroindustrial complex and profoundly and thoroughly disclosed the ways for an increase in the production of food products and for the further growth of the efficiency of agriculture and of the national economic sectors connected with it.

The USSR Food Program developed on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative and adopted by the plenum is a fundamentally new step in the system of planning and management of the national economy. It is the most important component of the party's economic strategy for the next decade and embodies large-scale measures for the development of the productive forces of socialist society and improvement of social relations in rural areas.

Party members and workers in the republic, like all the Soviet people, received the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the documents adopted by it and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report with great enthusiasm and full approval, see in them the manifestation of the party's specific concern for the Soviet man and perceive them as a fighting program of actions in the implementation of the party's agrarian policy.

Implementing the policy worked out by the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, party, Soviet and economic bodies and labor collectives achieved significant results in the development of agricultural production and in the strengthening of its material and technical base.

During the period after 1965 capital investments in the republic's agriculture totaled almost 16 billion rubles--4.8 times as much as during all the preceding years of Soviet rule. The fixed productive capital of kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased almost 5-fold, the power-worker ratio, 4.2-fold and labor productivity, 2-fold. The areas of drained land expanded by 1.6 million hectares. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, as compared with the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the average annual volume of production of agricultural products increased 1.6-fold. Their purchases grew. The level of per-capita consumption of meat and meat products rose 36 percent, of milk and dairy products, 23 percent and of eggs, 2.5-fold.

Important changes took place in the working and living conditions of sovkhoz workers and kolkhoz members. During three five-year plans 21.2 million square meters of living space were built with state capital investments and the funds of kolkhozes and the population. The network of schools, hospitals, nurseries, kindergartens, clubs and trade and domestic enterprises expanded. The wages of agricultural workers rose and their pension security and social insurance improved. The occupational and cultural level of rural workers rose.

At the same time, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia notes that the capabilities of the republic's agroindustrial complex are not yet fully utilized for an increase in the production and improvement in the quality of food products. Agriculture and the sectors connected with it are still slow in changing over to the intensive path of development. The proper return on invested funds is not ensured on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Land, equipment, fertilizers and other means of production are not used efficiently everywhere. There is a big diversity in the yield of fields and in the productivity of farms. Considerable losses of products occur during their procurement, storage, transportation, processing and sale. Enterprises and organizations servicing agriculture are organizationally and economically poorly connected with kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Some party, Soviet and economic bodies tolerate significant shortcomings in the management of the agroindustrial complex and in organizational and ideological-educational work among workers.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia decrees:

1. To completely approve the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the suggestions and conclusions set forth in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and to assume them as the basis for the practical activity of party, Soviet and economic bodies and trade-union and Komsomol organizations in the republic for the realization of the food program and a systematic implementation of the agrarian policy of the party.

2. The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, oblast, city and rayon party committees, local soviets of people's deputies, ministries, departments, the Belorussian Trade-

Union Council, the Central Committee of the Belorussian Komsomol, primary party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and managers of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, industrial, construction and transport enterprises must expand active organizational and political work on the mobilization of the republic's workers for the fulfillment of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, of the tasks arising out of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report on the food program at the plenum and of the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted in connection with this. The results of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee must be discussed at meetings of the party aktiv, at plenums of oblast, city and rayon committees of the Communist Party of Belorussia, at assemblies in primary party organizations, at meetings of boards of ministries and departments, at sessions of soviets of people's deputies, in trade-union and Komsomol organizations and in labor collectives. Specific measures to ensure the maximum contribution of every oblast, rayon and sector of the national economy and of all labor collectives in urban and rural areas to the solution of the food problem must be determined and implemented.

3. To execute the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in accordance with the food program party, Soviet and economic bodies, primary party organizations and managers and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes must concentrate the efforts of rural workers on an efficient utilization of every hectare of land and on the further increase in the yield and gross output of agricultural products.

The average annual production of grain in the republic during the 11th Five-Year Plan must be increased to 7.8 or 8.1 million tons and during the 12th Five-Year Plan, to 8.2 or 8.6 million tons; in Brestskaya Oblast, to 1,090,000 or 1,125,000 and 1,150,000 and 1,210,000 respectively; in Vitebskaya Oblast, to 1,365,000 or 1,420,000 and 1,440,000 or 1,520,000; in Gomel'skaya Oblast, to 1,180,000 or 1,235,000 and 1,250,000 or 1,300,000; in Grodnenskaya Oblast, to 1,215,000 or 1,265,000 and 1,270,000 or 1,335,000; in Minskaya Oblast, to 1,650,000 or 1,715,000 and 1,730,000 to 1,815,000; in Mogilevskaya Oblast, to 1,300,000 or 1,340,000 and 1,360,000 to 1,420,000 tons. A stable growth of the gross output of grain of winter rye and pulse crops must be ensured. During the current five-year plan the growing of seeds of grain crops must be transferred to an industrial basis and the introduction of their highly productive, new varieties into production must be accelerated.

The average annual production of potatoes in the republic during the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans must be increased to 12.5 or 13.5 million tons; in Brestskaya Oblast, to 1,990,000 or 2,150,000 tons respectively; in Vitebskaya Oblast, to 1,520,000 or 1,630,000; in Gomel'skaya Oblast, to 2,280,000 or 2,470,000; in Grodnenskaya Oblast, to 1,770,000 or 1,910,000; in Minskaya Oblast, to 2,960,000 or 3,200,000; in Mogilevskaya Oblast, to 1,980,000 or 2,140,000 tons. The establishment of specialized zones for the cultivation of commodity potatoes on an industrial basis must be completed.

During the decade the gross output of vegetables in the republic must be increased 1.2-fold and during the current five-year plan their average annual production must reach 840,000 tons and during the 12th Five-Year Plan, 866,000 tons; in Brestskaya Oblast, 114,000 and 119,000 tons respectively; in Vitebskaya Oblast, 115,000 and 118,000; in Gomel'skaya Oblast, 164,000 and 169,000; in Grodnenskaya Oblast, 88,000 and 92,000; in Minskaya Oblast, 237,000 and 241,000; in Mogilevskaya Oblast, 122,000 and 127,000 tons.

On the basis of the introduction of industrial technology of cultivation and increase in the yield of sugar beets no less than 1,391,000 tons of sugar beets must be annually produced in the republic during the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans; in Brestskaya Oblast, 534,000 tons, in Grodnenskaya Oblast, 442,000 tons and in Minskaya Oblast, 415,000 tons respectively.

During the decade a 1.4-fold increase in the gross output of fruits and berries must be attained. During the 11th Five-Year Plan their average annual production must be ensured in the volume of 500,000 tons and during the 12th Five-Year Plan, 595,000 tons; in Brestskaya Oblast, 82,000 and 98,000 tons respectively; in Vitebskaya Oblast, 62,000 and 74,000; in Gomel'skaya Oblast, 114,000 and 136,000; in Grodnenskaya Oblast, 52,000 and 62,000; in Minskaya Oblast, 100,000 and 119,000; in Mogilevskaya Oblast, 90,000 and 106,000 tons.

In order to fulfill the tasks set, the Belorussian SSR Gosplan, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Main Administration for Land Drainage and Construction of State Farms in the Belorussian Woodlands, oblast, city and rayon committees of the Communist Party of Belorussia and oblast and rayon executive committees must implement a set of measures for an increase in soil fertility. A full and efficient utilization of all the available resources of organic and other local fertilizers must be ensured on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. A scientifically substantiated farming system must be introduced persistently.

The establishment of the necessary material and technical base of chemicalization on the farms and organizations of the Belorussian Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture must be accelerated. The rates of construction and commissioning of warehouses, centers for the technical servicing of machines, runways, manure storage facilities and other projects must be increased and losses of organic and mineral fertilizers, lime materials and plant protection agents must be reduced maximally. The responsibility of agrochemical services for their competent and efficient utilization must be increased.

Measures for an overall reclamation and agricultural development of land must be implemented and the production of the planned yield of agricultural crops on this land must be ensured. During the decade 110,000 hectares of irrigated land must be put to use and 950,000 to 970,000 hectares of water-logged and swampy land must be drained. The construction of top-priority projects for antiflood protection must be completed in the zone of the Poles'ye Lowland. Proposals on an expansion of the scale and acceleration of reclamation work in the republic's northern zone must be submitted to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and to the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

4. Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies must take the necessary measures for an unconditional fulfillment of the volumes of production of livestock products envisaged by the food program. During the 11th Five-Year Plan the average annual production of meat on all the categories of farms in the republic (in carcass weight) must be increased to 1 million tons and during the 12th Five-Year Plan, to 1.1 or 1.2 million tons; in Brestskaya Oblast, to 160,000 and 175,000-190,000 tons

respectively; in Gomel'skaya Oblast, to 170,000 and 190,000-210,000; in Grodnenskaya Oblast, to 160,000 and 175,000-190,000; in Minskaya Oblast, to 215,000 and 235,000-260,000; in Mogilevskaya Oblast, to 140,000 and 155,000-165,000 tons. A universal transition to intensive methods of management of animal husbandry must be ensured, the periods of animal fattening must be shortened and the productivity of all types of livestock and poultry must be increased considerably.

Along with an expansion of the capacities of industrial-type hog breeding complexes pork production at sections on nonspecialized farms must be developed widely. The possibilities for an increase in meat resources must be more fully utilized through an increase in the production of mutton and poultry and rabbit meat.

Work on an increase in the productivity of dairy farming must be carried out systematically. The average annual production of milk in the republic must be increased to 6.5 or 6.7 million tons during the 11th Five-Year Plan and to 6.9 or 7.0 million tons during the 12th Five-Year Plan; in Brestskaya Oblast, to 1,025,000 or 1,055,000 and 1,090,000 or 1,100,000 respectively; in Vitebskaya Oblast, to 1,085,000 or 1,115,000 and 1,150,000 or 1,170,000; in Gomel'skaya Oblast, to 1,180,000 or 1,220,000 and 1,255,000 or 1,275,000; in Grodnenskaya Oblast, to 905,000 or 935,000 and 960,000 or 970,000; in Minskaya Oblast, to 1,410,000 or 1,450,000 and 1,500,000 or1,510,000 in Mogilevskaya Oblast, to 895,000 or 925,000 and 945,000 or 975,000 tons. By 1990 the average milk yield per cow must be increased by 600 to 700 kg.

5. The Administration of Fish Industry under the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers on the basis of reconstruction, technical retooling and development of the material base and rise in the productivity of fisheries must triple the production of commodity fish during the decade. It must meet the annual need of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and industrial enterprises and organizations engaged in fish breeding for quality fish planting stock.

6. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Procurement, oblast, city and rayon committees of the Communist Party of Belorussia, oblast and rayon executive committees and kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers must ensure the further strengthening of the fodder base of the republic's animal husbandry and the intensification of field and meadow fodder production. Work on an increase in the yield of fodder crops and natural hayfields and pastures and on the introduction of advanced technologies of procurement, storage and utilization of feed must be carried out persistently and a reliable feed reserve for public animal husbandry and livestock in the private ownership of citizens must be created.

7. On the basis of the requirements of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in 1982 party, Soviet and economic bodies must attain a significant increase in the productivity of farming and animal husbandry and an unconditional fulfillment of annual state plans for the purchases of grain, potatoes, meat, milk and other products. Crops must be cared for at the proper time, preparations must be completed successfully and the grown harvest must be gathered in an organized way. Measures for the control of losses of products and regular work of procurement, transport and trade organizations must be developed and realized at every kolkhoz, sovkhoz and all the enterprises of the agroindustrial complex.

8. The Belorussian SSR Gosplan, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences and party, Soviet and economic bodies must accelerate the performance of fundamental and applied research on problems of development of the agroindustrial complex contributing to the most successful implementation of the food program. Special attention must be paid to the development of highly productive varieties of agricultural crops, breeds and lines of animals and advanced technologies of production, storage and processing of agricultural products with minimal expenditures of labor and energy resources. Work on an accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and advanced experience into practice must be intensified.

9. The Administration of the Belorussian Railroad, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport, the Belorussian SSR Main Administration of the River Fleet, the Belorussian Administration of Civil Aviation, ministries, departments, associations and enterprises of the agroindustrial complex must attain an efficient interaction of all the services engaged in the transportation of equipment, fertilizers, construction materials and agricultural products, as well as in the application of fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents with the use of aviation.

10. The Belorussian SSR Gosplan, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Food Industry, the Belorussian Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Procurement, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Trade and the Belorussian SSR Cooperative Union must ensure a prompt and quality processing of all the agricultural products produced in the public sector and on private farms of citizens. The construction of storage facilities at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and trade and processing enterprises, as well as of receiving and sorting centers and shops for the initial processing of raw materials, must be carried out at more rapid rates. Advanced methods of procurement, transportation and storage of products must be used extensively, the network of procurement enterprises must be expanded and they must be located as closely as possible to the places of production of products. Direct relations of trade organizations with kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises of the agroindustrial complex must be improved. Purchases of surplus agricultural products, as well as wild growing fruits, berries and mushrooms, from the population must be organized.

The assortment of produced products must be varied considerably, their quality must be improved and the production of semifinished products, articles enriched with nutritive and flavoring additives, potato products, baby and diet food products and quick frozen fruits and berries must be increased. During the decade the production of meat from the raw materials of state resources must be increased 1.6-fold, of cheese, 1.7-fold and of potato products, up to 35,000 or 38,000 tons.

11. Oblast, city and rayon party committees, the republic's ministries and departments, executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies and economic managers must manifest constant concern for the development of private farms of citizens and horticultural collectives. Conditions must be created so that every family living in rural areas may keep livestock, hogs, sheep and poultry. Work on the establishment of subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises and organizations must be carried out more actively. The construction of hothouses, livestock breeding sections and storage facilities for fruit and vegetable products at them must be practised extensively.

12. Party committees, soviets of people's deputies, ministries and departments in the republic, economic managers and party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations of construction projects and client enterprises must accelerate the commissioning of the projects of the agroindustrial complex. They must be considered the republic's shock construction projects. Work on the search for possibilities of lowering the cost of construction and on the introduction of advanced design and planning solutions for production, residential and cultural-general premises with the use of efficient materials and articles of a high plant readiness must be intensified. Along with the maximum utilization of available capacities the production base of rural construction must be built up. New industrial house building enterprises for an annual construction of a total area of 335,000 square meters of living space in rural areas must be put into operation during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

A systematic implementation of measures for the social development of rural areas and rise in the level of well-being, culture and medical and domestic services for their residents must be ensured. More attention must be given to the further improvement in people's housing conditions and to a refinement of the construction and good order of settlements. On the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the 11th Five-Year Plan 6.8 million square meters of living space must be built, including more than 2 million square meters with the funds of kolkhoz members, workers, employees and the rural intelligentsia. The construction of schools, nurseries, kindergartens, clubs, libraries, medical institutions and trade, public dining and domestic service enterprises must be carried out at outstripping rates. A prompt utilization of the capital investments allocated for rural construction during the current five-year plan must be attained, the length of bus lines must be increased and a reliable transport communication of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with rayon centers must be organized.

13. Oblast, city and rayon party committees, oblast and rayon executive committees, the Belorussian Trade-Union Council, ministries, departments and farm managers must persistently carry out work on strengthening cost accounting and lowering production costs and services at kolkhozes, sovkhozes, industrial enterprises and construction organizations of the agroindustrial complex. Meastures to stimulate the labor of their collectives, managers and specialists depending on the final results of production and increase in profit at serviced kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be worked out and implemented. Work experience according to the brigade contract, as well as of links with job-contract-plus-bonus wages for output, must be popularized more widely. Special attention must be paid to an improvement in the activity of lagging farms, high rates of production growth and a sharp reduction of expenditures per unit of output must be ensured at them and the maximum possible assistance in the development of the material and technical base and reinforcement with personnel must be given to them.

14. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the Belorussian SSR Gosplan, oblast and rayon executive committees, ministries and departments must actively engage in work on the further improvement in the planning and management of the agroindustrial complex as a single whole and on this basis strive for a balanced development and close interaction of all its sectors and eliminate superfluous and duplicating links. Measures must be taken to strengthen the rayon link, to efficiently combine territorial and sectorial principles of management and to eliminate the lack of departmental coordination and petty patronage of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

15. Party committees and organizations and Soviet and economic bodies must intensify their control over the provision of democratic principles of management of agriculture and of the requirements envisaged by the Kolkhoz Charter. The dates for holding general assemblies of kolkhoz members, assemblies of authorized agents and board meetings at kolkhozes must be observed strictly and the role of production conferences and workers' meetings at sovkhozes, of the elective nature and reporting of managerial personnel and of the increased activity of rural workers in the solution of problems pertaining to intrafarm life must be strengthened.

16. The Bureau of the Central Committee and oblast committees of the Communist Party of Belorussia must take measures to further enhance the role of rural rayon party committees. It is necessary to see to it that they actually accomplish the guidance of the agroindustrial complex and an efficient interaction of all its links, persistently improve the manner and method of their activity, develop the initiative of primary party organizations and give them more efficient help in the work on an increase in the creative activity of party members and mobilization of workers' collectives for the fulfillment of the food program.

In connection with the establishment of agricultural divisions in rayon party committees they must be staffed with well-trained, competent and energetical cadres having experience in party work.

17. Oblast, city and rayon party committees and primary party organizations must raise the level of work with the personnel of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises and associations so that all production sections may be headed by workers capable of successfully implementing the large-scale, new tasks set by the 26th party congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Personnel must be educated in the spirit of a highly responsible attitude toward work and irreconcilability with respect to shortcomings. The initiative of those that express the desire to be transferred from the managerial staff to jobs as managers and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as from advanced to economically weak farms, must be supported and encouraged. The advancement of women to managerial jobs must be promoted.

18. Party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and economic bodies must more fully utilize the possibilities of socialist competition. They must see to it that it involves and develops the interest of every collective and of every worker of the agroindustrial complex in the fulfillment of production plans and socialist obligations and in the attainment of high final results. This work must be done on the basis of the further introduction of cost accounting, development and strengthening of creative cooperation with collectives of related industries, an efficient fulfillment of contractual obligations and a strict observance of planning discipline.

19. Party committees and organizations must highly efficiently utilize the system of party and economic training and all forms of mass propaganda and agitation for a widespread and effective explanation and study of the materials of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at it and other documents adopted by the plenum. Cadres of party members and of all urban and rural workers must be familiarized with the correct Marxist-Leninist

understanding of the new tasks of the party's agrarian policy embodied in the food program. The understanding that the success of the currently most important endeavor--creation of reliable food resources--depends on the creative and initiative work of every worker must now be persistently impressed upon his consciousness by all the means of oral and press propaganda.

Editorial boards of newspapers, journals, television and radio broadcasting must concentrate their attention on a more reasoned interpretation of the activity of party, Soviet and economic bodies for the solution of the food problem, actively support and develop the creative search of grain growers, livestock breeders, machine operators, specialists and labor collectives, popularize advanced experience in a business-like and convincing manner and continue the patronage over the construction projects of the agroindustrial complex, filling it with a deeper content and effective forms.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia assures the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally that party, Soviet and economic bodies, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, party members and all workers in the republic's urban and rural areas armed with the decisions of the historical May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee will work with a full devotion of efforts, persistence and initiative on the implementation of the food program, will strive for an increase in the production of food products and will welcome the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new accomplishments in labor for the good of our socialist homeland.

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SHEVARDNADZE CONCLUDING REMARKS AT GEORGIAN PARTY PLENUM

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "The Word of the Communists of Georgia Is Firm and True!: Concluding Remarks by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze at the 9th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, 21 July 1982"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

Putting it frankly, this time I would like not so much to sum up the results of the work performed by our Plenum, as to share with you some of my impressions about it. And I think that they are our common impressions.

You all know: we attach great importance to each Plenum, and we prepare in the most careful manner for each of them. Therefore every time, when summing up the results of a Plenum, we provide at the same time an evaluation of it, we carry out a kind of operations critique, we analyze what it provided, what new contribution it has made to our work, what kind of lesson we must extract from it, and what conclusions we must make for the future. And, as a rule, in conclusion we note with a sense of satisfaction that, from Plenum to Plenum, their organizational and political level becomes higher and higher.

This has been demonstrated once again by our regular Plenum today, which proved to be precisely this kind of Plenum both with regard to content and with regard to form.

From the point of view of content, the Plenum proved to be, one might say, saturated. With regard to the posing of the questions, the nature of their discussion, and the approach to them, the Plenum has been conducted at the level of a congress of the party organization. The informational reports by Comrade G. V. Kolbin and the statements made by the comrades in the discussions greatly supplemented the report by the bureau of the Central Committee and expanded its framework.

They were interesting and instructive statements. They, as it were, graphically illustrated the basic principles in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Organizing and Political Work of the Party Organizations of Georgian SSR in Preparing for the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR."

I would particularly like to emphasize that all the principles, all the conclusions in that very important party and political document found, from our point of view, their rather complete illumination and interpretation in today's report, in which we took an especially scrupulous approach to assuring that not a single thesis, not a single idea, literally not a single word in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee remained beyond the field of vision of our Plenum. And I think that we succeeded in doing that.

And yet now, at the conclusion of the work by the 9th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, it has become necessary to return once again to the individual evaluations contained in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to Georgia and to our party organization, inasmuch as these evaluations characterize the work also of today's plenary session itself.

Thus, this decision states, for example, that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia makes broad use of the recommendations made by Communists when developing the decrees and preparing major political measures.

And that is precisely how it was this time. Recommendations by Communists, by all our party activists, were used in the broadest manner when preparing this Plenum of the Central Committee, and our Plenums are the largest-scale political measures between congresses of the Communist Party of Georgia.

Furthermore, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee states that the activities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the party committees and the Soviet agencies of Georgia, are increasingly typified by:

-- their joint nature;

-- the depth of studying and resolving the problems;

-- concreteness;

-- the development of criticism and self-criticism.

We shall dwell especially on all these questions, on all these factors, inasmuch as we attach great importance to them.

Today, at our Plenum, which was devoted to the tasks evolving from the July decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Georgia, one observes, during the development of the practical measures, the draft of the Plenum decree, the prevailing of specifically this kind of situation, the situation of joint actions.

The preparation itself for the Plenum proceeded on genuinely joint, collective principles. The preparation began at that moment when, at the CPSU Central Committee, it was decided to study the experience of the organizing and political work of the party organizations of Georgian SSR in preparing for the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR. And all the subsequent work proceeded under the sign of joint actions. It must be said that, from the very beginning, this tone was set by the group of workers at the CPSU Central Committee. For a prolonged period of time, the comrades became acquainted on the spot with the practical aspects of the organizing and political work, visited various regions of the republic, many of its cities and rayons, and labor collectives, thoroughly studied the experience of the primary party organizations, had long discussions with Communists and the population at their place of residence, met with the party activists, and listened attentively to various ideas, practical proposals, recommendations, and critical comments. Thus, from the very beginning a collective approach to the job at hand was established.

But when the decree was adopted, the preparation for the present Plenum began immediately, and all this work was carried out again on the basis of joint, collective actions. All our party activists began to prepare for the Plenum. In the party's city and rayon committees, in the ministries and departments, in the primary party organizations, in collectives of workers, the comrades began to think carefully about the proposals and to work out measures.

Today, in the work of our Plenum, one can also see such a feature as depth when studying and resolving problems, a feature which, as was stated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, is becoming increasingly inherent in the activity of the republic's party organization.

We have complete justification for stating that we attempted to take the most thorough approach to the studying and resolution of all the problems on which the July decree of the CPSU Central Committee concentrates its attention. A large amount of preparatory work was carried out at the apparatus of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, in all its sections, in the Tbilisi City Party Committee, and in the oblast, city, and rayon party committees. That preparation was of a profound nature. Actively involved in it were the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, Gossnab, and the Central Statistics Administration of the republic, many ministries, state committees, and other departments, where an analysis was made of the results of what was done during the past ten years and tasks were refined for the future.

Thus, the very preparation for the Plenum proceeded on a systems basis. That systems nature, that depth, were determined to a large extent by the active participation in the preparatory work by the scientific institutions, primarily such institutions as the Institute of the Economy and Planning of the National Economy, the Institute of Philosophy, the Institute of Party History, attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, and others, which we have already mentioned in our report.

Special significance was given to our Plenum by its concreteness, the third distinctive feature which, as was mentioned in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee dealing with our party organization, is being increasingly typical of its activity.

This concreteness found its expression in the fact that all those who made statements clearly and precisely defined their position, the position of their organizations, their opportunities for locating new additional reserves for the further increase in the volumes of production. This is especially important now, in view of the strenuous nature of plans for the republic's economic and social development.

The report stated that at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia, all the members of the bureau of the Central Committee, all the deputy Chairmen of the republic's Council of Ministers, our ministers, and secretaries of the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees will be given the opportunity to make statements and to report how they are keeping the word that they gave at our 26th Congress -- at plenary sessions and at sessions of working groups -- to report on what has been done during these years, how provision is being made for the fulfillment of the assignments of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan in all branches, in those spheres of the national economy in which they bear personal responsibility to the nation. Thus, our Plenum today was a kind of preparation for the forthcoming congress.

That is how the situation stands from the point of view of the form of conducting our Plenum. And one can state confidently that this active form of it corresponds completely to the requirements of the new decree of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to our party organization.

And now a few more questions.

First. It is necessary to continue the concrete -- I repeat, concrete -- measures to combat bourgeois ideology, to give that struggle a concrete nature, a concrete directedness. Only then will we be able, as is required by the new decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Georgia, to give a decisive rebuff to bourgeois ideology and propaganda that are hostile to socialism, to be consistent in educating the class approach to the evaluation of historical facts and events, and to guarantee the even greater pertinence of ideological-educational work, the conducting of it in close relationship with the peculiarities of the present international situation.

It is necessary for us constantly to proceed from the fact that recently bourgeois propaganda has been taking on an increasingly aggressive, specific, purposeful nature. It is now addressed to individual social groups in our society, to individual nations and nationalities, and even to specific individuals, and is linked with concrete events and concrete facts.

That is why it is so important now not only to give a decisive rebuff to bourgeois propaganda, but also to give to all our ideological work a truly offensive nature, to constantly unmask the attempts of the imperialists and the ideological saboteurs of all kinds who are casting aspersions upon the policy of our party and of our state.

We must be convincing in opposing to the fabrications of bourgois propaganda the advantages of our socialist way of life, our life ideals. As V. I. Lenin pointed out, these fabrications "must be opposed, step by step, by our communist action. This also is a kind of warfare, a military contest between two methods, two formations, two economies -- the communist and the capitalist. We shall prove that we are stronger."

The battle of ideas is taking on special scope under present-day conditions, when the militaristic propaganda of imperialism has been aimed at the unleashing of a new world war. The propaganda of military superiority and the attempts to resolve international problems from a position of strength are encountering the protest and wrathful censuring by all the nations of the world.

Under these conditions it is necessary for us in an especially consistent and purposeful manner to form high political vigilance in everyone. In every citizen it is necessary to imbue a sacred sense of the Motherland and to strive to increase his personal contribution to the reinforcement of our country's defensive might. Being a true patriot, being a consistent internationalist, means, first of all, demonstrating high political vigilance. In every citizen, and primarily in our youth, it is necessary for us to develop the readiness at any moment to rise up to defend our socialist Homeland and the historic gains of socialism.

Every young man must understand with all his heart what he must know, what he must learn, in order to defend peace on earth. But doing this is not so simple. It is necessary to train oneself for this. The peace-loving policy of our party, of the Soviet state, by no means removes from the agenda the question of the reinforcement of our country's defensive might. Elements of indifference are absolutely inadmissible here. That is why the tasks of increasing the political and class vigilance must always being closely interrelated with the problems of military-patriotic education, and military-patriotic work. That is why the tasks of the ideological education of the youth which have been advanced in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee must be resolved by us in organic tie with its moral-political, psychological, and military-technical training for service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

A lot is being done in this direction. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia has recently made a number of important decisions which have noticeably increased the activity rate of the work performed by the party, Soviet, Komsomol, and administrative agencies with regard to the military-patriotic education of our youth. As you know, a coordinating Council of Military-Patriotic Education, which is headed by Central Committee Secretary, Comrade G. N. Yenukidze, has been functioning here since 1979. The same kind of councils have been created under the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees. I can mention with a sense of satisfaction the successful implementation of the plan for our measures -- conducted jointly with the Red Banner Trans-Caucasus Military District and the Red Banner Trans-Caucasus Border District -- for military-patriotic and international education. A large amount of work was carried out during the period of preparation for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of our border district, which solemn celebration will occur soon.

This work requires further intensification. It is precisely for that reason that we have touched upon this question once again at the Plenum of the Central Committee today. Under conditions of the increasingly acute ideological struggle, and the international situation that has been created, military-patriotic education must become a very important link in all our ideological work. It must contribute to increasing the political vigilance, to intensifying the personal responsibility borne by everyone for the fates of socialism, for the flourishing and security of our Motherland, and for peace on earth.

Second. Problems that are closely related with the process of forming a systems, comprehensive approach to the resolution of economic, social, and political tasks are problems of forecasting. Forecasting is an independent science. You are well aware of that. And today it is absolutely impossible to control the social and economic processes on a scientific basis without it.

You all know what a strenous struggle our entire party organization has been waging for the past ten years to overcome our republic's relative lagging behind the nationwide level with regard to the basic social and economic indicators. This is our chief strategic task. In order to resolve it, as you can see, a decade was not sufficient. In order to finally overcome the lag that has been created, it may take an additional 7-8 years, that is, in essence, this may last for all the 1980's, years that will prove to be no less strenuous.

Why has that happened? What led to this lag by our republic? The reason lies in the fact that we did not have the proper scientific forecasts. No one thought about the long-range effect. There were no precise computations of the long-range development of our republic's national economy. There was no harmonious, scientifically substantiated concept for the development of the entire economy as a whole. And no one accepted for implementation those recommendations that were contained in individual scientific works. Those recommendations did not find any application in the practical situation. The warning signals coming into the Central Committee were simply ignored. That was an erroneous approach. Everyone knows what it led to. From all this we must make serious conclusions for the future.

As a result of the need to carry out the most serious, the most thorough forecasting work, it is necessary also to pose the following acute and rather complicated question. We are speaking about demographic problems. It is very important to know how we will look by the year 1990, or 2000. To know how the labor-resources balance sheet, our republic's induction contingent, etc. will be formed.

Why do we consider these problems to be acute and vitally important? Because the resolution of the tasks of the republic's further economic and social development is directly linked with a scientifically substantiated demographic policy, and with the demographic processes in general. We must learn how to exert a practical influence upon the demographic situation in the republic. And that situation, putting it plainly, both at the present time and according to the computations for the next decades, is very, very unfavorable.

The fact of the matter is that during recent years our birth rate has been steadily declining, and that has been sharply aggravating the process of population reproduction. I would like to cite the following figures. The average annual rate of population increase during the Tenth Five-Year Plan for Georgia was only 0.6 percent. During the next decade the demographic situation will become even more critical. As is indicated by forecast computations, in the 1980's, as compared with the 1970 indicators, the rate of increase in the able-bodied population will drop sharply, with a simultaneously increase in the number and percentage of persons of pension age. At the present time the republic has almost a million pension recipients, and their number will increase gradually.

An especially alarming situation is developing in rural areas. The number of people in the rural population decreased during the past 40 years by many tens of thousands of people, and within the next 20 years that process will occur even more rapidly and, according to the computations by planning agencies, the size of the rural population by the year 2000 will be reduced by several hundreds of thousands.

Demographers feel that in 1990, as compared with 1980, the size of the population will be reduced in 21 rayons; and by the year 2000, in 42 rayons in our republic. In the 1980's the able-bodied population will decrease in 35 rayons. Even now, in many mountain villages, the only people remaining are elderly, or there are no people left at all. In this regard also we have made very serious mistakes.

As you can see, the situation that is developing is not a simple one. Our comrades must know about this. Are we acting correctly when we remain silent, when we do not increase the responsibility for overcoming what can be flatly called this alarming tendency? What will future generations say about us?

Frequently we talk about the relatively high percentage of the population that is not employed in the socialized economy. And that occur not because we have a good demographic situation. The fact of the matter is that, over a period of many, many years, the process of increasing the republic's industrial potential has been artificially retarded. Here also one can see the effect of the lack of scientific forecasts. Therefore, despite the critical nature of the demographic situation, the problem of the employment rate of the labor resources remains just as critical.

We also have poor forecasts about the development of science and scientific-technical progress. For example, at the 7th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, we said that the resolution of our Food Program will depend more and more upon the way in which selection work in vegetable husbandry and in animal husbandry is set up in the republic.

This is not a new branch of science, and yet, unfortunately, we still do not have here a correctly organized system. The republic has a large number of institutes and a large number of scientists who are engaged in selection work, but frequently they are all working without any precise prospects, without any scientific forecast. For example, we create new varieties of tea leaves and grain crops, we develop new breeds of livestock, but who, for example, can say what varieties of wheat, tea, fruits, citrus crops, or grapes we will need in the year 2000 in order to meet the requirements not only of high harvest yield, but also their resistance to diseases or their suitability for the processing industry? I think that no one can answer that question. But it is also extremely necessary for us to know that.

Putting it succinctly, if we forecast poorly, we plan poorly. Let our comrades make the proper conclusions from that.

The July decree of the CPSU Central Committee calls upon us to take a creative approach, to demonstrate a creative work style. This is not an abstract appeal. Working creatively means thinking in progressive categories, and means confirming the progressive principles in everything. That is why we need forecasts and scientific prediction.

There is certainly a need now to conduct shortly a republic-level conference on scientific practice and in a thorough, serious manner to speak a bit about the state of forecasting work in all sectors of economic, administrative, and social-political life.

All that remains for us to discuss now, comrades, is the last feature which was noted in the new decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Georgia as becoming more and more typical of the activities of the republic's party organization -- the development of criticism and self-criticism.

This feature also distinguishes the work of our Plenum, which is imbued with the spirit of high demandingness and mutual exactingness, the critical and self-critical approach to the achieved successes, and with a clear understanding of the entire complexity of the tasks that are confronting the Communists and all our workers.

Today we can say with conviction that the most reliable basis, the most solid foundation, and, if you wish, the basic guarantee of the unconditional fulfillment of this decree must and will become the initiative and creativity of the masses, the labor and political participation of the broadest segments of the population, the atmosphere of high demandingness, of strict exactingness, of a sharp increase in the responsibility borne by everyone. They must and will become the atmosphere of high organizational spirit, of complete spirit of mobilization, of coolheadedness, precision, and a businesslike attitude in work, a concrete, specific, competent approach to the resolution of any practical question, of any task. They must and will become our readiness and our firm resolve to confirm even more broadly the democratic principles in all our practical activities, in all spheres of our life, and, at the same time, to combat in an even more well-principled and consistent manner all the shortcomings in our work, all the negative phenomena, to extend even more boldly and more broadly the healthy comradely criticism and self-criticism, and to educate more stubbornly in everyone the sense of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, the sense of high self-monitoring and self-checking.

So, comrades, let us go our separate ways today with the firm intention, with the firm resolve, to withstand all the tests, to overcome all the difficulties, if they confront us on the way, to execute with distinction any task that is assigned to us, to fulfill completely the new decree of the CPSU Central Committee, and to meet in a worthy manner the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

That is the word given by the Communists of Georgia! And our word is a true, reliable, firm word!

5075
CSO: 1800/974

KAZAKH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

Information Report on Plenum

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 82 p 1

[Information report of Sixth Kazakh CP CC Plenum held 23 June 1982]

[Text] The regular plenum, the sixth, of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, was held on 23 June 1982.

The plenum heard and discussed the report of Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, entitled "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Arising Out of the Decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Address Which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev Delivered at It Concerning the USSR Food Program."

The following participated in discussion of the report: Comrades V. P. Demidenko, first secretary of Kustanayskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; O. S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of the Kokchetavskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; N. Ye. Morozov, first secretary of the Tselinogradskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; K. M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; V. T. Stepanov, first secretary of the Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; Ye. N. Auel'bekov, first secretary of the Turgayskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; V. A. Livenstsov, first secretary of the Aktyubinskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; A. A. Askarov, first secretary of the Chimkentskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; M. B. Iksanov, first secretary of the Ural'skaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; A. G. Korkin, first secretary of the Karagandinskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; G. A. Pivovarov, first secretary of the Kuybyshevskiy Rayon Party Committee in Kokchetavskaya Oblast; A. K. Protozanov, first secretary of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; T. Ye. Yesetov, first secretary of the Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; P. I. Yerpilov, first secretary of the Pavlodarskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; A. G. Ramazanov, first secretary of the Semipalatinskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; V. A. Kuz'menko, milkmaid of the Kamenskiy Breeding Farm in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast; A. A. Tynybayev, first secretary of the Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; Kh. Sh. Bekturganov, first secretary of the Dzhambulskaya Oblast

Committee of the Kazakh CP; F. F. Safronov, director of the "Dvurechnyy" Sovkhoz in Turgayskaya Oblast; S. N. Tanekeyev, chairman of Kazpotrebsoyuz; M. G. Motoriko, KaSSR minister of agriculture; and A. A. Alybayev, KaSSR minister of meat and dairy industry.

The plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee adopted a resolution on the topic under discussion.

The plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee took for guidance and unswerving fulfillment the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the principles and conclusions set forth in the address delivered at it by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers approved by the plenum, and it stressed that unconditional fulfillment of the basic tasks of KaSSR in implementing the country's Food Program which have been defined up to the year 1990 constitutes a most important strategic direction in the activity of the republic party organization.

Yu. P. Belov, sector head in the agriculture division of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the proceedings of the plenum.

The plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee has completed its work.

Resolution on Food Program Adopted by Plenum

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 82 p 1

[Resolution adopted by Sixth Plenum of Kazakh CP Central Committee on 23 June 1982]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report of Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, entitled "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Arising Out of the Decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Address Delivered at It by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev Concerning the USSR Food Program," the plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, expressing the unanimous opinion of party members and all the republic's working people, wholly and completely approves and supports the historic decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the principles and conclusions set forth in the address delivered at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the Central Committee are vivid evidence of the consistent and purposive activity of the CPSU Central Committee, of its Politburo, and of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally in carrying out the up-to-date farm policy worked out by the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in pursuing the course of the 26th congress of our party toward fuller satisfaction of the vital needs of the Soviet people. They mark a fundamentally new stage in solving one of the most complicated problems of the national economy.

Large-scale measures to develop the productive forces of socialist society and to improve social relations in rural life have been outlined in the profoundly meaningful and programmatic address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and in the documents approved by the plenum.

The purpose of the measures drafted by the party is to reliably furnish the country's population all types of food in the shortest possible time, to substantially improve the diet of the Soviet people by increasing consumption of the most nutritious products. The instruction of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that the Food Program should yield its first fruits in this very year has extremely great importance in this life, since that will require raising the productivity of cropping and animal husbandry guaranteeing fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for purchases of grain, meat, milk and other products and their prompt processing and full preservation, and creation of a reliable base for a faster upward climb of agricultural production in the years to follow.

Kazakhstan, a very important granary and livestock-raising center of the Soviet Union, has tasks to perform in the further stable development of agriculture and related branches of the agroindustrial complex which are more complex and responsible than ever before.

The republic possesses everything necessary to perform them: a mighty economic and scientific potential and experienced personnel devoted to the cause of the Communist Party.

The plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee resolves as follows:

1. To adopt for guidance and unswerving execution the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the principles and conclusions set forth in the address which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee delivered at it, and also the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers approved by the plenum.

2. To consider it a most important and strategic direction in the activity of the republic party organization to unconditionally perform the basic tasks of KaSSR defined for the period up to 1990 in carrying out the USSR Food Program. To direct toward their fulfillment the organizational and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, soviet and economic authorities, the creative energy and initiative of the working people of city and countryside, and the entire force of nationwide socialist competition.

The tasks arising out of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the address which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev delivered at it are to be discussed in plenums and aktivs of party committees, conferences of party members in all primary party organizations, meetings of collegiums of ministries and departments, sessions of soviets of people's deputies, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and work collectives, and specific measures for performing them are to be outlined.

KaSSR Gosplan and its local agencies are hereby required to take the republic's principal tasks in carrying out the USSR Food Program as points of departure in completing the drafting of food programs in oblasts and rayons and comprehensive plans for development of farms and increasing production of farm products on sovkhozes and kolkhozes by 1 November 1982.

The ministries of agriculture, the fruit and vegetable industry, procurements, the food industry, the meat and dairy industry, the fishing industry, reclamation and water management, and trade, Gossnab, KaSSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, Glavrissovkhozstroy [Main Administration for Setting Up Rice-Growing Sovkhozes], Kazpotrebsoyuz, and other ministries and departments of the republic are by 1 January 1983 to draft and approve measures to ensure fulfillment of the tasks envisaged in the country's Food Program over the period up to the year 1990.

On the basis of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee proportional and balanced development of the republic's agroindustrial complex is to be achieved, management, planning and economic incentives improved in all its branches, with maximum orientation of production toward attainment of high final results. A sharper change of direction is to be made in all sectors of the republic's economy toward solving the problems of the further upward climb of agricultural production and branches related to it so as to augment at a faster rate the production and procurement of all types of farm products, to improve their quality and preservation, and to solve the problem of uninterrupted supply of all food commodities to the population.

3. The plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee requires that party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, ispolkoms of oblast, city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, the republic's ministries and departments, primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and directors of sovkhozes, kolkhozes and other state farms and of industrial, construction and transport enterprises, in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions and conclusions set forth in the address of L. I. Brezhnev delivered at the plenum mobilize all energies, potential and physical and technical resources for the successful fulfillment of the priority task of the Food Program, which is unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan and socialist obligations for 1982 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole concerning the production and procurement of grain, meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and other farm products.

To ensure high quality of all agricultural work this year, prompt care for crops and preparation and organized performance of the harvest. To use effectively the pasturing period for increasing the productivity of livestock and increase its weight gain during fattening and the milk production of dairy cows.

Fodder is to be laid by at a faster pace everywhere in order to fully meet the needs of socialized livestock and livestock which are the personal property of individuals in every rayon and on every farm.

To carry out additional measures to speed up activation of projects in the branches of the agroindustrial complex with a view toward ensuring unconditional fulfillment of assignments to augment enterprise capacities envisaged in the plan for 1982 for the production, procurement, processing, storage and distribution of farm products, and also for construction of housing, schools, kindergartens and other cultural and consumer service facilities and production projects on sovkhozes and kolkhozes as well as assignments for improvement of all spheres of service to rural workers.

4. Party, soviet and agricultural authorities and farm directors and specialists are to be persistent in achieving further intensification of agricultural production on the basis of all-out mechanization and electrification, chemicalization and reclamation, and to be more vigorous in applying the advances of science and advanced know-how on sovkhozes and kolkhozes. To improve the planting pattern, to make the transition everywhere to plant those varieties of agricultural crops that are promising and have the highest yield, to improve selection and breeding, to step up the effort toward specialization and concentration of production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

To expand the network of subsidiary farming operations at industrial enterprises and in construction, transport and other organizations and to promote development of private subsidiary farming by individuals.

A sound basis is to be created everywhere for faster upward climb of agricultural production in the years to follow so that every oblast, rayon, every sector of the economy, and all work collectives in city and rural areas make the maximum contribution to carrying out the Food Program.

5. The plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee requires that party, soviet and economic authorities concentrate efforts on improving in every way the practices used in cropping and livestock raising, on the fight for improved utilization of land, especially irrigated land, capital investment and productive capital, on raising labor productivity and the quality of performance, on eliminating losses, on conservation and thrift, and on reducing production costs on sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

As faster development of all branches of the agroindustrial complex in the republic is achieved, there has to be expansion of the network and reconstruction of existing processing enterprises in the food manufacturing, meat and dairy, and canning industries; waste-free technology has to be introduced everywhere so that foodstuffs are produced in a broader assortment from agricultural raw materials produced in the republic and their supply improved to the population.

6. Obkoms of the Kazakh CP are required to take steps toward further enhancement of the role of rural party raykoms in political guidance of the agroindustrial complex and in ensuring the smooth interaction of all its entities. The obkoms are to see that the raykoms constantly improve the style and methods of their activity and extend more concrete aid to primary party organizations in their effort to mobilize work collectives to fulfill the plans and assignments arising out of the Food Program.

The newly created agriculture divisions of party raykoms are to be staffed with trained and competent personnel who have practical experience working with people.

7. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations are to raise to a new level their work with the personnel of sovkhozes, kolkhozes, interfarm enterprises and associations so that all areas of the agroindustrial complex are headed by workers capable of successfully performing the tasks set by the 26th party congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to pay particular attention to indoctrinating directors and specialists in a spirit of high responsibility for the jobs assigned them and an implacable attitude toward shortcomings.

To promote the transfer of specialists from the managerial staff directly to sovkhozes and kolkhozes, to motivate in every way those who declare a desire to work on economically weak and newly created farms. To be bold in promoting women to supervisory work and to ensure the correct combination of experienced and young personnel.

8. Party obkoms and raykoms, soviet, trade union and agricultural authorities are to achieve broad participation of sovkhoz workers and employees in the management of production and improvement of intrafarm democracy. To ensure the regular holding of general assemblies of kolkhoz members and meetings of boards on kolkhozes, production conferences and assemblies of sovkhoz workers. To strictly observe dates for elections and reporting of supervisory personnel of kolkhozes.

To develop patronage relations of collectives of industrial enterprises toward sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

Party and state discipline are to be strengthened in every way, and fulfillment of directives of the party and government and decisions of party and soviet authorities are to be monitored and verified more closely.

9. Editors of newspapers and journals, KaSSR state committees for television and radiobroadcasting and for affairs of publishing houses, the printing industry and the book trade are to make efforts to convey the principles and conclusions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's address and the contents of the documents of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to all the republic's workers, to concentrate attention on more fully documented coverage of the activity of party, soviet and economic authorities in solving the food problem, to skillfully cover the socialist competition for improving in every way cropping and animal husbandry practices, attaining the best final results in all entities of the agroindustrial complex, popularize advanced know-how in an effective and convincing way, extensively portray the growing political activity and industry of all collectives in the struggle to perform the tasks of the republic's socioeconomic development in the 11th Five-Year Plan and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakh CP.

The plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee expresses firm conviction that party members and all the republic's workers will once again demonstrate their high degree of organization and solidarity around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and will apply all energies in the unified fraternal family of nationalities of our great homeland to successfully carry out the Food Program and the plans of the second year of the current 5-year period, make a maximum contribution to implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 15th Kazakh CP Congress, and celebrate the 60th anniversary of formation of the USSR in a worthy way.

7045
CSO: 1830/402

INFORMATION REPORT ON LATVIAN CP CC PLENUM ON FOOD PROGRAM

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 16 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[Text] On 15 June 1982, a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia was held in Riga. The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report 'On the USSR Food Program for the Period to 1990 and Measures for Its Realization.'"

Member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia A.E. Voss presented a report.

There took part in the discussions of the report First Secretary of Riga Party Gorkom Ya.Ya. Vagris, First Secretary of Talsinskiy Party Raykom K.K. Rutenberg, First Secretary of Bauskiy Party Raykom Ya.P. Bonat, First Secretary of Valmiyerskiy Party Raykom R.Ya. Matisa, First Secretary of Kraslavskiy Party Raykom G.A. Golubev, the chairman of Spars Kolkhoz of Gubenskiy Rayon D.O. Ozola, member of Lachplesis Kolkhoz of Ogrskiy Rayon Hero of Socialist Labor I.E. Spila, First Secretary of Valkskiy Party Raykom V.K. Avots, First Secretary of Komsomol Central Committee of Latvia M.K. Rukmane, the director of Sovkhoz imeni XXV S"yezd KPSS of Yekabpilsskiy Rayon L.P. Skosta, Latvian SSR Minister of Construction N.I. Kaftaylov, Latvian SSR Minister of Agriculture K.A. Shpogis, First Secretary of Kuldigskiy Party Raykom A.V. Bush.

The plenum adopted a decree on the discussed question.

V.V. Biryukov, a deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, and S.M. Nesterenko, an instructor of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

7697

CSO: 1800/798

REGIONAL

INFORMATION REPORT OF LITHUANIAN CP CC PLENUM ON FOOD PROGRAM

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 1

/Article: "Information Report on Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania"/

/Text/ The 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania convened on 22 June 1982. The Plenum discussed the results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the tasks of the republic's party organizations, as set forth in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on the food program of the USSR for the period up to 1990 and on the measures for carrying out this program.

A report was delivered during the Plenum by the 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania P. Grishkyavichus.

The following individuals participated in the debates: 1st secretary of the Kaunasskiy Rayon Party Committee V. Sneshka, 1st secretary of the Panevezhskiy Rayon Party Committee R. Dabkyavichyus, 1st secretary of the Vilnius Municipal Party Committee V. Sakalauskas, the director of the Zhemaychyu Naumestis Sovkhoz in Shilutskiy Rayon V. Shidlauskas, the chairman of the Lithuanian Republic Council of Professional Trade Unions A. Ferensas, brigade leader of a hothouse combine of the Tauralaukis Vegetable Growing Sovkhoz in Klaypedskiy Rayon Ya. Stonkuvene, the chairman of the executive committee of the Alitusskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies S. Gedraytis, the secretary of the primary party organization at the Zarasay Sovkhoz in Zarasayskiy Rayon A. Sapozhnikov, the director of the Institute of Agricultural Economics for the Lithuanian SSR B. Poshkus, 1st secretary of the Shal'chininkskiy Rayon Party Committee I. Mikhal'kevich, tractor and combine operator at the Salos Sovkhoz in Rokishkskiy Rayon K. Kal'netis, Minister of Agriculture for the Lithuanian SSR M. Grigalyunas, chairm of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting I. Yanuytis, chief of the agricultural administration of the executive committee of the Kayshyadorskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies M. Yuncha, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Production-Technical Services for Agriculture A. Zorskas, chairman of the Yaunoyi Gvardiya Kolkhoz in Lazdiyskiy Rayon A. Savulis, chairman of the Litpotrebsoyuz /Lithuanian Union of Consumer's Societies/ A. Yankauskas, 1st secretary of the Skuodasskiy Rayon Party Committee Ch. Sabanskis, director of the Neris Production Association of Lithuania V. Shumakaris and deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Yu. Bernatavichyus.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania adopted an appropriate decree concerning the problem under discussion.

An executive of the CC CPSU, N. Konyayev, participated in the work of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

At this point the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania completed its work.

7026

CSO: 1800/830

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES FOOD PROGRAM

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Jun 82 p 3

[Turkmeninform article: "In the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Turkmen SSR"]

[Text] A regular session of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen SSR took place under the leadership of B. Yazkuliyev, member of the CC Bureau of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the TSSR.

The Presidium approved the decree on the organization of task completion, which emanated from the May 1982 Plenum of the CC CPSU. It emphasizes that one of the main tasks of Soviets of People's Deputies and their subordinate organs has now become the implementation of the Food Program of the USSR, an undeviating execution of measures to assure a proportional and balanced development of all branches of the agro-industrial complex, with the goal of providing the country with a steady supply of food products and agricultural raw materials, and of further raising the standard of living of the people.

The first sessions of local Soviets of People's Deputies of the Republic's 18th convocation are to be devoted to a comprehensive discussion of tasks emanating from the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CC CPSU and the instructions given by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev contained in his report at that Plenum and in a speech at a meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 31 May 1982. Specific measures must be developed everywhere for implementing the Food Program and for putting into effect the essential preparatory work for the impending education of region and oblast agro-industrial societies.

Local Soviets of People's Deputies and their executive and administrative organs are being called upon to concentrate their efforts on an all-round increase in the output of agricultural production and to strive for profitable work on the part of all economic units and for an unconditional accomplishment of Plan tasks by every kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and agricultural enterprise. Measures must be taken to improve the use of irrigated lands in the republic and to strengthen the control over adherence to laws regarding land and water utilization.

Attention has been focused on the necessity of expanding the output of agricultural production in subsidiary economic units of enterprises and organizations, as well as in private subsidiary economic units of citizens. It is important to constantly keep in front of the local Soviets those problems concerned with assuring the safekeeping of the produced goods, and ensuring efficient work on the part of preparation, transport, trade, and other organizations dealing with transporting, safeguarding, and processing agricultural products and delivering them to consumers.

Taking into consideration the fact that the party looks at the problems associated with the social transformation of the village as an indivisible, component part in the implementation of the entire Food Program, the Soviets of People's Deputies should exhibit more perseverence in improving living conditions of farm workers and in keeping the cadres in the village. It is essential to achieve an unconditional completion of plans for the construction of housing, roads, and communal and social-cultural buildings and to develop cooperative and individual housing in rural populated points.

The Presidium of the TSSR Supreme Soviet also examined the rate of progress of legislation requested of Soviets of People's Deputies of the Maryyskiy oblast regarding the awarding of a "Veteran of Labor" medal to workers and the status of accomplishing the tasks required by the resolution passed by the Presidium of the TSSR Supreme Soviet on "The Status and Measures Taken for the Further Improvement of Legal Studies for Deputies of Local Soviets and People's Deputies of the Tashauzskiy oblast."

Other problems were also discussed, and appropriate resolutions were approved.

The session was attended by M. G. Shmidt, member of the CC Bureau of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the TSSR Supreme Soviet; O. I. Ishankuliev, Candidate Member of the CC Bureau of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and Chairman of the TSPS; O. Nazarov, Secretary of the Presidium of the TSSR Supreme Soviet; and leaders of certain ministries and departments of the republic.

11350
CSO: 1830/405

INFORMATION REPORT OF TURKMEN CP CC PLENUM ON FOOD PROGRAM

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Communique on Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] On 16 June in Ashkhabad there was held the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party.

A report "On the Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organizations Ensuing From the Report Presented at That Plenum by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on 'The USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990 and Measures to Implement It' was presented by the First Secretary of the CC of the Turkmen CP, M. G. Gapurov.

The report was discussed by, among others, P. Annaorazov, first secretary of the Ashkhabadskaya Oblast party committee; G. Aramuradov, sector head at the Kolkhoz imeni 22nd CPSU Congress, Takhta-Bazarskiy Rayon; A. Akgayev, first secretary of the Maryyskaya Oblast party committee; K. Akhmedyarov, chairman of the Kolkhoz "Forty Years of Turkmen SSR," Ashkhabadskiy Rayon; B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauzskaya Oblast party commitee; M. G. Syrovets, head of the Kizyl-Arvat Rolling Stock Repair Plant imeni 26 Baku Commissars; A. N. Babkin, second secretary of the Chardzhouskaya Oblast party committee; B. V. Kuliyeva, milking-machine operator at the animal-husbandry complex of the Sovkhoz imeni Nine Ashkhabad Commissars, Gyaurskiy Rayon; Ye. T. Mitrin, first secretary of the Krasnovodskaya Oblast party committee; G. Gurbanov, Turkmen SSR Minister of Agriculture; S. Ya. Niyazov, first secretary of the Ashkhabad city party committee; O. I. Ishankuliyeva, chairperson of the Turkmen Trade Unions Council; Dzh. Babakuliyev, first secretary, Chardzhouskiy Rayon party committee; S. B. Gukasov, Turkmen SSR Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry; A. G. Babayev, President, Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences; O. Bayramov, first secretary of the Tashauzskiy Rayon party committee; M. K. Nuryagdyyev, chairman of the Board of the Turkmen SSR Union of Consumer Societies; and L. A. Kruglyakov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for the Supply of Means of Production and Equipment to Agriculture.

1386

CSO: 1830/399

UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, GOVERNMENT AFFIRM FOOD PROGRAM

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 1

> [Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers have adopted the decree "The Organization of Work on Fulfillment of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the Tasks Posed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report 'The USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It!'".

Attaching great significance to the precise organization of all work on the practical accomplishment of the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and UkSSR Council of Ministers have affirmed a work plan which determines priority measures for the extensive discussion, explanation and propaganda of the plenum's material and issues concrete assignments pertaining to realization of the instructions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the Food Program and fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees affirmed by the plenum.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the tasks of the party organizations ensuing from its decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report "The USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It" will be discussed on 24 June at a Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum and in June-July at obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums and at meetings of communists in all primary party organizations. It is recommended that the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum also be discussed at meetings of workers, employees and kolkhoz members in the labor collectives.

The plenums and meetings should analyze the state of affairs comprehensively and in depth and determine with reference to local conditions concrete measures for the accomplishment of the tasks ensuing from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and for ensuring the proper contribution of each oblast, rayon, city and labor collective to implementation of the Food Program.

It is recommended that the republic's ministries and departments develop practical measures for the accomplishment of the tasks ensuing from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and discuss them at enlarged board sessions.

In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and the instructions expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Presidium session of 31 May this year, the tasks of the soviets in connection with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the practical measures for a further increase in the activeness of the soviets, deputy commissions and groups and each deputy in implementation of the Food Program will be examined at the first sessions of the newly elected soviets. Particular attention here should be paid to the accelerated solution of questions of sociocultural and housing construction in the countryside.

It is recommended that the UkSSR Council of Trade Unions and Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee outline concrete measures with respect to participation in implementation of the Food Program and discuss them at their plenums and also at plenums of the sectorial republic trade union committees in local trade union and Komsomol organizations. Their main attention should be concentrated on the development of effective socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans of 1982 and the quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan and an increase in the role and responsibility of the trade union and Komsomol organizations for a strengthening of labor discipline, an improvement in the working people's work, social and recreational conditions and the more active participation of trade union and Komsomol members and the youth in the practical implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

Considering the important role which belongs to science in the accomplishment of the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and UkSSR Council of Ministers have proposed that the UkSSR Academy of Sciences and VASKhNIL Southern Branch and ministries and departments make the necessary amendments to the plans of scientific research and discuss the tasks of the scientific establishments ensuing from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report "The USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It" at a joint session of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences' and VASKhNIL Southern Branch presidiums.

A paramount task of the party organizations at the present time is to convey the content and significance of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the propositions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the USSR Food Program to each communist and each worker and help him determine his place in the nationwide struggle for a further upsurge of agriculture and the development of all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex. Party committee members, obkom, gorkom and raykom executives, soviet deputies, trade union and Komsomol workers, scientists, specialists, managers, production pacesetters and innovators and the best propaganda forces must participate most actively in this work.

Particular attention is being paid to questions of the staffing of the newly created agrarian-industrial complex management authorities with executive personnel and specialists, organization of the precise interaction of all the complex's components at the republic, oblast and rayon levels and an improvement in the economic mechanism of the management of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. The appropriate authorities have been instructed to draw up proposals on the structure of the management machinery of oblast and rayon agrarian-industrial associations.

All this work will be headed by the UkSSR Council of Ministers Presidium Agrarian-Industrial Complex Commission which is being set up.

Instructions have been issued concerning the preparation of proposals and the realization of the concrete tasks ensuing from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, particularly concerning the work volume in the construction of cultural-social facilities in the countryside thanks to the enlistment for this purpose of the capacity of the urban house-building works, the amount of capital investments to be channeled into housing and sociocultural construction on the economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes thanks to 10 percent of the resources allocated for the construction of sociocultural-everyday facilities in the republic's cities and the possible amount of cooperative housing construction in the countryside performed under contract.

It is planned in the very near future to develop and implement concrete measures for an improvement in the organization of supplies of fruit and vegetable products to the population--an improvement in procurement, a reduction in losses and uninterrupted trade in the cities and industrial centers.

Measures will also be developed:

to strengthen the material-technical facilities of local food industry.

further develop trade in the countryside, extend the network of modern stores, trading centers, public catering enterprises, bakeries, canning shops and cold stores and more fully satisfy the rural population's commodity requirements;

improve consumer services for the rural population, expand the construction in the rayon centers of laundry and dry-cleaning factories and enterprises for the repair of household machinery and appliances and create coin-operated laundries, baths and composite acceptance centers on the kolkhoz and sovkhoz central grounds;

expand road building in the countryside and improve bus services;

accelerate the telephone hookup of facilities in rural localities, particularly in treatment and prophylactic and children's establishments; and

organize municipal services and gas supply in the countryside.

It is planned to examine in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee the progress of fulfillment of the quotas with respect to the production and supply to agriculture and other sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex of equipment, installations, spares, mineral fertilizer and other material-technical resources and also the progress of construction of projects of the agrarian-industrial complex.

Concrete measures are planned for a further increase in the efficacy of socialist competition and an improvement in the work of the raykoms and gorkoms and primary party organizations on leadershp of agricultural production. It is important to staff the newly created agricultural departments in the raykoms with authoritative communists, primarily from the ranks of specialists with experience of party-political work and party educational institution graduates. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee departments and obkoms have been instructed to organize the training of raykom agricultural department workers and kolkhoz, sovkhoz and interfarm association primary party organization secretaries at courses in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Higher Party School and obkom improvement courses.

It is also necessary to prepare proposals for an improvement in the training of kolkhoz and sovkhoz executive personnel and specialists and extend the improvement course attendees' period of probationary service on the advanced farms.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and UkSSR Council of Ministers have drawn the attention of the obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms, local soviet ispolkoms and leaders of republic ministries and departments, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and enterprises and associations particularly to the fact that in organizing all work on implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the Food Program it is essential to concentrate the efforts of the party organizations and labor collectives primarily on fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of the current year for the production and sale to the state of grain, meat, milk and other products and the urgent tasks for an improvement in food supplies to the population. All steps must be taken to ensure the timely and high-quality care of the agricultural crop sowings and the harvesting and grain procurements and the maximum use of all opportunities for the creation of sufficient fodder stocks and the uninterrupted provision of the working people with vegetables. It is necessary to create a reliable basis everywhere for a speedier upsurge of agricultural production in subsequent years.

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REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

Information Report on Plenum

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Information report of Uzbek CP CC Plenum held 15 June 1982]

[Text] The Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan was held on 15 June 1982. Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and candidate to membership in the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, presented a report entitled "On Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Arising Out of the Address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev Entitled 'On the USSR Food Program Over the Period up to the Year 1990 and Measures To Fulfill It.'"

The following took part in discussion of the report: Comrades M. M. Musakhanov, first secretary of the Tashkentskaya Oblast Party Committee; K. Kamalov, first secretary of the Karakalpakskaya Oblast Party Committee; U. Umarov, first secretary of the Tashkent City Party Committee; A. Karimov, first secretary of the Surkhandar'inskaya Oblast Party Committee; V. P. Yesin, first secretary of the Navoiyskaya Oblast Party Committee; A. Alimov, UzSSR minister of fruit and vegetable industry; R. G. Gaipov, first secretary of Kashkadar'inskaya Oblast Party Committee; S. Mamarasulov, first secretary of the Andizhanskaya Oblast Party Committee; A. A. Urkinbayev, UzSSR minister of agriculture; V. A. Khaydurov, first secretary of Syrdar'inskaya Oblast Party Committee; A. K. Karimov, first secretary of Bukharskaya Oblast Party Committee; T. Baymirov, first secretary of Dzhizakskaya Oblast Party Committee; R. Ashuraliyev, first secretary of the Samarkandskaya Oblast Party Committee; M. Kamalov, first secretary of the Namanganskaya Oblast Party Committee; Kh. Umarov, first secretary of the Ferganskaya Oblast Party Committee; M. Kudaybergenov, first secretary of the Khorezmskaya Oblast Party Committee; I. Kh. Dzhurabekov, UzSSR minister of reclamation and water management; M. M. Mirzayev, general director of the Scientific Production Association for Fruitgrowing, Grapegrowing and Winemaking imeni R. R. Shreder.

Comrade N. F. Vasil'yev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of reclamation and water management, spoke at the plenum.

The concluding address at the plenum was delivered by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate to membership in the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee adopted a resolution on the topic under discussion.

Comrades V. V. Dorofeyev and I. Ye. Ponomarev, responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the proceedings of the plenum.

That ended the work of the plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

Resolution on Food Program Adopted by Plenum

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Resolution adopted by Sixth Plenum of Uzbek CP Central Committee on 15 June 1982]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report of Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate to membership in the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the UzSSR CP Central Committee, entitled "On Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations Arising Out of the Address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev Entitled 'On the USSR Food Program Over the Period up to the Year 1990 and Measures To Fulfill It,'" the plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee deems the regular plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held on 24 May 1982 to be a major event in the life of the party and the Soviet State. The plenum has particular importance because of the importance of the topics discussed, and their implementation will make it possible to ensure progress of the entire national economy. The decisions of the plenum are evidence of the consistent conduct of the farm policy worked out at the historic March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and elaborated at the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses.

The plenum examined and approved the Food Program covering the period up to the year 1990 and measures to implement it, affirmed a number of decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers which undoubtedly are playing a decisive role in development of all branches of agricultural production and in fulfillment of the Food Program. The task of completing full mechanization of cropping and animal husbandry and of retooling the food branches of industry on a new technical base was set and will be performed.

In an exceptionally meaningful address delivered at the plenum, one that was imbued with a spirit of creativity, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev thoroughly and comprehensively analyzed in fundamental terms and in Leninist fashion the results of development of the country's agroindustrial complex, revealed the main directions of its further progress and the ways and means of carrying out the Food Program. The address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev constitutes a major contribution to scientific communism and to Marxist-Leninist theory of the agrarian question in the present stage.

The plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee emphasized that the workers of the republic, along with the entire Soviet people, regard the Food Program and the tasks set by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as their vital concern and fervently declare their readiness to successfully carry out the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the years that have passed since the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee major changes have taken place in the republic's agriculture, as indeed they have throughout the country. The level of technical adequacy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is high, and agriculture's productive potential has been strengthened in an unprecedented way.

Irrigation and reclamation, chemicalization and full mechanization have experienced considerable development. Major steps have been taken toward specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

Branches of industry serving agriculture--the chemical industry, the mixed feed industry, agricultural machinebuilding, and the food branches of industry--have undergone further development. Industry building machines for animal husbandry and feed production have been built anew.

Profound changes have taken place in the living and working conditions of the kolkhoz-sovkhoz peasantry, and social issues are being resolved successfully in rural life.

All of this has made it possible to increase the production of farm products on a substantial scale. The gross output of agriculture has doubled and reached nearly 7 billion rubles. Cotton production has increased 1.7-fold, production of the most valuable fine-staple cotton fivefold, grain production fourfold, the output of fruit and vegetables 3.5-fold, meat production twofold, the production of milk and eggs 2.6-fold. Over that period labor productivity has risen 36 percent.

While according appropriate praise for what has been achieved, the plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee feels at the same time that there are still many unresolved issues in the republic's agriculture. On many farms the productivity of cropping and livestock raising is low, and the potential of the land, water resources and plant and equipment are not being sufficiently utilized. The public's demand for meat and milk has not been fully met, and there are interruptions in the supply to trade of certain other foodstuffs.

The plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee resolves as follows:

1. That the decree of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the principles and conclusions set forth in the address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev be taken up as a guide and be adopted for unswerving fulfillment and made the basis of the practical activity of all party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the republic's economic authorities in carrying out the Food Program and in consistently implementing the CPSU's farm policy.

2. That the UzSSR Council of Ministers, gosplan, the republic's ministries and departments, party obkoms, the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakskaya ASSR and oblast ispolkoms take as their points of departure in drafting annual plans of economic and social development and the draft plan for the 12th Five-Year Plan the assignments set forth in the Food Program, the need to accomplish a sharper change of direction of all sectors of the economy toward solving the problems of a further upward climb of agricultural production, development of the agroindustrial complex and development of cottongrowing so that the task of a fuller supply of food to the republic's population is performed in a very short period of time.

3. That party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the republic's ministries and departments, local soviet and economic authorities, directors of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and industrial, construction and transport enterprises, and primary party organizations mount a vigorous organizational effort among the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia to perform the tasks arising out of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, from the decisions of the present plenum and the report of Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, and the decrees of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and UzSSR Council of Ministers on these topics.

Karakalpakskaya ASSR, every oblast, all rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, every sector of the economy and all the work collectives of cities and rural areas are called upon to make a maximum contribution to solving the food problem, which is the central problem of the party and state in the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans.

4. The plenum requires of all party and soviet authorities, ministries and departments, trade union and Komsomol organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises and associations that they concentrate the efforts of work collectives on improving in every way the practices followed in cropping and animal husbandry and wage a fight for improved utilization of land, productive capital and physical, labor and financial resources, for higher labor productivity and quality of performance, for elimination of losses, for conservation and thrift, and for reduction of production costs on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Particular attention is to be paid to ensuring accelerated development of animal husbandry and to strengthening its animal feed base, to increasing the production of meat, milk and eggs, to larger production of grain, especially corn and rice, and larger production of vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruit and grapes.

The initiative of Akhangaranskiy, Leninskiy, Andizhanskiy, Pakhtaabadskiy, Khodzhaabadskiy, Kasansayskiy, Uychinskiy, Samarkandskiy, Dekhkanabadskiy, Kurgantepinskiy, Shakhrisabskiy, Kasanskiy, Pastdargomskiy, Sovetabadskiy, Urgutskiy, Sariasiyskiy, Denauskiy, Gizhduvanskiy, Farishskiy, Bakhmal'skiy, Kanimekhskiy and Bozatauskiy Rayons, which have resolved to bring meat production in the 11th Five-Year Plan up to 10,000 tons or more, is approved.

5. The plenum warmly approved the initiative of the Yangiyul', Yangiyer, Denau, Kokand, Namangan and Termez party gorkoms, which have been striving to produce meat on subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations up to the proportion of 25-30 kg per worker per year.

6. The plenum emphasizes that given the growing scale of production new requirements are being imposed on the personnel of all branches of the agroindustrial complex with respect to the planning and management of production and its supply of materials and equipment. At all levels of management there must be close linkage and coordination of the activity of all components of the agroindustrial complex, their dynamic and balanced development, and personnel must be given greater responsibility for attainment of the best final results and motivation to increase the production of good-quality foodstuffs.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations are to persistently improve the forms and methods of organizational and mass-political work, impart maximum concreteness, seriousness and responsiveness to this work, augment the activity of work collectives to successfully carry out the tasks set by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and furnish straightforward and effective followup in this matter. This very year they are to achieve a substantial improvement in the productivity of cropping and animal husbandry, fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for purchases of cotton, grain, meat, milk, eggs, and fruit and vegetables, timely processing and full preservation of those purchases, and they are to create a sound basis for a more rapid upward climb of agricultural production in the years to follow.

The plenum emphasizes the particular role of party raykoms in rural rayons in performing the tasks advanced by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Every effort needs to be made to enhance the responsibility of all personnel for increasing agricultural output, to keep that personnel in rural areas, and to enhance the importance of material incentives for conscientious work in the agrarian sector of the economy. Provision should be made for appointment to the agriculture divisions of party raykoms authoritative specialists who have given a good account of themselves.

The plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee assures the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, personally that the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic authorities, kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, specialists and scientists, industrial workers and all the working people of the republic will spare no energy in unconditionally carrying out the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the present plenum and will make a worthy contribution to carrying out the Food Program.

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1305

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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SOVIET JOURNAL ON SOCIALIST COMMUNITY'S UNITY

PM201505 Moscow MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 8, [no date given] (signed to press 20 Jul 82) pp 31-39

[V. Nekrasov article: "Unity and Cohesion--The Guarantee of the Socialist Community's Further Successes"]

[Text] The socialist community countries entered the second year of the current 5-year period with new achievements. The course of the all-round intensification of production and of improving production efficiency and the quality of output--the course defined by the recent congresses of the countries' communist and workers' parties--is being persistently implemented. New problems and complex tasks are being resolved and the shortcomings which still exist are being overcome in the interests of society as a whole and of each citizen. The fraternal countries' national incomes are growing, as are their global social product and volume of industrial production, and the working people's living standard is improving.

"The communist and workers parties are the living soul, the leading and guiding force of the socialist community countries," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation" notes. "Experience shows that loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and close collaboration between the fraternal parties in all spheres make it possible to correctly combine the socialist states' common and national interests, successfully resolve the contradictions and difficulties which arise in the course of the development and assure the confident progress of each country and the socialist community as a whole. CEMA and the Warsaw Pact Organization reliably serve this end."

The new system is developing in an atmosphere of constant economic, political, military and ideological pressure from imperialism. In the conditions of profound economic upheavals and the protracted crisis now being experienced by present-day capitalism, the most reactionary, most aggressive forces have stepped up their activity. It is obvious today as never before that imperialism sees the main obstacle to its adventurist designs in the socialist community's cohesion, the growth of its prestige and its purposeful, consistent struggle for international security.

In the struggle against socialism the obscolescent system has always sought to disunite the socialist countries and weaken their unity. The fraternal states have counterposed to this line their firm alliance, which is based on relations which are genuinely comradely and alien to national selfishness and is the bulwark of peace on our planet. "We created this community," L. I. Brezhnev has said, "above all in order to oppose the threat of imperialism and the aggressive military blocs it has created and in order to uphold the cause of socialism and peace by joint efforts."[1]

Reactionary circles in the West have not given up their attempts to hold back the confident march of world socialism and reverse the wheel of history. "The history of world socialism," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th Party Congress stresses, "has known all kinds of trials. It has had complex moments and moments of crisis. But communists have always boldly confronted the enemy's attacks and won. Thus it has been, thus it will be, and let nobody doubt our common determination to secure our interests and defend our people's socialist gains! We are fighting for the just cause of peace and the people's security, for the working people's interests. The truth of Marxist-Leninist teaching is our side. Our strength lies in unity and cohesion."[2]

The recent congresses of the fraternal countries' ruling parties also particularly emphasized the fact that in response to the stepping of imperialism's intrigues still closer collaboration between the socialist states is needed. Thus at the 10th SED Congress E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, noted: "For us the main thing has been and still is to deepen our alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries and to actively help strengthen our community's unity and cohesion."[3] The report of T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at the Bulgarian communists' 12th Congress said: "Fraternal friendship and solidarity and friendly mutual assistance are the guiding principle in relations between our countries and peoples. This is a mighty rallying force in the common struggle for socialism and communism. Our unity and cohesion and actions along the path to the common goal...offer the opportunity more successfully to overcome the difficulties which arise, resolve the complex tasks of socialist and communist creation and rebuff the enemies of socialism and peace."[4]

Today, now that Western reactionary circles, using the full arsenal of resources from "cold war" days, are making desperate attempts to undermine real socialism's prestige and rightwing and "leftist' revisionists are waging an unseemly campaign aimed at belittling the historical role of the community of socialist states, the strengthening of their solidarity and cohesion is acquiring particular significance.

A highly complex, tense situation has recently arisen in the world through the fault of the aggressive forces of imperialism, above all American imperialism. Never before has there been such open talk of plans for nuclear missile war. Never before have American politicians and generals expatiated so cynically on the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe and on making a "first" or "preemptive" strike against socialism. The U.S. president is calling for a new "crusade against communism." The militarization process has entered a new, extremely dangerous phase in the West.

At the same time there is the task of making socialist ideals less attractive and using all possible means to weaken the socialist community countries, complicate their economic growth, subject their peoples to ideological poisoning and split and isolate them politically. An integral part of imperialism's strategic political plans is the concept of the "destabilization of socialism"--a combination of all possible forms of pressure on socialist states with promises of all kinds of "benefits" to be derived from deviation from the agreed line and fundamental principles. This is a modification of the old plans for "differentiated coexistence" whose aim is to set some socialist countries against others.

An integral component of this "differentiated" approach is unbridled anti-Sovietism and gross distortion of the genuinely equal nature of the fraternal countries' political and economic ties with the Soviet Union. The "psychological war" of slander against real socialism is being whipped up to literally hysterical heights. Washington and its allies, making broad use of religious and nationalist prejudices, are gambling on discrediting the new society's political system and trying to shake the masses' conviction of the correctness of Marxist-Leninist ideas.

The events which have taken place since the 26th CPSU Congress have fully confirmed the correctness of its conclusion: our class enemies are learning from their defeats, they are operating with increasing sophistication and perfidy against the socialist countries. A vivid example of this is the political and economic crisis they were able to provoke in Poland, where the forces of counterrevolution, supported by imperialist centers, plunged society into a state of anarchy and jeopardized the foundations of Polish socialist statehood.

The Polish leadership's actions--the imposition of martial law and the formation of the Military Council of National Salvation--struck a crushing blow against the forces of counterrevolution in the country and created the conditions for the stabilization of the political and economic situation. But this clearly did not suit the provocateurs across the ocean. The American administration and the leaders of certain other NATO states virtually declared propaganda and economic war on the Polish people, seeking to kindle a hotbed of unrest in the country and push the Poles into a fratricidal struggle. The economic sanctions adopted against Poland by a number of capitalist countries complicate the situation and make it more difficult to lead the Polish economy out of its crisis state.

The events in Poland were used by ruling circles in the West, above all the United States, to whip up anew the anti-Soviet, antisocialist campaign. With striking irresponsibility the White House is trying to use the "Polish problem" to damage the interests of peace, security and cooperation between peoples and to promote the implementation of American imperialism's hegemonist designs.

As W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, noted in his report at the 24 February 1982 Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, "Poland is regarded as an instrument, as a lever for exerting pressure on the Soviet Union and the socialist community.... It has been assigned the role of detonator under the edifice of peace, whose foundations are the inseparable agreements signed in Yalta and Potsdam. The process of disintegrating the socialist community and turning back European history by a whole epoch was to begin with Poland."[5]

These plans failed and the West's provocative actions against Poland and the Soviet Union were firmly and resolutely rebuffed.

The effective force of socialist internationalism is revealed particularly convincingly when any of the fraternal countries is in a difficult position and needs urgent support. The internationalist position of the CPSU and the fraternal parties of the socialist countries is a great help to the Polish communists and working people of people's Poland in overcoming the crisis situation and repelling the intrigues of internal counterrevolution acting in accordance with the scenarios of imperialist centers.

The fraternal solidary displayed by the countries of real socialism toward the Polish people has met with high recognition in Poland itself. "Only the socialist community countries," the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU stressed, "were interested in preserving Poland's high international prestige in the struggle for man's peaceful development.... Resolutely opposing any forms of intervention in Poland's internal affairs, they are thus helping to strengthen Poland's external security. It is at times like these that the words solidarity, socialist internationalism, fraternity and cooperation acquire their full meaning."[6]

Economic aid from the socialist community plays a vitally important part in eliminating the grave difficulties which have arisen in Polish society. The CEMA Executive Committee 21 January 1982 statement approved by the 36th CEMA Session in Hungary (June 1982) expresses readiness to continue to render all-round aid to the fraternal Polish people in overcoming the economic difficulties which have arisen, restoring the normal production process in the national economy and ensuring conditions for the country's further socialist development.

The visit to Moscow in early March 1982 by the Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski and its talks with leaders of the CPSU and Soviet state were an important step in strengthening the fraternal ties between the Soviet Union and Poland. The Soviet Union, the joint Soviet-Polish communique noted, will continue to render Poland support and aid. "The imperialist powers and primarily the United States," L. I. Brezhnev said at the dinner in the delegation's honor, "are stepping up the pressure on Poland, flouting law and morality. They would like to bring down new trials and hardships on the Poles. But let no one believe that socialism will not defend itself. It will, and most resolutely.... There is no doubt," he continued, "that the economic cooperation plans we have outlined will benefit both countries. They cover the development of raw material "resources and the development of the most important industrial sectors. There are quite good opportunities for expanding our ties in the agricultural sphere." For his part W. Jaruzelski assessed highly the fraternal, selfless aid rendered to the Polish people by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and showed the illusory nature of the imperialist powers' hopes of dismantling the socialist community. It will not be its weak link.[7]

The Polish party and state delegation's visit to the Soviet Union was a major event of international life attesting to the socialist community countries' indestructible solidarity in the face of the fierce attacks on it from the aggressive forces of imperialism. Great political significance attached to the visits by the Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski to the GDR, the CSSR, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania in March through June 1982. Those taking part in the talks discussed the prospects of intensifying economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the fraternal states, which will help to eliminate the unfavorable consequences of the Polish national economy's dependence on the West and will serve the interests of the development of the CEMA countries' socialist division of labor, denounced the course of the imperialists forces, particularly the United States, toward spurring on the arms race and noted the importance of the contribution made to the cause of detente by the socialist countries pursuing a coordinated foreign policy.

U.S. imperialism does not restrict its hostile actions against the socialist community countries to the European region. The United States has stepped up the economic blockade against the Republic of Cuba, is stepping up its espionage and other subversive activity against it, not stopping even at the use of biological weapons, holding provocative military exercises in the vicinity of the shores of the Island of Freedom, and threatening the country with a naval blockade and direct military intervention. The Cuban people are being threatened with punishment for their desire for freedom, for their friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of real socialism and for their combat solidarity with the peoples of the developing states struggling for national sovereignty and economic independence.

In Southeast Asia, U.S. imperialism is giving every encouragement to the Beijing hegemonists in their aggressive actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and also against People's Democratic Laos and Democratic Kampuchea. Alongside armed acts of provocation, the opponents of the socialist development of the peoples of Indochina are resorting to attempts to undermine their economy, stepping up "psychological warfare" and stopping at nothing to prevent the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea from focusing their efforts on the solution of peaceful, creative tasks.

The attempts by aggressive imperialist circles and their Beijing stooges to weaken real socialism's world positions and shake the socialist community are encountering the growing cohesion of fraternal countries and their mutual support in the struggle against imperialism's fierce attacks and for the consolidation of the socialist system.

Tirelessly strengthening the unity of the fraternal countries and their all-round, increasingly profound cooperation in all spheres and pooling forces and resources in the most rational way in the interests of each socialist state and the entire community--that is how the communist and workers' parties pose the question. They stress that this cooperation, based on equal rights, mutual respect, consideration for each other's interests and true revolutionary solidarity, serves and will continue to serve as a reliable basis for the entire "socialist cooperative," as V. I. Lenin put it.

The decisive front of the rivalry with capitalism lies in the sphere of the economy and economic policy. The recent congresses of the socialist community countries' fraternal parties noted that although the past few years have not been the most favorable for the national economies of a number of socialist countries nonetheless the CEMA states' economic growth rates have been substantially in excess--double in the past decade--of the corresponding indicators in developed capitalist countries. In 1976-1980, according to a report by the UN ECE Secretariat, the average annual growth of the national incomes of the European states of the socialist community was 4.4 percent, which assured an absolute increase of over 24 percent over the 5 years.

Each of the community countries resolves the problems facing it primarily through its own national efforts. However, the importance of their cooperation, both bilaterally and within the CEMA framework, is growing steadily. During the Crimea meetings of the leaders of the fraternal parties and states last year, which were an important stage in the coordination of their common positions in the economic and other spheres, it was stressed particularly that the socialist community now has everything necessary to build up its energy capacities, reach a qualitatively new level in machine building and fully satisfy the demand for consumer goods and agricultural produce. The further development of socialist economic integration and the intensification of the international socialist division of labor are called upon to play an important part in achieving these objectives. "We see key to the prosperity of the national economies," L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "in the increasingly profound and steady division of labor and in the joint assimilation of the most progressive production methods."[8]

An important step in this direction was taken at the 36th CEMA Session on 8-10 June 1982 in Budapest. Here general agreements were signed on multilateral cooperation in the development and extensive use of microprocessor technology in the CEMA countries' national economies and on the development and organization of the specialized and shared production of industrial robots, as was an intergovernmental agreement on multilateral international specialization and sharing in the development and production of microchips [izdeliya mikroelektronnoy elementnoy bazy] for computer facilities, special manufacturing equipment and particularly pure materials for microelectronics.

Today diverse positive experience of cooperation has been accumulated. However, life shows that in this respect there are considerable reserves. The attentive study and broader utilization of the achievements of particular community states in organizing production and management and resolving individual national economic problems remain one of the most important tasks for the forthcoming period. In the fraternal parties' opinion, the transition which has been projected and is now being implemented by the socialist countries toward the intensive development of the economy and the implementation of large-scale social programs requires a tireless creative quest and the intensification of cooperation in finding the optimum combination of the interests of each of the fraternal countries and of the entire socialist community. It is highly indicative in this connection that the proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress--to supplement the coordination of current national economic plans with the coordination of economic policy as a whole and to examine the possibility of using new forms of pooling the socialist community states' resources and efforts--met with the fraternal parties' approval.

It must be stressed in particular that the community countries now have to resolve creative tasks in complicated international conditions. The blocking of the detente process, the arms race imposed by imperialism, the attempts by some imperialist states to use all sorts of bans and discriminatory measures in trade and financial levers as a means of exerting political pressure on the world of real socialism are a heavy burden for the socialist states. The deterioration in the economic situation and the sharp price increases characteristic of the world capitalist economy also introduce an element of instability to economic ties with the capitalist countries. That is why the task of using each socialist country's reserves and their common potential to mitigate the adverse outside impact on the course of economic progress is becoming increasingly urgent.

The overall international situation and the solution of problems which concern mankind, such as preserving and consolidating peace, halting the arms race, and settling international conflicts justly and peacefully, depend to a considerable degree today on the rallying of the socialist countries and the unity of their actions in the world arena. For many years now, effective coordination of the fraternal states' international activity has been of inestimable and ever-increasing significance in the struggle to save the peoples from the nightmare of nuclear conflict. "In the current international situation," USSR Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko has noted, "we can see especially clearly that the chief element preventing the implementation of militarist plans and aggressive military doctrines is the socialist community. All those who are anxious that the peoples' future be a future of reliable peace and progress can safely rely on its Leninist policy of peace and friendship among peoples."[9]

The countries of real socialism have most resolutely condemned the plans adopted by Washington and its NATO allies to deploy hundreds of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and have spoken out against the U.S. decision to develop wide-scale production of neutron and chemical weapons. The essentially aggressive doctrine of the admissibility of nuclear war proclaimed by the United States and also its opposition to the work of various forums examining specific problems of limiting the arms race and disarmament have been sharply criticized. Many international documents from the socialist community countries put special emphasis on the fact that they will continue to advocate preserving everything positive which has been created by their joint efforts on the path laid by the CSCE and will deal the necessary rebuff to the actions of NATO militarist circles.

The current aggravated international situation requires powerful and purposeful efforts and continual initiatives from the socialist community--this is the unanimous conclusion of the fraternal parties, which stress that it is a question of increasing the foreign political activeness of each socialist state and securing a higher degree of coordination of joint actions. Thus, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO, assessing the world situation at the start of 1982, wrote: "All-round cooperation and cohesion among the socialist countries are important factors which exert their particular influence on the course of international events.... The guarantee of the socialist states' strength and lofty international prestige lies in the coordination of their foreign policy activity."

The socialist countries counter imperialism's militarist course with a policy of peaceful coexistence, easing of tension, mutually advantageous cooperation and honest constructive dialogue. The socialist countries are firmly convinced that a sensible and just solution to disputed international problems is perfectly possible and that the language of force and the threat of force is not appropriate for this. It requires holding talks on an equal footing, taking account of each other's interests and strictly respecting the principle of identical security. Military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization is the objective foundation for assessing the situation which has taken shape in the world and the prospects for its development.

As a result of constant cooperation among the socialist countries, the fundamental unity of their views on all main international issues has been established. The community members regard the 26th CPSU Congress' peace program as their common foreign policy platform. They see in the peace program for the eighties, subsequently expanded by a number of initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state, realistic and constructive ways to lessen the threat of war, deepen detente and develop peaceful cooperation among states with different systems. The fraternal parties point out that the Soviet Union's policy creates an effective counterbalance to aggressive imperialist circles' intentions to continue to heat up the international situation and foist a new round of the arms race on the world. This policy meets the interests of the fraternal socialist countries and of all peace-loving mankind. For instance, "Czechoslovak communits and our entire people," G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, noted in the report to the 16th CPCZ Gonress, "rate highly the role of the Soviet Union as the key bulwark of socialism and of everything revolutionary and progressive in the world and as the hope and guarantee of peaceful development against whose might the attempts of imperialist and militarist circles to dictate their will to other peoples are smashed."[10]

The new peace initiatives advanced by L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress and the 19th Komsomol Congress were met with fervent approval in the socialist community states. The proposals contained in his speeches, which are aimed at limiting the arms race, and primarily at reducing nuclear weapons in Europe, were seen by the fraternal countries as a clear manifestation of the Soviet leadership's sincere desire for peace and its certainty that it is possible to achieve an agreement which is acceptable to both sides.

The Warsaw Pact Organization--which has convincingly proved during the 27 years of its existence that it is a purely defensive alliance which reliably serves the interests of peace and socialism--plays an important role in drafting the coordinated foreign policy course of the fraternal countries and preparing their joint actions. The organization's political consultative committee is constantly advancing constructive proposals aimed at improving the international situation, eliminating seats of tension and adopting radical measures to curb the arms race, especially the nuclear missile race, and diminish the danger of war. This coordinated course is pursued by the socialist states at UN General Assembly sessions, at the Vienna talks on force and arms reductions in central Europe talks in Vienna, at the Madrid meeting of the all-European Conference participants, at the Geneva Disarmament Committee and at other international forums. Naturally, each country expands and develops this common line with its own important initiatives.

Historical experience shows convincingly that considerable might is needed to defend socialist gains from encroachment by the enemies of progress. Under the conditions of the intensification of imperialism's aggressive aspirations the Warsaw Pact member states display the necessary concern for increasing the readiness of their joint armed forces under the Warsaw Pact Organization to rebuff any attack on their security. "The militarist course and aggressive policy of the NATO bloc led by the United States," L. I. Brezhnev said at the 17th Soviet Trade Unions Congress, "forces us to take measures to maintain the country's defense capability at the required level. This is a grim necessity of the contemporary world and of course it diverts considerable funds to the detriment of our plans for peaceful building. But, as I have already said several times, we are not spending and will not spend for these purposes one ruble more than is absolutely necessary to ensure the security of our people and their friends and allies."[11]

During the talks between the USSR and CSSR party-government delegations held in Moscow in June 1982 the sides declared that, at a time when imperialism has adopted a course toward achieving military superiority and is undertaking a new round in the arms race, they will do everything to promote the strengthening of the socialist community states' cohesion and the consolidation of their defensive military-political alliance--the Warsaw Pact Organization.

It is indicative that the more the might and influence of world socialism and the socialist community states grow, the more brazenly and impudently imperialism makes use of the weapons of lies and slander against them. The 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the other fraternal parties of the socialist countries noted the current intensification of the ideological struggle in the world arena. As is known, the confrontation of ideas is an inalienable part of the transition period from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale. However, imperialist forces are doing their utmost to transform this confrontation into "psychological warfare" waged according to the laws of the jungle. The imperialists or their accomplices blacken and distort everything which goes on in the socialist countries, setting in motion a system of sophisticated methods calculated to undermine the socialist world, "disunite" it and discredit the very idea of socialism in the eyes of the millions-strong masses of working people.

Today the anti-Soviet, antisocialist, chauvinist campaigns have assumed the character of official measures in the West, with not only the relevant propaganda and special espionage and sabotage services but also certain state and government leaders taking part in them. These campaigns have become a very substantial element in U.S. and NATO militarist strategy and an organic part of their course toward spiraling the arms race.

The "psychological warfare" unleashed by imperialism makes increased demands on the activity of the socialist countries' communist and workers' parties in the ideological sphere. The November 1981 Moscow conference of the community countries' communist and workers parties' central committee secretaries for international and ideological questions clearly declared the need to continue to expand cooperation in the struggle against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and to resolutely advocate the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace.

With every passing year the fraternal friendship of the socialist community peoples grows stronger, their cooperation becomes increasingly comprehensive and their foreign policy increasingly effective. The harmonious family of the states of real socialism, overcoming difficulties which emerge and rebuffing all attempts by imperialism and its assistants to undermine the foundations of its might, continues its on-going forward progress, demonstrating repeatedly the great insurmountable truth of Leninist teaching and the strength of its unity and cohesion on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

FOOTNOTES

1. Brezhnev, L. I. "Following Lenin's Course. Speeches and Articles," Vol 4, Political Literature Publishing House, 1974, p 68.

2. "Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress," Political Literature Publishing House, 1981, p 10.

3. PRAVDA, 12 April 1981.

4. PRAVDA, 1 April 1981.

5. PRAVDA, 26 February 1982.

6. TRYBUNA LUDU, 15 January 1982.

7. PRAVDA 2 March 1982.

8. PRAVDA, 2 March 1982.

9. PRAVDA, 20 March 1982.

10. PRAVDA, 7 April 1981.

11. PRAVDA, 17 March 1982.

CSO: 1807/149

MOSCOW TV ROUNDTABLE ON FOOD PROGRAM

OW121404 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0833 GMT 27 Jul 82

["The Food Program--Common Task for All the People"; from the "Problems, Decisions, Solutions" series, moderated by political observer Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy, with Leonid Yakovlevich Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture; Polad Adzhiyevich Polad-zade, USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources; Leonid Ivanovich Khitrun, chairman of the state committee for supply of production equipment for agriculture; and Viktor Petrovich Borodin, deputy chairman of the state committee for agro-industrial complex questions]

[Text] [Voznesenskiy] Hello, comrades. Our meeting today is a continuation of the live broadcast of 1 July. I will remind you that our guests in that program were heads of ministries and departments responsible for planning and organizing agricultural production, creating conditions for stable crop production and livestock breeding work and providing equipment for agriculture and its full utilization in the fields.

As usual, the program's participants were able to answer only some of the several hundred questions that were called in. We collected these questions in this weighty volume and the participants studied all these questions and a few of the comrades had time to prepare their answers. Today we would like to acquaint you with these questions. Leonid Yakovlevich Florentyev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and RSFSR minister of agriculture, has the first word.

[Florentyev] Today, having familiarized myself with the questions that were sent from various parts of our country, I would like to answer those that I consider to be most important. A number of questions concern the state of agriculture in the non-chernozem zone. Why has there been no return on the investments in the non-chernozem zone for a long time? I would like to answer this question by saying there has been a return. Generally, the return is not inconsiderable but it is still insufficient. Plans to increase the production of agricultural products have not been fulfilled by all farms.

Without bogging you down with figures, I would like to cite only two figures: the gross production in the non-chernozem zone in the 7th 5-Year Plan period amounted to R13.5 billion and in the 10th 5-Year Plan period to a little under R18 billion. Therefore, there is growth but we agree with the author of this letter that the growth is insufficient.

Little construction of housing and projects for rural everyday life is being carried out. This is correct, although the construction of houses, palaces of culture, preschools and roads in this zone has recently intensified. Still, the rate of social reorganization of rural areas in the non-chernozem zone cannot be considered sufficient. Therefore, nearly R10 billion have been allocated for the construction of housing, cultural and domestic services and roads in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. I have in mind here state capital investments and those funds which the kolkhozes allocate for these aims. Compared to the R5.6 billion for the past 5-year plan period this is a growth of almost 190 percent.

Incidentally, many oblasts in the non-chernozem zone are doing the right thing and this results in houses being constructed well. In Sverdlovskaya, Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya, Gorkovskaya and a whole series of other oblasts not only are individual houses being constructed but whole streets, whole microrayons are being built, especially in backward kolkhozes and sovkhozes which, as life and experience show, permits backward farms to become average and at a later time to become leading farms.

Crane operator Comrade Baraeva asks: Will the living standards in rural districts rise? The living standards in rural districts will unquestionably rise. The rise in the well-being of rural workers is an integral part of the food program--not simply integral but one of the most important parts of this program. The payment of additional wages for length of service to all permanent workers of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises located in the non-chernozem zone will begin next year. This, again, demonstrates the RSFSR's special concern for the non-chernozem zone.

At present in these farms only tractor and machine operators receive additional pay for length of service according to speciality. The May CPSU Central Committee Plenum approved a party and government decision to pay additional wages for length of service and to introduce additional leave for permanent livestock breeding workers. Needless to say, this very important large-scale measure will promote the retention of workers in livestock breeding, which, as the party says, is the leading area in the rural sector. These privileges will be given on approximately the same scale as those for tractor and machine operators. Thus, privileges for livestock breeding workers will be given in Siberia, the Far East, the Urals, the non-chernozem zone and the central chernozem regions as of 1 January next year and in the remaining RSFSR regions as of 1 January 1984. This is not all. The construction of housing, cultural and domestic services and roads is being significantly expanded not only in the non-chernozem zone, about which I have talked, but in all regions of the RSFSR.

I will not burden you with figures but will just say that the capital investments in the social reconstruction of rural areas in the RSFSR as a whole in the 11th 5-Year Plan have increased by 160 percent in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan. It would be nice, of course, to solve the housing problem faster, in 3 or 4 years. This is a natural desire but the existing means only allow us to solve this problem on the current scale, which is a very large scale. Besides, as was stated in the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, contract construction organizations, as well as some of the capabilities of city housing construction combines, will be used to assist kolkhozes and sovkhozes in housing construction in rural areas.

In general, the construction of housing and cultural and domestic service facilities, the conditions contributing to the retention of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and the creation of stable labor collectives are becoming national concerns. You understand that the creation of such permanent and stable labor collectives in a kolkhoz or a sovkhoz is the most important condition for successful development of production and for increasing its efficiency.

Comrade Konin from Kuybyshev asks me--asks us--the question: What are the most essential additional measures that kolkhozes and sovkhozes are implementing this year to increase grain production? This is a very important question because grain is the foundation for developing both farming and livestock breeding. This is one of the central links in our country's food program.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR are doing considerable work to increase grain production this year. In the first place the area of the most productive winter crops was expanded last year. In the second, the quality of sowing and the hibernation period were better and as a result, almost all areas under winter crop cultivation were preserved after the hibernation period, and the winter crop area we will be harvesting is 2.5 million hectares greater than was harvested last year, Kolkhozes and sovkhozes conducted this year's spring sowing in an organized manner, and it is an especially favorable sign to note the enlarged areas of buckwheat, millet, corn and certain other crops.

A valuable initiative was proposed by the corn growers of Rostovskaya Oblast, who pledged to produce 1 million tons of corn this year. Much is being done now to realize this statement, this lofty pledge. Twenty-six million hectares of spring grain crops have been sown by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in order to ensure a big harvest and improved grain quality. This was done with simultaneous applications of phosphorus-based mineral fertilizers. More organic fertilizers were used this year. Now all the strength and means of kolkhozes and all the attention of collectives on farms are directed to harvesting agricultural crops, including grain and others, without losses.

A distinctive feature this year is a wider implementation of the ipatov method of large-group and production line organization of harvesting. Particular attention, as I said, is being paid to fighting losses. To achieve this, following the example of the experience of farms in the Kuban, Rostovskaya Oblast and Stravropolskiy Kray, a preliminary crop capacity is estimated for each field and then payments for labor depend on the actual production from the given field and on how much it differs from the preliminary estimate. All these measures must be adopted in order to ensure that the biological crops which have ripened in the field end up in kolkhoz and sovkhoz storage facilities.

The following question is asked by Comrade Ivanov from Moscow: Why are only 0.25 hectares allowed for the private plot of each household in the non-chernozem zone, while 0.5 hectares are allowed in the chernozem region? I think there is a certain inaccuracy in the question itself. In accordance with the kolkhoz's rules, a family on a kolkhoz or, as we call it, a kolkhoz household, is allowed 0.5 hectare for the private plot of each kolkhoz household and up tp 0.2 hectare in the field. These are merely guidelines while the actual size of each household's private plot is determined by the size of the household and the amount of their labor input into social production. Those who do more work and actively participate in social production receive more household land.

The size of each private household plot of permanent workers, specialists and personnel in sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises who work and live permanently in rural areas amounts to 0.3 hectare. Agricultural specialists, medical personnel, educational personnel and teachers, as well as agricultural service personnel receive up to 0.25 hectare of land per household. All other workers and personnel living in rural areas receive up to 0.15 hectare of land per household. This is how our land laws determine the size of private household plots. This is the answer to the question of interested comrades.

Here is a question on beekeeping--on why and how our beekeeping is developed. Some questions suggest that beekeeping is not well developed. I have to agree with this. The collectives of kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not treat this question seriously. We consider it our important responsibility to adopt a number of additional measures in the coming years for seriously developing this important branch--important not only as a branch producing a valuable food product, but also for the pollination of agricultural crops, gardens and so on.

The Ministry of Agriculture and local agricultural authorities have now developed a whole range, a whole complex of measures for the further development of beekeeping, for organizing new specialized beekeeping farms and interfarm beekeeping enterprises. The further development of beekeeping on the private plots of the rural population is also envisaged. For this purpose oblast, rayon and city societies of amateur beekeepers are being formed. The necessary additional measures are being adopted for supplying beehives, honeycomb and beekeeping implements to private apiaries. In general, we consider the questions asked on this topic are to the point. They reflect the concern of those comrades who have participated in asking the questions on this program, the questions which prove that we have more work yet to do in order to correct the situation in this very important branch.

Comrade Bonaderko, an engineer from Moscow, asks: How is the problem of the shortage of machine operators in agriculture going to be solved? I have already answered this question in general. The main reason for the shortage of machine operators is not that so few of them are being trained. Large numbers of machine operators are being trained in the RSFSR as well as in the other fraternal republics. Unfortunately they are highly transient.

In order to ensure that kolkhozes and sovkhozes have qualified machine operator cadres as I have already said, we are expanding the construction of housing, cultural and welfare facilities. but this is not enough, so we are building repair shops and technical service stations for improving the working and living conditions of machine operators.

On the whole, the volume of capital investments for these aims, to strengthen the production base of mechanization in the current 5-year plan period, will double compared to the last 5-year plan period.

The quality of training of machine operator personnel will be expanded and improved, especially at specialized vocational and technical schools--Leningradskaya and certain other oblasts are setting a good example in this regard--and courses will be held directly in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. We, together with the Ministry of Education, regard the constant work in rural schools with senior class members as our sacred duty. First of all, we are doing everything to strengthen the production base of rural schools and will spare nothing for this. Neither kolkhozes, sovkhozes nor the ministry nor the system as a whole are sparing anything to attain this goal.

Together with the teachers we are conducting vocational guidance with seniors at rural secondary schools, and as a result a large number of seniors at rural schools in Kostromskaya, Omskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts, and now very likely in the majority of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics, remain to work in their native kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Only today I received a supreme Soviet deputy director of one of the sovkhozes in Moskovskaya Oblast who said that out of 36 graduates at her school 34 young men and women stayed to work. She asked for help in obtaining new equipment, and we will help without fail, and help with housing construction as new young families appear and the demand for housing grows.

The problem of providing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with machine operators does exist, especially in the non-chernozem zone and a number of other regions, and in a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in other regions. This problem is not a simple one, and we will be endeavoring to solve it by taking measures regarding a whole complex of questions about both production and nonproduction and by actively solving questions on the social reconstruction of rural areas and improving labor conditions of rural machine operators.

In his report at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that the food program advances tasks of different time spans, long-term and medium-term ones and very urgent ones. It seems to me, said Leonid Ilich, that we should place precisely the latter ones at the center of our concern. Now many of the questions which came in during the program concern these pressing and urgent tasks that kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now working on. I have already spoken about grain and construction. There are also pressing and urgent questions in rural areas, but there is a whole series of other questions with which kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now occupied and among them the care of agricultural crops, especially cultivated crops, is the most important. This includes potatoes, sunflowers, corn, soybeans and other cultivated crops and vegetable crops.

Another central question as important as that of bread is fodder preparation. As we said last time, on 1 July, we experienced a very difficult winter period. Now in the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, I would say the prevailing majority have the opportunity not only to fulfill fodder preparation plans but also to put away a definite quantity of fodder as insurance stock without which--without a reserve, without an insurance stock--life is impossible in agriculture. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes, agricultural organs and the ministry itself now live and breathe these concerns.

[Voznesenskiy] Nikolay Fedorovich Vasilyev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, appeared in the 1 July program. At that time it was noted that stable farming and livestock breeding depends to a large degree on the successful implementation of extensive land reclamation work. Today Polad Adzhiyevich Polad-Zad, USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, will answer questions on this problem.

[Polad-Zade] Large sums are spent on land reclamation in our country. However, the question arises in certain people's minds: Strictly speaking, why is it necessary? Comrade Nizhemudinov, a student from Moscow, asks such a question: Why are there consistently high annual harvests in the United States and Canada but in our country we have bad harvest years? And Comrade Yuriy Konstantinovich Kovalev, a communications worker, asks: Why do we buy wheat from overseas?

I will cite a number of figures to explain this question. It is considered impossible to carry out agricultural production without irrigation with an annual rainfall rate of less than 400 millimeters. I have farming in mind. Well, 40 percent of our arable land has these conditions, whereas in the United States it is only 11 percent. The so-called unstable moisture zone, where annual rainfall ranges from 400 to 700 millimeters, in the United States encompasses 29 percent of the total arable land area. We have an area which encompasses 59 percent of the total arable land. Only 1 percent of our arable land area has propitious conditions where nothing needs to be done. Sixty percent of the arable land area in the United States has these conditions.

At the same time, under these conditions Americans irrigate 25 million hectares, while we have at present, a total of 17 million hectares of irrigated land, I mean 17.5 million hectares. This is the situation, Propitious natural conditions and a high level of arable land reclamation allow a number of countries--the United States and other countries in the world--to obtain stable harvests. For us to obtain a guaranteed harvest we need to make large capital investments in the land, conduct land reclamation, introduce a large quantity of mineral fertilizers and take other measures which would allow a stable increase in yield.

This is why our party persistently sets the task of expanding land reclamation work and the stock of land on which high yields may be stably and systematically obtained, irrespective of weather conditions and climate; in other words, to program the yield. A great deal of attention is paid to land reclamation and development of irrigation and drainage in our country. Currently, we have 31 million hectares of reclaimed land at our disposal, and this is the most valuable asset of our agriculture, and it is constantly expanding.

In accordance with the food program, our country's irrigated land area will be brought to 23-25 million hectares by 1990. Today, we have 17.5 million hectares. The area of drained land will be raised to 17-19 million hectares. Today, we have 13.5 million hectares of such land. With this, I would like to specially underline the fact that large-scale special-purpose tasks in the food program will be solved with the aid of land reclamation, and the main task is fodder. Already reclaimed lands produce a quarter of all fodder used in livestock breeding. This portion will be significantly increased as a result of the implementation of that land reclamation work about which I spoke.

Production of the valuable groat rice crop, as we know, is dependent entirely on irrigation. The food program envisages a considerable increase in vegetable production. This will also be accomplished through use of irrigated land. As a matter of fact, the entire increase in vegetable production will come about through irrigation. A very important special-purpose program is the significant expansion and increase in corn production on irrigated land. Comrades, you know how important corn is to our livestock breeding. Whereas we produce approximately 3 million tons of corn today, by 1990, as a result of the implementation of land reclamation measures, this production will be brought to 13 million tons.

While effecting a large-scale program of reclamation work, we give much consideration, basic consideration, to constantly increasing the effectiveness of land reclamation and raising the return from reclaimed hectares. A very interesting question was received from Valentin Sergeyevich Voloshin of Kursk, who writes: As you know, we invest enormous amounts in land reclamation. Large capital investments are envisaged in the food program. However, not every drained and irrigated hectare is as efficient as it could, and should, be. Please tell me what causes this? Don't we, in this case, bury money, so to speak, and what is being done and what will be done to ensure a considerable increase in the efficient reclamation of and production from this enriched land?

As a whole, comrades, I can say that the efficiency of land reclamation is very high in our country. Every irrigated hectare produces, in monetary terms, 5 to 6 times more and a drained hectare 1.5 times more than the ordinary field. Yields are increasing systematically and so is total agricultural production in the reclaimed lands. Here are the figures: grain yields in 1965 were 13.8 quintals per hectare from reclaimed, irrigated land. The average grain yield in the last 5-year plan was 38.5 quintals per hectare from irrigated area. Some 22 and 1/2 quintals of corn were produced, whereas 48 quintals per hectare were produced in the last 5-year plan; 23 quintals of rice against 39. Or take fodder, for example, some 24 and 1/2 quintals were produced before and now, or in the last 5-year plan, the average yield was 34.5 quintals per hectare of fodder units.

In addition, I want to say that the high efficiency in the use of reclaimed land is noted, not just in separate farms, but in large regions. Therefore, to say that funds are buried is incorrect. But, comrades, one cannot deny that there are reserves, and the reserves are huge. All farms do not produce everything from an improved hectare which it can give. A lot of farms reap small harvests, and much land is unused and has insufficient irrigation. Sometimes it is irrigated once or not at all. There are reasons for such occurrences. There are, of course, shortcomings associated with the work of improvers. There is evidence of low quality work, and this is being justly criticized. We are adopting concrete measures and a real, concrete program has been developed to eliminate these shortcomings. There are mistakes in projects and there are cases of delays in completion of improvement projects. However, at the same time, there are a number of questions which must be worked on by everyone, in order to significantly increase production, including, first of all, the necessity to provide every irrigated, every drained, hectare with a normal dose of mineral fertilizer. Unfortunately, this is not done everywhere. All reclaimed lands must be provided the necessary equipment and must have the labor resources. This entire complex of questions, namely, the right project, proper fulfillment of reclamation works, mineral fertilizers, equipment and people, educated people, ability to work properly on the improved land, ensures an excellent final result. Everywhere this was done, they naturally had big returns. The task, in all farms, is to eliminate all negative occurrences.

The food program has the main task of achieving complex reclamation construction in order to increase the efficiency in the use of improved lands. What is this complex construction? It is the creation of the entire infrastructure, together with reclamation construction, construction of channels and renovation of fields necessary for a normal and effective use of all that is being created. These are villages, roads, production construction, livestock housing and so on.

Here is another question. It is asked by Comrade Dementyev from Tula: How much reclaimed land is annually and how much is not being used? Why are we losing reclaimed land and aren't these losses far too big? Yes, that is a good question, all right, I have already said that we are commissioning 1.5 million hectares of reclaimed land annually. Approximately 700,000 hectares of irrigated land and 800,000 hectares of drained land. In the last, the 10th 5-Year Plan, only 3.8 million hectares of irrigated land were commissioned, but we lost only about 400,000 hectares. What were these losses? The main factor, of course, is the write-off or transfer of nonagricultural use of lands with outdated irrigation, which were commissioned decades ago at a not very high technological level, a level which was suitable for the purposes of development in those days but which does not suit us now.

Some of these lands have lost their sources of water and some have ceased being used for other reasons. These are the lands we lose. The percentage does not seem large, but this is not a desirable occurrence and we are building our plans so that we do not lose irrigated land but reclaim it, put it in order, and improve and raise its technical level.

The situation is a little worse with the losses of reclaimed land which is becoming estranged in the process of being used for nonagricultural purposes. In the last 5-year plan period, for example, 60,000 hectares of reclaimed land were used for nonagricultural purposes. We do not think this is right; this is wasteful. Industrial enterprises, cities, and other facilities could and should be built on those lands in which no state investment had been made.

We, together with the Ministry of Agriculture and with local party and Soviet authorities, are creating a barrier to these occurrences and will continue increasing controls over the preservation of reclaimed land reserves.

The following question has come in: Comrade Stinikov, pensioner from Zhukovskiy, writes: Please clarify the part of the food program which talks about diverting some northern rivers to the Volga. What has it got to do with the food program?

This question, comrades, is very significant and a lot of time is needed to answer it in detail and I do not want to take a lot of time for the technical details of the question. I will say briefly: the south of our country, especially the south of the European part of our country, is a very favorable zone for the development of irrigated farming. But the water resources in this large region, a region favored with plentiful labor resources, sun, and good soils, are on the verge of depletion. In principle, there is still a lot of water in the Volga and there is water in the Don and Kuban Rivers. But the fact is that we are bound by an ecology problem. A further significant use of water from the Volga will not harm the Volga itself, but will lead to a reduction in the level of the Caspian Sea, which will cause a reduction of very valuable stocks of fish.

The same situation obtains with the Sea of Azov. Beginning now the development of the people's economy is faced, in connection with the usage of water from the Don and the Kuban, with a problem such that the further taking of water from these rivers would be dangerous for the stocks of fish in the Sea of Azov. Pollution is occurring because of the irrational use of the sea and valuable breeds of fish are disappearing. The only way to help the Volga is by diverting a part of the northern rivers' flow, which is now flowing uselessly into the Arctic Ocean. This is a very insignificant part, which in no way will affect the region from which the water will be taken.

Having received this injection, this aid or grant from the Volga, the Don Basin will be able to send part of the water to the Northern Caucasus, into the Kuban Basin. On the whole it will allow the irrigation of a considerable area of land and the harvest of much valuable agricultural produce.

Comrade Filipovich, a steamship company employee from Bezhetsk, asks: Is the problem of river dredging being solved? I must say that this is a very topical question. As a result of economic activity, urbanization and industrial development, many small rivers have gotten into such a condition that they simply cannot be neglected in this way anymore.

The USSR Council of Ministers 2 years ago adopted a special resolution on increasing the protection of small rivers from pollution, depletion and the irrational use of water resources. In connection with this resolution and implementing the directives of this resolution we began developing a program for solving these problems. One must keep in mind that this program will take a lot of time, of course, and will absorb a lot of funds and will be implemented over a long period.

Draft plans are now being prepared for dredging projects in small rivers, and this will be completed in 2 years. After this, problems concerning each river will be reviewed and some sort of work will commence. I would like to say that small rivers will receive a lot of help from the measures on diverting part of the northern rivers into the Volga and from the Volga to the Northern Caucasus.

Many questions have been received in connection with environmental protection. Here is one from Comrade Bityugov from UFA, then from Comrade Zonov from Vyksa in Gorkovskaya Oblast, and from Comrade Kosarev from Moscow. They all write very emotionally about the issues connected with environmental protection and the necessary to guard the environment carefully. The concern about this problem is justified. It worries all the Soviet people. We cannot treat our environment recklessly. We must do everything possible to preserve our environment as a priceless gift.

But I would like to say that the questions which have come in highlight the problem somewhat narrowly. It is directly said here that land reclamation workers destroy nature. Comrade Zonov writes: Land reclamation reduced in many ways the stocks of wild fowl and various wild animals. Birds and animals are running away from man. Or Comrade Kosarev writes: As a result of land drainage and the mistakes made in the process, peasants are leaving their native places. In connection with this I would like to say that the concern over nature does not envisage and must not proceed from the assumption that everything around us should remain the way it was before.

It seems that today's level of civilization, today's level of consumption, everything that we have, cannot ensure that the environment remains untouched. To state the question thus is probably incorrect. Now the letters state that there is less game, fewer berries and there are no cranberries and the reason for this is alleged to be land reclamation work.

Well, in the first place, to make it all clear, I would like to say that land reclamation is not yet being carried out on so large a scale in this zone. We have 200-220 million hectares of waterlogged land in our country, 80 million hectares of which is swampland. Only 13.5 million hectares of land have been drained, of which only 4 million hectares were swampland. Therefore these figures do not indicate that such great changes could have occurred. In fact we do lose a certain amount of game and berries, of course, but this is not only the result of land reclamation work, rather it is the result of the development of civilization in general, the development of industry, urbanization, the building of large cities and so on.

Well, of course, comrades, it is a shame. One would like to have more game and berries but we have to bear in mind that today's level of consumption is such that we cannot replace our produce needs with berry-gathering and hunting. A powerful industrialized agriculture must be created, and this is the only way to provide the people with bread, meat, milk, vegetables and fruit.

Now in regard to cranberries. I have already said that cranberries have disappeared not because of land reclamation, but rather have disappeared in areas where we have not yet begun land reclamation. I can tell you that there is another way; incidentally it is being intensively utilized in a number of countries. Cranberries can and must be cultivated industrially, on specially built plantations. Incidentally, we are now creating such a plantation in the Belorussian polesye and cranberries grown in this way are much tastier and produce a greater yield per hectare than cranberries that are picked on swampland. It seems this is the path we should follow in the future. Man actively interferes with nature, plows up an enormous area of virgin land, extracts minerals, builds cities, gas pipelines and so on. Naturally this leaves an impression on the environment. It is another matter to ensure that all this is done wisely; everything should be weighed. Irreparable losses deliberately inflicted on the environment should not be allowed.

Concern about protecting the environment and not allowing damage to the environment is a common concern of all the people, and it is very important that inter-departmental barriers and priorities are eliminated so that everyone has a clear view of the direction this work must take.

Well, if we speak in concrete terms about the place of land reclamation in environmental questions then land reclamation is, of course, a powerful factor in man's influence on the environment, but I would like to remind television viewers that land reclamation in Russia means improvement and we are striving to improve unfavorable natural conditions for people, for crops, and for the transformation of our agriculture. Many examples of this may be cited. Land reclamation work has created regions with completely new landscapes, natural landscapes, with favorable conditions for people, for a good life, for creativity and recreation.

Take the example of the Golodnaya Steppe. Its very name tells us what sort of region it was. Today it is an enormous zone where our Soviet people live very well in well-built rural settlements and work, obtain good harvests and do not complain that somehow land reclamation has altered the conditions which used to exist. Or take the other zone which worries the letter-writers most of all. This is the waterlogged zone. Take the Belorussian Polesye for example. Hardly any of the residents of the new polesye would agree to return to the farmsteads in the swamps to live in miserable conditions. And tonight can anyone compare his present new life with that which existed before? However, we clearly understand that thorough analysis and a balanced approach are required for implementing all this work. We must not be hasty. We are trying to consider everything in our plans so that there will be no harm to the environment. The environment is changing, but it is changing for the better. This slogan must be advanced as the basis of our work in transforming the conditions for land reclamation activities.

If we talk concretely about the drainage zone—and I repeat that this has been the main concern expressed in letters--the task is not only draining swamps. Swamps, however, are a waste of water land, and land. We are talking about draining the waterlogged pasture and in connection with this, enlarging the area of arable land and creating large fields. Naturally some swampy lands are also a part of these large fields, as well as small forests, scrub and other unsuitable lands. Therefore in place of the small fields which were barely suitable for agriculture and which were the reason that many people left the rural area of the non-chernozem zone in the RSFSR, large fields are being created which are big enough for machines and equipment. An infrastructure is being created with roads and comfortable villages, and I would bet with the author of this letter about people leaving their native places. On the contrary, as a result of land reclamation, as a result of land reclamation construction, the influx of workers in the Russian non-chernozem zone, in those farms where the complex of land reclamation works has been carried out, is so great that there are many people writing in and asking for employment on these farms.

[Voznesenskiy] Many questions which came in during the live program referred to agricultural equipment, its quantity and quality, and especially its efficient use in farming and the livestock industry alike. We have asked one of the participants in the program, Leonid Ivanovich Khitrun, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, chairman of the USSR state committee for supply of production equipment for agriculture, to answer this group of questions.

[Khitrun] Many questions came in addressed to the Selkhoztekhnika and to me personally concerning the mechanization of agricultural production, material and technical supplies to kolkhozes and sovkhozes for agricultural production and a number of other questions. Comrade Mikhaylov, an engineer from Frunze, for instance, asks the following interesting question: Do you consider the stavropol method of establishing an association for agricultural mechanization and electrivication a long-term proposition?

Comrade Petrov, kolkhoz chairman from Moldavia, asks the following question: In Moldavia there is an association for mechanization attached to the kolkhoz council. How would further relations be formed between them and the selkhoztekhnika? Comrade Yefremov asks: All the activity of the selkhoztekhnika must be evaluated by the final results of the nonagricultural enterprises servicing agriculture. This is a very important and significant question, and if it could be solved even partially then it would be a great stimulous for better work in your enterprises, our enterprises, that is. He then suggests: Do you consider it possible to draw something from the experience of the previously abolished maching-tractor stations? There are also a number of other questions of similar content. I will not list them all.

I would like to say the following about this. Yes, we all know that in recent years, especially after the historical March CPSU Central Committee Plenum, agriculture has been equipped at a high rate. The energy capacities are growing. The May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee determined further measures for the technical restructuring of agricultural production. These are significant measures and they were discussed before.

However, this is only one aspect, the quantitative side. As was emphasized in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report, we must continue to provide agriculture with modern equipment and improve its quality, longevity and reliability and create fully equipped technical branches. As was emphasized, and quite fairly asked by comrades, complex and purposeful work must be carried out to improve the use of the created technical potential. In connection with this a number of interesting methods of using the machine-tractor fleet have been developed. More specifically these are: the famous Abashskiy method in Georgia, in the region where the new agro-industrial complex management system was tested. The experience of the Abashskiy Rayon has been well publicized. They did the following: they centralized all the agricultural equipment and concentrated all of the machine-tractor fleet in the Seklhoztekhnika, which carried out all the agricultural work in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The Stravropol Skiy method is also well-known. This is the creation in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon of an association for the mechanization and electrification of agricultural production. This is what Comrade Mikhaylov was asking about. This is a very long-term method which has enabled us to concentrate equipment and to organize a continuous and complex use of mechanization facilities, which allowed their more efficient use as well as an increase in the productivity of the machine-tractor fleet by 10-15 percent and considerable reduction in the consumption of fuel and lubricants calculated in hectare per tractor units. This reduction in the consumption of fuel and lubricants is in the vicinity of 6-8 percent annually. These are significant figures which, in the final analysis, amount to huge savings of fuel and lubricants.

If we look at all other methods of centralizing the machine-tractor fleet and other centralized uses of machinery, each of them has its own applicability which takes into account the various local circumstances and different natural and economic conditions.

We have an organizational method, tested in practice, of using the machine-tractor fleet, namely, the Ipatovskiy method, as we call it. This Ipatovskiy method of organization of the machine-tractor fleet is applicable in absolutely all zones. This is simply a necessity. It is based first of all on a complex and continuous usage of mechanization facilities. The use of the Ipatovskiy method in its total strength with the utilization of all the capacities ensures an increase in the efficiency of equipment by 20 percent.

Therefore, those comrades who in their questions propose, in essence, measures for improving the organization of the machine-tractor fleet, are very correct in their questions. Their concern is justified. All these methods are undergoing practical tests. The regular results of all this work will be calculated at the end of the year, appropriate estimates will be made and local specialists will be called in. In other words, all the forms of organizing the machine-tractor fleet will be thoroughly studied and, of course, appropriate recommendations and conclusions will be made regarding these questions.

One thing is quite clear: a task is set in the food program to increase the existing technical potential by 20 percent by 1990. This is a very great task which must be fulfilled by all machine operators and engineering and technical personnel employed in the agro-industrial complex. We in turn are studying these questions, thinking about them, and will be adopting measures for the better and more efficient use of the machine-tractor fleet in agriculture.

Comrade Varbel, head of the Ukhta-Komi Rayon Selkhoztekhnika, asks: Why aren't the railroads and the Ministry of Communications completely fulfilling their obligations in unloading goods for agriculture along frequently used routes, even though they have cargo cranes? This leads to damage of agricultural machines and above normal inactivity of railroad cars. What is being done in this regard?

Yes, we have many similar complaints against railroad workers. That is, their work, and we indeed must solve and regulate a number of questions on goods and material needs for agricultural production. I would like to note in passing the preservation of goods during transportation. We are working on this together with the Ministry of Communications, and a whole series of joint documents has been signed and published. Comparatively recently, at a joint collegium with the Ministry of Communications, we examined the work experience of using rolling stock, improving rolling stock use, mechanizing loading and unloading work, preserving goods in transit and other related questions.

We are satisfied with the results of this cooperation between the Selkhoztekhnika organization enterprises and railroad administrations and railroad enterprises. It seems that all of this will facilitate and is already facilitating improvement of this matter. There are, of course, still unresolved questions, and in particular, improving the unloading of goods from railroad cars for agricultural enterprises along frequently used routes. We have to complete work on these questions.

Boris Nikolayevich Lapishev, an engineer from Kiev, asks a very interesting question: A difficult situation has developed in the republic regarding equipment for loading and unloading haylage silos. How should this situation be solved?

A very progressive method for preserving fodder is being used in the country, namely, the construction of special haylage silos. Although sometimes this question has been criticized by the press, this is a very progressive method for storing fodder. This storage method allows a 20-percent savings of fodder. This is the quality fodder we are talking about, the haylage. This method of preserving fodder allows the fodder distribution to be mechanized and even automated. One can provide tens and hundreds of examples where farms are successfully employing the silo method of storing and thus ensuring proper preservation of fodder. I just want to use one biting but fair comment from Sakhalin. Comrade Gayduk, head of one of the farms, has sent us a letter in which he evaluates the silo method of storing fodder. He made an original statement by saying that the fact that this method is not widely used is "pure ignorance." He is very sharply condemning those heads of farms, enterprises and organizations such as Selkhoztekhnika who are building poor facilities and not introducing this progressive method.

Work is being carried out now by the Belotserkovskiy Plant, one of the specialized enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building, for animal husbandry and fodder production, on more efficient haylage silo loaders and unloaders. The equipment has been produced and supplied in the last 2 years to the existing silos and will be supplied to kolkhozes and sovkhozes as replacements for the outdated types of equipment which are now being used for unloading the haylage silos. There are a number of other questions, and I would like to say in conclusion that currently the Selkhoztekhnika State Committee Collegium, all the enterprises and organizations of the systems and all the collectives, with many thousands of workers--there are over 1.7 million people working in the system and there are about 8,000 enterprises and organizations--are all working strenuously on fulfilling the urgent tasks specified in the food program.

The Selkhoztekhnika State Committee Collegium on 22 June, more than a month ago, at its enlarged session, with the participation of the heads of oblast, kray and republican Selkhoztekhnika organizations, scientific research, planning, machine testing and other enterprises and organizations of the system, discussed in detail the results of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks originating from its decision on mechanizing agricultural production to be implemented by the Selkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations.

A concrete program for the system's practical activities has been worked out and approved. These activities are to be directed at the implementation of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum directives and recommendations outlined by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in his report at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The plan of the practical activities of the system embraces all the links of administration. It concerns all the collectives and it envisages the solution of the current problems related to the harvesting and procurement of fodder, preparation for livestock wintering and the implementation of a number of other current tasks. This further improvement in the activities of enterprises and organizations in all spheres is also envisaged in the plan of practical activities. Above all, this means improvement in the quality of work of repair enterprises, technical stations servicing the machine-tractor fleet, stations servicing the equipment at livestock farms, trade supply bases, machine testing stations, repair plants and other subordinate enterprises.

Special attention is paid to improving the style and methods of work, consolidating state discipline, increasing organizational capacities and business-like awareness, improving the training of cadres and increasing the level of competency in people. In other words, if we formulate this briefly, the following are the demands imposed upon the specialized Selkhoztekhnika system which provides engineering services to the agro-industrial complex: to carry out more energetic and purposeful work which will ensure further increases in the production of agricultural produce; to achieve good final results in farming and animal husbandry; to expedite scientific and technical progress in agriculture; to introduce on a wider scale more efficient methods of using the machine-tractor fleet in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and providing repair and technical services; to improve the organization of material and technical supplies to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the organization of bridge building, maintenance, transport and many other works which directly influence yields in fields and productivity on farms.

[Voznesenkiy] To conclude the program we invite you to hear an address by Viktor Petrovich Borodin, until recently USSR first deputy minister of agriculture. After recording the address that you will now see, Viktor Petrovich became deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Committee for Agro-Industrial Complex Questions. I give the floor to Viktor Petrovich Borodin.

[Begin Borodin recording] The first question is from Comrade Petrov, an engineer from Moscow: Can we regard the adoption of the food program as negating all the initiatives on increasing agricultural production adopted since the 22d CPSU Congress?

I would like to say no, we should not regard this as so. Suffice it to say that the measures taken by the party and government in developing our country's agriculture before the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum enabled every person to have 3,485 calories [daily]; that is, on a par with the world's developed countries. However, we still do not have enough livestock products in the nutrition structure. The decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum are an extension of the enormous work done by the party, government and all the Soviet people after the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum in 1965. This is how I would like to answer this question.

The next question comes from Comrade Izotov, an economist: What is the grain yield per hectare around the Soviet Union?

I would like to say that our yields grow from one 5-year plan period to another. Suffice it to say that according to central statistical administration data, crop yields amounted to an average of 10.2 quintals per hectare in 1961-65, 13.7 quintals per hectare in 1966-70, 14.7 quintals per hectare in 1971-76 [as heard] and 16 quintals per hectare in the last 5-year plan period.

The next question comes from Comrade Orlov from Moscow: Won't our national economy be divided into two sectors--industry and agriculture?

No, this will not happen because the national economy is an indivisible economic complex. As agriculture--intensive agriculture--cannot develop without the industrialization of all its aspects, so also a highly developed industry of any country cannot develop without agriculture. For example, agriculture receives for its development material resources from 84 branches of the national economy; that is, ministries and departments. At the same time industry receives from agriculture produce for processing and for final distribution to stores for sale to the population.

The following question interests Comrade Yerefey Giogoryevich Tuchik from Zaporozhye: Who will manage the capital funds and material assets apportioned to rayons and oblasts? Agro-industrial complexes or ministries and departments?

Well, as yet there is no concrete position on rayon and oblast agro-industrial complexes, but we envisage that these capital investments and material and technical resources will be managed by the rayons and oblasts.

Next we have a whole group of questions from different comrades, predominantly from Moscow. Comrade Anisimov, a pensioner from Moscow asks: Is it possible to apply the experience of Hungary in solving livestock production problems? The next question comes from Comrade Gristinin, an engineer from Moscow: How is the Hungarian agricultural experience being utilized in fulfilling the food program in our national economy? Is it being used? A group of students of the IMO [?Institute of Teaching Methods) in Moscow asks: What scale and concrete forms will our work take in adopting the experience of agricultural development in Hungary and Bulgaria?

We are cooperating very closely with our Hungarian comrades and adopting each other's experience. This cooperation is conducted in three ways. First, scientific and technical cooperation: both our institutes and Hungarian institutes are now doing work in cultivating new varieties, and new varieties have already been grown. Second, trade cooperation: for example, we bought three very large poultry factories from Hungary in the last 3 years; they have already been built and are operating. Third, the immediate introduction of achievements in selection, seed cultivation and technology: this is a very large-scale question and occupies a large area in the activities of our ministries. For example, we exchanged technological methods 4 years ago. We introduced sugar beet production with as little manual labor as possible in a 200-hectare area in the fields of Hungary. In exchange for this they introduced corn production in an 800-hectare area in Moldavia. What did this achieve? It gave us the opportunity this year to apply this technology to an area of 3 million hectares of corn grown with industrial technology. Our Hungarian comrades generally adopted our technology for growing sugar beets in their fields.

In addition I would like to say to the IMO students that we are now closely cooperating with our Hungarian comrades in improving the work of personal plots and auxilliary farms and also in combining such production with kolkhozes and sovkhozes. I should add that this has been drawn up in appropriate standard documents, and those kolkhozes and sovkhozes are annually improving cooperation with our kolkhoz workers, workers, pensioners and other people living in rural areas and cooperating with kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the production of certain kinds of produce.

The next question is from Skhodnya, but unfortunately the name is not given. Many directors of kolkhozes and sovkhozes--it seems he means chairmen of kolkhozes--while doing work in rural areas actually live in the city. This causes great damage because, while they call on young people to work in rural areas, they themselves live in cities. How will this question be solved in light of the decisions of the food program?

Well, how can this situation be assessed? I consider that it is not right for the heads of subdivisions, especially those of our large farms at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to live in cities. Perhaps there are some objective reasons, but in principle a person should live where he works, together with his collective.

The next question is from Ivan Petrovich Gerasimov, a teacher from Khimki: What measures will be taken against whitewashing (ochkovtiratel)? For example, sowing has not been finished in certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kaluzhskaya Oblast, but they report that everything is all right. Will obkom representatives again be sent to farms during sowing and harvesting as was done in the 30's when oaths were taken and no deception was allowed?

Well, this is a two-part question. I would like to say on the first part that the harshest measures and punishments must be administered to those who deceive the state in this manner and we have existing statutes for this which are in force. Regarding the second question, obkoms are directly connected with production and their instruction personnel, leadership personnel, namely, the heads of departments and obkom secretariats, are very much concerned with questions of agricultural production on a daily basis.

The next question comes from Comrade Igor Aleksandrovich Brusenskiy, an economist of the Institute of Economic Problems in Moscow. He asks many questions and I have chosen one: How will the growth in agricultural production and in processing capacities be planned and coordinated when the agricultural production has seasonal fluctuations while the storing and processing capacities of the enterprises of the food, meat, milk and fish industries are currently being used to their utmost capacity? This is a very interesting question and it was not looked into from this standpoing until the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum. What was looked into was the development of agriculture on its own; the food industry was viewed on its own and so was the meat industry and so on. However, from now on, with the creation of agro-industrial associations in rayons, oblasts, republics and in the union as a whole, and with the establishment of an agro-industrial commission headed by the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, this problem will be solved in such a way that unified planning will be adopted in the agro-industrial complex and hence it will be easier to solve problems and to avoid those mistakes and disproportions which we still unfortunately have.

Another question is asked by Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Fedorov, an engineer from Moscow: A good power base per rural worker is the basis for success in agriculture. I would be interested to learn about the rate of growth of the power base per agricultural worker in our country compared with the rate in developed countries. I can answer the following. If we had 5.4 horsepower units per agricultural worker in 1960, then in 1965 we had 7.7, in 1970 we had 11.2, 16.8 in 1975 and 24.1 in 1980. As you have noted, a growth in the per capita power base of agricultural workers is envisaged in the food program. As far as comparison is concerned, then in Hungary there are 10.3 horsepower units per rural worker, but I must say that this is not the level we need. We must not only consider the power base per worker but also per 100 or 1,000 hectares of land under development. Then everything will be more precise. In areas where there are more workers, it naturally works out that there are fewer units per worker. Then there has to be a dual count.

Another question is from Comrade Nikonorov, an engineer from Moscow: Why, despite the availability of powerful tractors, is there such a slow rate of production of attachments for them? Yes, this problem does exist. On the basis of the norms we use for planning agricultural production and for supplying tractors with tractor-pulled equipment we are considering that for every tractor power unit there must be three units of tractor-pulled implements. Today we have achieved approximately half of this. The fact is that we, or our industry, still cannot ensure the production of all the necessary attachments in complete form and in large variety for our existing tractors. But this problem is being solved in every 5-year plan as well as after the appropriate decisions were made at the May plenum, where the food program was ratified.

Another question is asked by Irina Aleksandrovna Frolova, an editor from Moscow: What are the prospects for increasing the productivity of anti-erosion equipment? This is a most interesting question. The prospects are good, I must say. The factories' capacities are being expanded and we will receive enough equipment for work to be carried out on the protection of soil from erosion. At this point in time we are planning to carry out work on protecting the soil from erosion with the equipment we are talking about, on the area of almost 48 million hectares. The total area of the antierosion work is approximately 80 million hectares.

Here is another question or a group of questions. The first one is asked by Comrade Zaryayev, an engineer-technologist from Riga. He writes: The plans are grandiose and we approve of them. What measures are envisaged for attracting human resources for implementing the food program in the climate of the labor shortage in the country? The second question is asked by Grigoryeva, a student of the Moscow State University: Not only material but human resources as well are required for the realization of the food program. Are there plans for creating komsomol youth brigades for upgrading agriculture? Neither we nor anybody else, of course, are planning to create such brigades for upgrading agriculture, because this is impossible and there is no necessity for it. We, or the Ministry of Agriculture, are solving this problem and it has been stated in the relevant documents of the food program that it is necessary to create good conditions for the rural population and to tie them to their place of residence. We mean the construction of housing, places for cultural activities, roads and so on. This is the first thing. The second thing is to sharply increase labor productivity by improving the qualifications of all the agricultural workers, to further increase the mechanization envisaged in the food program, to step up the usage of chemicals and to improve the lands specified in the program.

These are the questions which are left from the first program. Now I have received a good number of questions which were not asked over the phone but which arrived through the mail.

The next question is from Comrade Koshinov, a World War II veteran from Vladimir-Volynskiy: A considerable portion of time was devoted in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the plenum to problems in the livestock industry. In connection with this I would like to know how the problem with fodder supply to the public herd and to the animals of individual farmers alike is going to be solved. This is a perfect question. The problem in the development of the livestock industry is now mainly the result of the inadequate fodder base.

The food program envisages ensuring the production of 540-550 million fodder units. For your information I will say that 400 million fodder units were consumed in 1981 by all types of farms and animals. Therefore, there is a unified plan for the public and private sectors alike. The basis for the implementation of this program will be the increased yield of fodder crops, increased production of hay and increased pasture areas. The second question is the question of the proper storage of all types of fodder by means of the construction of all types of storehouses. The third question is the question of work mechanization in the production and preparation of all types of fodder. Unfortunately, we are carrying out a lot of manual work during the production and especially during the processing of fodder crops.

A number of questions have arrived from the Khamytovskiy and Kurskiy Rayons of the Kurskaya Oblast. From a long list of questions I would like to answer only two of them. Why are the areas under the most reliable grain crop, namely, spring rye, so small? Indeed, in recent years, especially in the past 10 years, the area under such crops as rye has been somewhat reduced. This is connected with the fact that, first of all, we have developed very good strains of winter wheat of the mironov variety, which are now being sown in practically all the oblasts of the Russian federation. They are high-yield crops, significantly higher than that of rye, and are frost resistant. This is the first reason. The second is that the existing strains of rye produce low yields and therefore cannot compete with wheat. Recently our selectionists developed a number of strains of short-stemmed, high-yield rye and the area of their cultivation has started to expand. In our plans, we are envisaging the expansion of the sowing area under rye, as this is in accordance with our people's interests and traditions. Another question: Why is the area under the crop which is the most productive and the most needed by the dairy herd, namely, fodder beet, not being expanded, while the area under sugar beet, which gives miserably low yields, is overly extended? It appears that such a comparison is not quite right. The area under sugar beet is not being expanded but remains stable and we are adopting measures not to expand the area but to increase the yield of sugar beet in order to increase the production of sugar. Unfortunately, we cannot say just yet that we are working well in that direction and that we are providing sugar to the population by producing sugar ourselves. As for the first part of the question, in connection with the expansion of the area under fodder beet is concerned, then that is a very fair question and we are working on this problem and will continue to do so. We will introduce its production, that is, we will expand the area of its cultivation, and increase its yield in order to ensure a better supply of fodder to our public livestock sector.

Another question is asked by Yevdokiaya Ivanovna Shiryayeva, a pensioner, and Nataliya Borisovna Borzunova, also a pensioner, from Moscow. They write: The food program can be implemented, and you will agree with me, with hands and not only by organizations. Perhaps it pays, first of all, to review the question dealing with tying down the agricultural labor force and not letting the youth leave kolkhozes and sovkhozes with such ease. Perhaps it pays to forbid this with the exception of such cases when farms are in need of young specialists [word indistinct] of farms.

This is a two-part question. As far as the latter portion is concerned, suggesting that we stop the youth from leaving kolkhozes and sovkhozes, I think this is the wrong idea. This is not our responsibility. The youth can work there if they like, and they do work there.

In response to the other question, I have already said this in one of my first answers. We are now adopting very great measures, and these are ratified by the party and government, to solve the social problems in villages, to create good cultural and domestic housing facilities in the rural areas in order to tie down the work force, raise their standards and ensure the solution of those great tasks which the party has put to our people. [end recording]

[Voznesenskiy] Comrades, I do not think that today's program requires any special conclusion. We will continue work similar to this, answering your questions in different ways. Allow me only to thank you for your attention and thank the comrades who participated in the program for their honest attitude to the questions which interest and worry many, many television viewers. All the best.

CSO: 1800/1209

'IZVESTIYA' HAILS USSR PEOPLE'S FRIENDSHIP

PM181257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Great Force of Fraternity"]

[Text] The friendship of the peoples has become a firm part of our seething, multifaceted life and of creative labor. All the republics, krays, oblasts and cities of the land of the soviets are multinational. And every citizen of our country, wherever he lives, feels himself to be an equal person with full rights. The country's constitution says: "It is the duty of every USSR citizen to respect other citizen's national dignity and to strengthen the friendship among the nations and ethnic groups of the multinational soviet state."

The long road that has been traveled together has cemented the Leninist fraternity of the peoples and has made it invincible. "Socialism," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, "brought into play the powerful motive force of our development represented by the friendship of the peoples. The unity of the multinational soviet people is as strong as diamonds."

Mentally surveying the road that has been traveled, we can speak proudly today of the truly swift socioeconomic development of our fraternal union. In 60 years the USSR's share of world industrial production has increased by a factor of 20. Modern industry, agriculture and science and flourishing culture all characterize each Soviet republic nowadays. What is the source of this swift social progress? "It is our socialist system, the energy and will of the masses led by the Communist Party...and, of course, it is the wise Leninist nationalities policy and the unity and mutual assistance of all the peoples of our socialist motherland," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted.

The result of the revolutionary transforming activity of the peoples rallied into the USSR under the party's leadership has been the building of a developed socialist society. A historic new community of people--the Soviet people--has been formed in the country.

Profound patriotism and internationalism are features that have always been characteristic of Soviet people. They were forged and tempered in the years of industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture, during the period of the cultural revolution and in the seething workdays of the 5-year plans. The party's Leninist nationalities policy and the Soviet social system passed with honor a grim test during the Great Patriotic War.

The postwar rebirth of the country was a truly nationwide exploit. Our country's peoples have seen for themselves over and over again that the cohesion in a single union augments their strength and accelerates socioeconomic development.

Not only has the sociopolitical and ideological unity of society been achieved in the USSR now. The new type of social and spiritual relations between working people of different nationalities which is characteristic of the developed socialist society has been asserted.

The USSR peoples' unity and friendship and soviet people's great patriotism are organically interconnected: they have a common sociopolitical base and a common ideological, philosophical foundation--Marxism-Leninism.

Soviet people's sense of fraternal inviolable friendship contributes to our labor successes. We generously share our experience with one another. We rejoice at our neighbor's achievements. We help one another at difficult times. Thus widespread publicity in the development of competition in our country has enabled, for instance, 107 Latvian enterprises to make active use of the progressive Shchekino method. Hundreds of such examples could be mentioned.

"Our successes are based on a feeling of comradeship and on keen responsibility for the common cause and now, in particular, for the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the country's food program," says Ye. Chelkarov, secretary of the party committee of the "Put K Kommunizmu" kolkhoz, Zelenovskiy Rayon, Uralskaya Oblast, sharing his thoughts. "People of 17 nationalities work together on our kolkhoz--Russians, Kazakhs, Belorussians, Ukrainians, Turkmens, Uzbeks...they work and live harmoniously like one big happy family."

Special cordiality in relations between people usually reigns in multinational collectives. This is the customary norm of relations in the collectives of the Kama Truck Plant, on the Baykal-Amur Railroad, at the Ust-Ilimskaya Ges and on the construction projects of the Non-chernozem Zone. Fraternity, cooperation and great patriotism are helping us today to create major territorial-production complexes like the Sayano-Shushenskaya Ges and the Baykal-Amur Railroad, to open up the virgin oil territory of West Siberia and to transform the RSFSR Non-chernozem Zone.

The most mass, sovereign [polnovlastnyy] state organs--the soviets of people's deputies--are a true expression of the close unity of all nations and nationalities and of the commonality of their political life. The 2.3 million deputies elected by the people--communists and nonparty people, representatives of over 100 nationalities--decide important questions of socioeconomic, political and cultural building and display concern for Soviet people's welfare.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR" notes that the preparations for the USSR's jubilee must help to further improve working people's ideological and political, patriotic and international education and their class tempering. The soviets of people's deputies are called upon to propagandize the historic advantages of socialism in vivid and well-reasoned fashion and to ensure by their practical activity the further rapprochement of the country's nations and ethnic groups.

Collectivism in relations between people and socialist comradeship are raised to a still higher level in the course of the everyday struggle to assert the social and moral values of the socialist way of life and a healthy ideological and moral atmosphere.

All the Soviet Union's nations and ethnic groups and all Soviet people--patriots and internationalists--are fully determined to greet the USSR's 60th anniversary with new labor successes and will continue to struggle with even greater vigor to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

CSO: 1800/1154

'IZVESTIYA' STRESSES ROLE OF WORK WITH LETTERS

PM250805 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 82 morning edition p 2

[Unattributed article under rubric "On Topics of the Day": "A Letter Arrives...."]

[Text] Each day party and Soviet organs, newspapers and journals, radio and television and organizations and institutions receive letters from every corner of our motherland. This huge mail is the voice of working people, the voice of the masters of the country, their proposals, opinions and requests. Working people's letters contain the will and wisdom of the people.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has described working people's letters and proposals as the party's channel of living communication with the masses. In his report at the 26th Party Congress he said that Soviet people, boundlessly trusting the party, open their hearts to it on the most vital questions of social life, labor and everyday life, frankly share their views and concerns and criticize the existing shortcomings. Our party's central committee attaches great importance to work with letters and to a timely reaction to them. This is what you must always remember when a letter is placed on your desk.

Life and practice give every reason to believe that the procedure for and standards of work with letters have improved substantially in recent years. A great role has been played here by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on measures to further improve work with working people's letters and proposals in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions," which determined specific, effective measures to further improve work with working people's letters and proposals.

It is hard to overestimate the significance of letters--these truly human documents. They help us to orient ourselves better in the situation, to assess the activity of economic and social organizations more objectively, to combat bureaucracy and red tape and to see shortcomings and ways of eliminating them more clearly. They are one of the most confiding and valuable sources of information about the demands of people in cities and villages.

Letters are one means of implementing Soviet citizens' constitutional rights. Our constitution, which has been living and operating for the good of the people for almost 5 years now, grants every citizen the right to submit to state organs and social organizations proposals on improving their activity and to criticize shortcomings in work. Widely exercising this right, Soviet people are stepping up their participation in the management of state affairs and are helping to further improve socialist democracy.

Officials, the USSR Constitution says, must examine citizens' proposals and statements within the prescribed deadlines, answer them and take the necessary measures.

Nationwide competition for a fitting celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR has now been started throughout the country and a steep wave of the people's activeness, prompted by the mobilization of all efforts to successfully implement the food program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, has developed. Ways of making the fullest use of reserves in order to solve the food program are the theme of a great number of letters to the editorial board. The widespread all-union campaign under the slogan "Preserve All That Has Been Grown!" is daily swelling the main from readers as participants in it submit with profound interest many businesslike proposals and criticisms.

Every leader, every official, everyone who works with citizens' letters and complaints must remember that a sensitive, considerate attitude toward them is his duty to the people and to the party. That is precisely how the Soviets of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and many, many other cities and villages in the country view the examination and analysis of their mail, proposals and criticisms--as the execution of an important duty. These questions feature increasingly often on the agendas of sessions of union and autonomous republic supreme Soviet presidiums, local Soviets, ispolkoms and standing commissions.

It is the rule in the Tbilisi Gorispolkom to rigorously monitor matters to ensure that no letter is left without a timely reply. "Open letter days" are the practice there. On such days the leaders of the ispolkom and its sections meet with people at their place of residence. Many urgent questions are resolved during these meetings.

The Gorkovskiy Oblispolkom has generalized instructive experiences of work with letters in the Kras Nobakovskiy Rayispolkom. There a letter ceases to be monitored only after the question raised in it has been completely resolved.

The nature of letters is multifaceted. Local Soviets' mail contains letters of complaint, but often a complaint or a seemingly personal matter will contain a socially significant statement of a question. V. I. Lenin believed that businesslike complaints are of substantial significance and lead to substantial results. For instance, the residents of the settlement of Vetluzhskiy in that same Krasnobakovskiy Rayon complained about defects in a new apartment block. The appeal was examined by the rayispolkom and prompted serious discussion with the leaders of the "Gorkovgrazhdanstroy" trust. Measures were soon taken to eliminate the defects and to improve the quality of construction.

However, there are still unfortunately other cases where answers to letters are excessively delayed and a callous attitude toward legitimate requests and valid statements is permitted. The following also happens: a good promise is given about a letter, but it is not fulfilled. Then repeat complaints and appeals to higher organs on questions that can and must be resolved by enterprise leaders and rayon and city organizations appear and people are sometimes forced to travel long distances seeking the satisfaction of their requests. Our editorial mail testifies to this.

An attentive, sensitive attitude toward working people's letters strengthens the link between organs of power and the masses. This is a statewide, partywide concern. To pay attention to letters is to show respect for people. Those who are associated with this responsible, noble and rewarding work must always remember that.

CSO: 1800/1201

USSR WEEKLY ATTACKS CONSUMERISM, MONEY-GRUBBING

PM251221 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 33, [no date given] (signed to press 19 Aug 82) p 7

[Yadim Kassis and Leonid Kolosov article under the rubric "Returning to a Past Article": "About the 'Golden Box'"]

[Excerpts] Letters arrive in the editorial office, and the telephones ring. Readers want personally to share their thoughts with the authors of the article "Secret of the Golden Box," which was published in two issues of IZVESTIYA (23 and 24 June 1982). Let us recall that it told of an operation by Moscow chekists who put an end to the criminal activity of a group of smugglers who were secretly exporting from our country valuable antiques, gold, precious stones.... [passage omitted]

"Thingism" destroys people's souls, deprives them of moral foundations and leads to moral degradation. Consumption and consumerism are diametric opposites. Consumption is essential, without it mankind cannot exist. Consumerism is something else. Its roots lie in the essence of the private property relations of the antagonistic society, in which it constitutes a variety of social parasitism, that, of consumption without labor, and is expressed in the desire for profit at any price, in money-grubbing, in a rapacious attitude to people, in the plundering of natural riches....

Consumerism is an infectious and dangerous disease. It finds expression in the disharmony of material and spiritual needs, manifests itself in the bourgeois cult of things, in "thingism," and leads to the spiritual impoverishment and disintegration of the personality. Consumer orientation has no class grounds under socialism and is hostile to it. But it is no secret that recently we have still been observing in certain people outbreaks of the so-called "thing disease...." These outbreaks are brought on by shortcomings in economic and educational work. These outbreaks are promoted to a considerable extent by alien trends from abroad, by ideological subversion by the West, which is seeking to introduce the "cult of consumption" into our people's consciousness and poison it with "thingism." How many times we have seen for ourselves that a petit bourgeois is not just an egoist and egocentric and a potential rogue but also a possible traitor.

Honestly, it was not at all pleasant for us to read the cases of the thieves of whom we wrote and whose personalities inspired loathing. But it is necessary to speak about it, and to do so at the tops of our voices, unashamedly, remembering that the law is always on the side of justice. If your neighbor, who holds the modest post of chief of a waste paper reception center, has acquired two cars, and a parsley trader from southern latitudes who has established himself in some market has acquired two cooperative apartments, if a sponger throws money about in a restaurant every evening, and the secretary of some organization dealing with the registration and distribution of housing space changes her fashionable clothes too frequently--clothes which she buys under the counter at speculative prices--it is worth reflecting on the matter....

The role of ideological influence and communist education in overcoming a consumer attitude to life is growing all the time. In order to pull from the bourgeois bog those people who have fallen into it for one reason or another, these people must be given active assistance. Let us be frank--the higher our socialist society rises in its development, the more intolerable the deviations from the norms of our morality which are still encountered seem. Private property trends, money-grubbing and stealing run counter to the very essence of socialism. It is necessary to struggle against these phenomena, making use of the opinion of the labor collective, the critical word of the press, methods of persuasion and, finally, the force of law.... Of course, this is no easy struggle. "New life is not born easily," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th Party Congress stated. "The path of social progress is hard and sometimes tortuous, but the achievements of the socialist society are all the more considerable and prominent, and the exploits of its builders and defenders are all the more grand."

These defenders include our glorious chekists. A letter, which we venture to cite in conclusion, was devoted to them. M. Volovich writes from Kiev: "Esteemed comrades! I, like all Soviet people, was profoundly indignant at the actions of these criminals, who were active for several years, and it was only thanks to our chekists and their very hard, uncompromising work that those crimes were exposed. I beg to express very great gratitude to the chekists through your newspaper and to wish them health and new successes in their noble work in liquidating all foul scum on our healthy society."

CSO: 1800/1209

RSFSR AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON FOOD PROGRAM

LD180012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Talk by Leonid Yakovlevich Florentyev, RSFSR Minister of Agriculture, on Agriculture in the RSFSR--live or recorded]

[Summary] There are 23,000 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, with over 215 million hectare of agricultural land, including over 131 million hectares of arable land, in the RSFSR. Two thirds of marketable grain production comes from arid steppe regions. Greater progress has been made in recent years in improving technology and mechanization on farms. The May 1982 plenum pointed out the need to improve further on yields and output: The food program provides for specific ways of doing this.

The RSFSR's tasks in fulfilling the food program include raising the annual average grain production to 134-136 million tons in the 11th Five-Year Plan and to 140-142 million tons in the 12th Five-Year Plan. Compared to the 10th Five-Year Plan, by 1990 gross sugar beet production is to increase 1.3 times. Sunflower seed 1.5 times, potatoes 1.2 times, vegetables, cucurbits and fruit 1.4 times and grapes 2.6 times. Over the next few years RSFSR grain yields are to increase to 20-21 quintals per hectare on average--that is, 6 quintals per hectare more than most farms achieve annually at present. Over the 10 years the average milk yield per cow is to be increased by 600-700 kg. [as heard]

In the 11th Five-Year Plan R68.6 million of sovkhoz and kolkhoz funds are being allocated for development of the material and technical base and social restructuring of rural areas in the RSFSR. This is 13 percent more than in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Over the decade 3.3 million hectares of irrigated and 3.7 million hectares of drained land is to be brought into use in the republic. Expansion and modernization of animal husbandry farms, is a prime task, as is comprehensive mechanization and accelerated development of fodder production. Full utilization of the capacities of industrial animal husbandry complexes are a considerable increase in output of meat from nonspecialized collective and state farms are tasks of utmost importance. Particular attention is to be devoted to improving the work of dairy farms to ensure that each dairy farm annually increases milk yields by at least 80-100 kg per cow.

Developing of subsidiary plots, agricultural workshops and industrial enterprises' subsidiary plots are of great importance in achieving the aims of the food programs. All possible efforts are being made to ensure that each family living in a rural area has its own household plot, cattle and fowl. Last year collective and state farms sold to the population about 9 million suckling pigs and 313 million fowl. They are also helping rural dwellers with haymaking, pastures and fodder, as well as allocating forage as payment for collective and state farm workers' labor and organizing marketing surpluses.

Efforts are being made to improve labor organization and work conditions on farms, though such efforts are by no means organized everywhere. Two-shift and two-cycle and other progressive work schedules should be more actively introduced on farms in order to attract young people.

A scientifically-based program for increasing yields and soil fertility is being carried out, with due consideration for the specific characteristics of each region.

Kuban farmers are selling their 3rd million ton of grain to the state; Stavropolskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast have sold the state 1.5 million tons of grain each, the majority of which is valuable wheat. "It should be admitted, however, with all frankness that gathering the harvest and grain procurement is not being carried out in a sufficiently well-organized fashion everywhere. Being carried out in a sufficiently machinery and vehicular transport is not yet being used with maximum efficiency for harvesting and procurement work everywhere." Agricultural organs consider stepping up grain cutting, threshing and sales to the state, particularly of pulse and groat crops, to be their prime duty. A good example is being set by farmers in Moskovskay Oblast and the Don, who have already laid in over 1 million tons of hay each. Laying in fodder and preparing to winter animals is a prime task.

Preparation of the soil for sowing winter crops must be speeded up.

"Of course, the fulfillment of wide-ranking measures for the social transformation of rural areas is an inalienable integral part of the food programs. It is people who decide the success of the matter at hand, and these people must be trained, their skills improved. Their interest must be roused so that they stay on kolkhozes and sovkhozes." In the 10th Five-Year Plan R11.2 million of sovkhoz and kolkhoz funds was spent on construction of housing, amenities and roads. This is 1.5 times the sum spent in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Plans for the commissioning of schools, housing, children's preschool institutions, health institutions and social amenities were unfortunately not wholly fulfilled, but the situation is now improving.

In accordance with the directives of the May 1982 plenum, R18.5 million is to be spent in the 11th Five-Year Plan on housing and social amenities in RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This will fund the building of at least 30-35 apartments in each kolkhoz and at least 70 apartments in each sovkhoz over the 5-year plan. Cooperative construction of housing will be further expanded, and houses will be primarily of the farmstead type with provision for farming a subsidiary holding. Construction of housing and social amenities in those kolkhozes and sovkhozes that are lagging behind in this respect or are very remote will be given priority. Not everywhere are the necessary measures being taken in this respect, though a number of oblasts in the RSFSR have devoted great efforts to achieving progress.

In fulfilling plans for agricultural and social development, much depends on subjective factors. Much depends, too, on the managers and experts on a farm. At present 98 percent of state farm directors have specialized, mostly higher, education: 96 percent of collective farm chairman are also agricultural specialists. "People are on the whole conscientious and, I would say, selfless, people's abilities differ, however, and their organizing abilities differ. It is our task to develop these organizing skills and in every way help farm managers and specialists to cope with the tasks confronting them." Those farms that lag behind must be brought up to the level of the front-ranking ones.

CSO: 1800/1134

RASHIDOV CHAIRS REPUBLIC LIVING STANDARD COUNCIL MEETING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 28 July carries on page one an 800 word report of the meeting of the Republic Council for the Improvement of the Living Standard of the Population held in Tashkent on 27 July. Candidate Member of the CPSU CC Politburo and First Secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, Sh.R. Rashidov presided over the meeting. The results of seminars on pressing problems of the standard of living of agricultural workers were discussed along with problems within the oblast councils' work in the area. The question of doing away with the still present individual farmsteads [khutors] was discussed in detail, as was the construction of housing and cultural projects.

Along with the Uzbek SSR Minister of Consumer Services, A.I. Brodova; Rashidov spoke on the reconstruction of the village.

ALIYEV AT NAVY DAY CELEBRATION

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Jul 82 carries on page one a 500 word report of the festivities of USSR Navy Day held in Baku on 25 July. G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU CC Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee was present along with other members of the Buro and several military officers. The festivities were highlighted by a parade of the warships of the Red Banner Caspian Fleet. Other activities included a short congratulatory speech by Aliyev and a number of water sports.

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USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1306

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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POLISH VOIVODSHIP DELEGATION VISITS LATVIA

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 1

[Latinform Communique: "Talk at the Central Committee of the Latvian CP"]

[Text] On 6 July a delegation of the Szczecin Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, headed by first secretary of the voivodship party committee Stanislaw Miskiewicz, visited the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party.

In the course of the attendant talks A. E. Voss, first secretary of the CC of the Latvian CP, told the delegation members about the basic directions of activity of the party organizations in our republic as regards fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 23rd congress of the Latvian CP, the plenums of the CC CPSU, and the directives and recommendations of comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU.

This concerned the cardinal problems of economic and socio-cultural construction as well as of organizational, iedological, and political-educational work.

In particular, much attention was devoted to measures to implement the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and translate into reality the Food Program drafted by our party. The guests were informed of our views on the harvest and on the progress of current agricultural work in the republic.

It was pointed out that mass socialist competition in honor of the coming 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR has been broadly launched in all branches of the national economy.

Stanislaw Miskiewicz described the current situation in Poland as a whole and in the Szczecin Voivodship in particular, as well as the implementation of the decisions of the recent plenums of the CC PUWP, which outlined the principal directions of the struggle to strengthen party unity and the positions of socialism. Speaking of the specific measures taken by the Szczecin voivodship PUWP committee in this respect, he stressed that the communists and working people of the voivodship are, like the entire Polish nation, resolutely determined to strengthen the unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries in the interests of peace, socialism, preservation of stability on the European continent, and strengthening of international security.

It was pointed out that the communists of the Szczecin Voivodship are steadfastly surmounting difficulties in economic and social life upon basing themselves on the working class, working people, and all knowledgeable elements of society.

The encounter took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

Those taking part in the conversations included the comrades E. Ya. Aushkap, V. I. Dmitriyev, and V. A. Chemm, along with V. D. Laukman, the chief of the department of foreign liaison at the CC of the Latvian CP, and the members of the Polish delegation Adam Juszczyk and Jan Worona.

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AFGHANI, POLISH AND OTHER DELEGATES VIEW NATIONALITIES CONFERENCE

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 3

[Interviews with foreign delegates at Nationalities Conference by V. Smetannikov and V. Stefanovich: "A Tried and Tested Weapon"]

[Text] Yesterday in Riga the all-Union scientific-practical conference on "The Development of Relations Among Nationalities Under Advanced Socialism. Experience in and Problems of Patriotic and International Education" ended its deliberations. The special correspondents of SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA V. Smetannikov and V. Stefanovich turned to some of the foreign guests with the request to share their impressions of these deliberations. Below are their comments.

Zdenek Kral, Deputy Chief of Agitation and Propaganda Department, CC of the Czechoslovak CP, doctor:

The working people of Czechoslovakia, together with the Soviet nation and the nations of other countries of the socialist community, are preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. Hence we greatly rejoiced to receive the invitation to take part in the conference. We listened with great interest to the greeting from comrade L. I. Brezhnev. To us all his thought that the Soviet Union has attained not only juridical but actual equality of all nations and nationalities is particularly important.

We attentively listened to the substantive speech of comrade B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CC CPSU Politburo, secretary of the CC CPSU, which shed clear light on the key principles of Leninist policy toward the nationalities in the stage of advanced socialism, and on the international significance of that policy. His speech outlined ways of improving patriotic and international education. All this is of great importance to the communists of Czechoslovakia. For imperialist circles selected our country as the object of ferocious attacks. They gambled on fooling young people, who account for a majority of our country's population and still lack serious experience in the class struggle. Our task is to intensify the ideological toughening of our young citizens and bring them up in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

We are leaving Riga enriched in new theoretical theses and practical experience learned at the conference and in encounters with work collectives. We wish the

Latvian nation new achievements in building the communist society, and may it greet in a worthy manner the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Janusz Janicki, Deputy Chief, Ideological Department, PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee, docent:

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin declared that nationality problems are closely linked to the class struggle. The justice of his statement is particularly evident against the background of current events in Poland.

Currently the upbringing of the nation in the spirit of socialist patriotism in our country proceeds under the conditions of an acute class struggle in the sphere of national consciousness. The principal tool of the domestic enemies of socialism and their foreign inspirers has become nationalism. Disdaining no means to achieve their ends, our enemies strived to exploit national feelings in the dirty game they are playing against the party and the socialist state. The martial law put an end to the public activities of the counterrevolutionaries. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, when speaking of the international aid provided us by the USSR, noted that: "We are convinced anew of the basic nature of the socialist family of nations--he who is in trouble gets help from his brothers."

All that has been said at the conference in the profound, shining, and substantive speeches by comrades B. N. Ponomarev and A. E. Voss, and in the comments of the participants, has inspired us with tremendous vigor. The Soviet experience in the development of national relations and patriotic and international education under advanced socialism will help our party to do everything possible to improve the process of the formation of a socialist national consciousness within the Polish society.

Dzhelani Kargar, Prorector of the Institute of Social Sciences, Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan:

As known, recently there took place a national conference of the PDPA, which discussed important problems. It stressed that above all it is necessary and possible to expedite the implementation of the fond hopes of our multinational nation for whose sake the April 1978 revolution was accomplished.

That revolution put an end to the economic and political domination of feudalists on Afghani soil. But the country is living through difficult times. Domestic and international reaction, American imperialism, Beijing hegemonism, and their lackeys are waging a subversive undeclared war against a nation which has burst the fetters of feudalism.

The solution of the nationality problem by the party is particularly not to the taste of our enemies. They have always exploited differences among nationalities to unleash bloody internecine and fratricidal conflicts.

Currently our party is taking the line toward effective equal rights of all nationalities and ethnic groups. Of tremendous importance to us in this important cause is the experience in the solution of the nationality problem in the USSR. Hence, we have been following the course of the conference in Riga with a mostlively interest. The valuable experience generalized at that conference will contribute to further strengthening the friendship of nations and consolidating universal peace.

James Jackson, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the United States Communist Party:

I regard the Riga conference as an extraordinarily important event. Every utterance by its participants convincingly reflects the strength of proletarian internationalism. All mankind is aware that the monolithic unity of the Soviet people has become an insurmountable obstacle on the path of Fascism, which attempts to enslave and destroy the world's nations.

However, imperialism has not drawn conclusions from the lessons of history. It is doing everything to split the forces of the world revolutionary process and undermine the unity of the socialist community, the international communist and national-liberation movement, and the friendship of the nations of the USSR. In the ideological war against the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, the international reaction bets chiefly on reviving nationalist prejudices and national alienation and dissension.

Hence it is necessary to consistently reveal the internationalist character of Lenin's policy toward the nationalities and strengthen the unity of the Soviet nation, the working people of the socialist states, the international working class, and all progressive forces of the world in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy, and social progress. This is demanded by the times.

I take this opportunity to wish new great accomplishments to the working people of Soviet Latvia in their creative toil for the good of peace and socialism.

Edward Glekin [name transliterated], member of the Political Committee, National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland:

Ireland is often termed the country with the most tangled nationality problem in the world. And I found it of special interest to observe the accomplishments in resolving the nationality question in the USSR. This is particularly exemplified by Latvia. Latvia's example is not an exception. It is characteristic of all the Union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts, and nationality districts of the Soviet Union.

Imperialism's policy in my Ireland has always been based on the principle of "divide and conquer." What is now being accomplished in the Soviet Union is known to the entire world. But consider the newest statistics. The figures published last week show that Northern Ireland has reached the highest level of unemployment in its history.

But in Latvia I have yet again personally witnessed the absence of unemployment here. The national culture, art, and literature of Latvia have bloomed without precedent, under Soviet rule. During this period the number of books published annually in

Latvia has more than quadrupled. In Ireland, by contrast, the appearance of a new book in Gaelic is celebrated almost like a holiday. To this day in my country only one short-feature film in Gaelic has been made.

I listened with great interest to the speeches and comments at the all-Union conference in Riga. And everything that I learned I will take along with me as priceless baggage which I will share with my comrades.

The current Day of Soviet Latvia is what we strive toward and struggle for in Ireland.

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SOVIET NATIONALITIES POLICY DEFENDED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by E. Bagramov, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, professor, under rubric, "Criticism of Hostile Theories": "National Relations in the USSR and Bourgeois Falsifiers"]

[Text] Among the outstanding achievements of the socialist system that have been exerting a constantly increasing effect upon international life, an important place is occupied by the successful resolution of the national question in the world's first country of victorious socialism. "On the basis of our own experience," the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Sixtieth Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," states, "the peoples of the Country of Soviets have been convinced: the solidarity in a single union multiplies their strengths, accelerates the socioeconomic development. . . In the joint struggle for a new, just peace, there have arisen a great brotherhood of the people of labor, a sense of being part of a single family, and an indestructible Leninist friendship of nations -- these are all inexhaustible sources of the constructive creativity of the masses."

Whereas capitalism has proven its organic inability to resolve the national question that it created itself, socialism has given the world a model of the fundamental reorganization of all aspects of life and the consolidation of dozens of nations and nationalities into a voluntary fraternal union, a brilliant example of the unprecedented upsurge of creative and constructive energy by the nations comprising it, and the confirmation of the completely equal status, friendship, and international solidarity.

National relations in our country have achieved that stage of maturity that conforms to the conditions of developed socialism. This expresses itself in the high level of development of the nationwide economy -- the interrelated national-economic complex; in the confirmation of the uniform social structure of each nation and nationality; in the complete development and inseparable unity of the union-level state principle and the national state principle at the republic level; in the flourishing, rapprochement, and mutual enrichment of the cultures of the socialist nations and nationalities; and in the confirmation of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and the friendship of nations. In our society, on the basis of the drawing closer together of all the classes and social segments, the legal and actual equality of all nations and nationalities, and their fraternal cooperation, a new historical community of people has formed -- the Soviet nation.

The successful construction of socialism and communism overthrew the assertions by the ideologists of anticommunism to the effect that the motivating force in international relations -- dealing with a capitalist or a socialist society -- has been and continues to be national egoism or great-power chauvinism. No. Socialism has found a powerful antidote to that very virus of nationalism which, in the words of bourgeois scientists, has been spreading over the world with irrepressible force. The mighty union of the nations of the USSR has withstood its durability test, and primarily the very grave tests during the period of the past war. Those who planned on the dissolution of that union have become convinced of the indestructible strength of the friendship and brotherhood of peoples, which friendship and brotherhood were engendered by socialism.

The opponents of socialism who have never ceased spreading slander about the Soviet national policy, have now found themselves in a difficult situation. Although they do not like it, they must recognize the tremendous progress that has been achieved by the nations of the USSR under socialism.

One can no longer ask the question as to whether the Soviet system is a viable one. Our experience in state construction, in free self-determination and development of nations, in establishing smooth fraternal cooperation among large and small nations which, in the past, were divided by deep-lying contradictions; the carrying out of a cultural revolution that has brought into contact with advanced civilization those national and ethnic groups that were doomed to slow extinction -- all this is the precious property of socialism, property that is of importance to world history.

Nevertheless the reactionary socialists and politicians in the West do not want to agree with the assertion that it is precisely in the USSR, on the basis of the great victories of socialism, that the national problem has been resolved for the first time in history. That is the very same problem that proved to be beyond the efforts of the self-priding democratic countries of the capitalist Western Europe and North America, such as the United States and Great Britain, Canada and Belgium, where the national conflicts still continue. The ideologists of anticommmunism are thrown into trepidation by the very idea that the Soviet example is becoming increasingly attractive on various continents, especially in the developing countries that have broken the chains of the age-old oppression and are firmly resolved to decide independently the question of their future.

While asserting the aggravation of the conflicts among nationalities in the non-socialist world, the bourgeois ideologists approach with the same measuring sticks the characterization of the interrelations among the nations in the USSR. They state flatly that the establishment of socialism on the tremendous expanses of the world has allegedly brought nothing new into national relations.

The cutting edge of the bourgeois propaganda has been turned against the increasingly stronger unity of the Soviet nation and against the beneficial process of bringing the nations closer together. Opponents of communism, extending the struggle against the theory and practice of the socialist resolution of the national question, resort as a rule to the following "traditional" theses:

socialism, they say, has not given the nations true self-determination, but has, by force, united them into a single state; the upsurge of nations was achieved at the cost of a loss in national traditions; the course aimed at bringing the nations closer together, as carried out by the Communist Party, runs contrary to the national strivings of the nations.

"Soviet national policy has rendered the national question more acute," B. Meissner, professor at the University of Cologne, said on the pages of the anticommunist magazine PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM in reaction to the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. "The Soviet nation still remains a conglomerate of nations," the French political expert H. Carriere d'Encausse, author of the completely false book "The Disintegrating Empire," attempts to prove.

The adoption of the new Soviet Constitution was for anticommunists yet another reason for accusing the Soviet Union of infringing upon the rights of nations. Especially vitriolic attacks were directed at the principles contained in the Constitution, to the effect that the Soviet nation is a new historic community and there is embodied in the USSR a state unity of the Soviet nation. In these principles the bourgeois ideologists view the suppression of the national individuality of nations. They give themselves up to absurd judgments concerning which nation, or nations, is or are dominant in the USSR, as though the experience of the development of our country has not proven that the rights of all nations in the USSR are reliably guarded and protected by our entire way of life.

The new Soviet Constitution confirms the great vital force of the voluntary union of the peoples in our country, a union that is based on principles of socialist federalism. By reinforcing the state unity of the Soviet nation and the consolidation of all the nations and nationalities for purposes of the joint building of communism, the USSR Constitution completely guarantees the sovereign rights of the union republics.

The Soviet system guarantees the constant consideration of the interests of all nations and nationalities, a completely thought-out system of representation of the nationalities in all spheres of social life, and the joint work of the workers of various nationalities in the party and state agencies.

Deputies of 61 nationalities have been elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet; those of 71 nationalities have been elected to the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics; and those of more than 100 nationalities have been elected to local Soviets. The USSR Constitution proclaims that it is the duty of every citizen of the USSR to respect the national dignity of other citizens and to reinforce the friendship of the nations and nationalities of the Soviet multinational state.

That is the real-life situation. But for the ideologists of anticommunism the main thing is not this reality, but, rather, the desire to create enmities among the nations of the USSR on the basis of national, religious, and even racial considerations, and to revive nationalistic prejudices. For that purpose they are resorting to unsrupulous speculation upon national emotions, and are attempting to place under doubt the desirability of transforming the old patriarchal way of life, inasmuch as that way of life, don't you see, "corresponded" more to the age-old national traditions.

Incapable of denying the fact that the rapprochement and mutual enrichment of national cultures raises to a completely unprecedented level the culture of each nation, the reactionary ideologists sound the alarm concerning the "imperishable assets" which, they say, can be lost as a result of "alien influences." And if these "imperishable assets" prove to be customs and superstitions that actually go back to the Middle Ages, it is important for them to create the impression that there are those who are making encroachments upon that "holy of holies" of national spirit. Incidentally, the very concept "national" is equated with everything that is archaic and obsolete, while everything that is new and that has been engendered by the socialist way of life is simply rejected as being contradictory to the "spirit of the nation."

Previously the bourgeois propagandists made the attempt to contrast socialism and the national future of a particular republic. At the present time, when in our country there has been confirmed a well-developed socialist society that reveals the tremendous advantages that are typical of the new system and that are superior to those of capitalism, the Western ideologists are beginning to understand that the process of the building of communism is of an irreversible nature. And still they try to "incline" the Soviet republics, so to speak, toward "an isolated development."

The false thesis concerning Russification by which the anticommunists attempt to discredit the real brotherhood and flourishing of nations in the country of victorious socialism remains one of the stereotypes of anti-Soviet propaganda. This is a monstrous attempt to view the Soviet national policy as a continuation of the policy of Russian tsarism, it is a vain attempt to undermine the love and fraternal feelings that all the nations of the USSR have for the great Russian nation.

By their statements concerning the threat that allegedly exists for the national future of the nations, the reactionary ideologists attempt to cause a negative attitude toward the development of cooperation among the nations, without which cooperation, as everyone knows, there is no, and can be no, social or national progress, and attempt to compel the nations to accept national exclusivity and the conservation of national assets.

A tremendous role in the reinforcement of the international commonality of the Soviet people is played by the Russian language. It is not only a means of communication among nationalities, but also the language of friendship and brotherhood of nations. In 1979 the Russian language was given as their native language by 153.5 million persons, of whom 137.2 million were Russians and 16.3 million were representatives of other nationalities. In addition, 61.3 million persons stated that they speak Russian fluently as a second language. The gravitation toward the mastery of the language spoken by the nation that has consolidated around itself all the country's nations and nationalities is at the present time especially great, but that does not indicate by any means the weakening of the positions of the other languages spoken by the nations of the USSR. Newspapers, magazines, and books are published in large quantities in the republics, both in the national languages and in Russian, and one can freely use any languages in all spheres of life.

Speaking in Tashkent in March 1982, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, using as an example Uzbekistan, one of the thoroughly developed, flourishing republics in our country, revealed the vital force of the national policy of the CPSU: "Life shows us in a graphic way that, despite the slander leveled at us by our opponents, socialism not only is not leading to a situation in which the nations lose their inimitable originality, the peculiarities of their culture, and their traditions, but, on the contrary, raises that uniqueness to a new height and makes it the property of many other peoples."

Socialist internationalism has proven its indisputable superiority over bourgeois nationalism. That is the important lesson provided by the 60 years of development of the USSR, the homeland of the indissoluble international brotherhood of all the nations in our country.

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ALIYEV ATTACKS VUZ ENTRANCE PROCEDURES

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Azerinform report on 24 July 1982 Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee meeting on VUZ entrance examinations]

[Text] In the practical activity of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee aimed at the intensive development of all sectors of the economy and the struggle for a further steep upturn of the republic's national economy an important place is assigned concern for the training of highly skilled specialists. Constant attention is paid to an improvement in the teaching-educational process in the VUZ's and the careful and objective selection of applicants for VUZ training.

In accordance with tradition, a meeting was held on 24 July in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on the threshold of the entrance examinations--a most critical stage in the life of the higher school--which comprehensively discussed questions connected with preparation for and enrollment in the VUZ's.

The meeting was attended by obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries, ministry and department leaders, rectors, party and Komsomol organization secretaries, VUZ trade union committee chairmen and Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, republic Council of Ministers, Komsomol Central Committee, people's control body, creative union and mass information media executives.

Information on the progress of the preparation for the entrance examinations was presented by K.G. Aliyev, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the AzSSR.

The following spoke at the meetings: I.A. Ibragimov, rector of the Azerbaijan Institute of Oil and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov, F.M. Bagirzade, rector of the Azerbaijan State University imeni S.M. Kirov, Z.T. Kuliyeva, rector of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin, A.M. Aslanov, rector of the Azerbaijan Arts Institute imeni M.A. Aliyev, B.A. Khalilov, rector of the Azerbaijan Agricultural Institute imeni S. Agamaliogly, E.A. Abbasova, rector of the Azerbaijan State Conservatory imeni Uz. Gadzhibekov, R.A. Kuliyev, director of the Specialized Boarding School imeni Dzh. Nakhichevanskiy, and A.A. Kasimov, military commissar of the republic.

The VUZ's, the speakers noted, have performed a definite amount of work on raising the level of the specialized training and ideological-political education of the student youth. The social composition of the students has improved, and there is more order in the organization and conduct of the entrance examinations, in the teaching-educational process and in the entire life of the VUZ's. There has been a rise in the level of knowledge and an improvement in the general and specialized training of young men of indigenous nationality who have expressed a desire to continue their studies in the country's higher military schools. There are more and more of them with every passing year, and graduates of the Specialized Boarding School imeni Dzh. Nakhichevanskiy constitute a considerable number of future officers and defenders of the motherland.

All this is the result of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee's constant attention to and concern for the development of the higher school and the consistent and scrupulous activity of the Central Committee Bureau to improve the work of the VUZ's and ameliorate the moral climate in the educational institution collectives.

This year the republic's VUZ's will accept, it was said at the meeting, 21,450 persons, over 13,000 of whom will be daytime department students. There will be a greater enrollment of students than in previous years in the engineering and economic VUZ's for promising specialties in the sphere of machine building, petroleum processing and automation. Tuition in a number of new specialties will be introduced and the training of specialists in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the requirements of the sectors of the republic's economy determining technical progress is being expanded also.

Enrollment has been increased at the Azerbaijan Production Engineering Institute for instruction in the natural and chemical fiber spinning specialty. The Institute of Oil and Chemistry is to begin the training of specialists for automated manipulators and industrial robotized complexes and the Polytechnical Institute for robotized production techniques. The Arts Institute will accept 50 more persons than last year for instruction in the painting, drawing, sculpture and history and theory of fine art specialties. Enrollment in the correspondence department in the Azerbaijan SSR State Conservatory has begun.

Many leading VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the country are training highly skilled specialists for the economy, science and culture of Azerbaijan. It is currently proposed to send 850 young men and women for training in the VUZ's of other cities. They will assimilate, inter alia, such new specialties for the republic as fodder production, pureblood work in stockbreeding, automation in agricultural production, social psychology, bibliography and a number of others.

The speakers presented information on the course of the preparations for the entrance examinations and the organizational work of the rector's offices and party, Komsomol and trade union organizations of the VUZ's for conducting competitive tests at a high level. For the purpose of the youth's vocational guidance and for assisting it in preparing for the entrance examinations, they reported, open doors days, olympiads and lecture series have been conducted in the VUZ's and lecturers have visited the republic's rural rayons. School and vocational-technical college graduates have met in Baku with the leaders of VUZ's of other cities.

Publicity at the time of examinations is being expanded, and automated equipment for an objective evaluation of the applicants' knowledge is being employed in the lecture halls more assertively. The Azerbaijan Institute of Oil and Chemistry's experience of the introduction of a system of quality control in the training of specialists and the careful selection of applicants, which has been collated and approved by the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, is of particular interest.

At the same time the speakers noted that there are still serious shortcomings in the work of the educational institutions and the organization of entrance examinations and cited instances of a breach of the rules governing how they should be held, lack of objectivity, protectionism and connivance at unscrupulous people who have resolved to make the examinations a source of personal enrichment. Recognizing the great responsibility of the VUZ collectives for the selection of the most deserving youth for the student ranks, they gave the assurance that they would apply all their powers to remove the shortcomings and oversights and create the most propitious, benevolent and objective atmosphere at the examinations.

The meeting was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

The situation concerning enrollment in the VUZ's and the work of the VUZ's as a whole improves with every passing year in our republic, he said. The basis of the high-quality training of specialists with higher education is their correct selection and the entrance examinations. Enrollment work, properly organized, serves as a guarantee of the training of highly skilled specialists and a worthy reinforcement of the national economy, science and culture.

Having noted with satisfaction that there has come to be greater organization, objectiveness and fairness at the time of the entrance examinations, Comrade Aliyev emphasized that this stage in the life of the VUZ's is a big sociopolitical event affecting the interests of practically all strata of Azerbaijan's population. And the mood of very many people and a further improvement in the moral-psychological climate in the republic will depend to a considerable extent on their successful, precise and, what is most important, honest and objective conduct.

The great deal of work which was performed in the 1970's and which is continuing today on the creation of a normal atmosphere in the VUZ's, an improvement in their activity and securing favorable conditions for the VUZ training of working youth and the children of workers and kolkhoz members is giving rise to a feeling of profound satisfaction in the labor collectives. Visiting them, particularly in rural localities, G.A. Aliyev said, I have always inquired after people's opinion on this question. As distinct from previous years, when there were many complaints about violations, I now hear words of gratitude and approval, as was the case during recent visits to Agdzhabedinskiy, Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Fizulinskiy and Khanlarskiy rayons. All this is gratifying for it is the result of the great deal of work performed primarily by the VUZ collectives, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the party and soviet authorities and the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

However, we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved; as before, there are serious shortcomings in the VUZ's work. In the ranks of VUZ lecturers there are, unfortunately, people who are using their position for mercenary ends and engaging in bribe taking, protectionism and finding places for their closest relatives, friends and neighbors. There is still a considerable number of them, and this again needs to be discussed openly today. Such instances are manifested both at the time of the entrance examinations and throughout the academic year. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee receives many warnings to the effect that at times tests, examinations and, in a number of cases, term papers in the institutes are credited following some string-pulling or bribe. Precisely this is attested by the actions of D. Dzhavadov and F. Poverennaya--exposed bribe-taker-lecturers of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin and the Institute of the National Economy.

Certain VUZ leaders believe, Comrade Aliyev observed in this connection, that if an instance of bribe taking has been uncovered in an institute, this merely compromises the collective and even try to gloss over such instances, endeavor to get rid of these people without undue noise and fail to adopt measures to expose them. We believe such an approach to be mistaken and even harmful. And we evaluate positively the actions of VUZ leaders who display assertiveness in the exposure of unworthy persons.

A few days ago the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee examined the question of serious shortcomings in the activity of the Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature imeni M.F. Akhundov. An extremely unhealthy atmosphere had developed in the institute, and there were instances of the use of position for mercenary ends, protectionism and bribe taking. The main culprits here were the rector, other leaders and the secretary of the party committee of the VUZ. As a result Rector A. Mamedov was removed from office and strictly reprimanded, this being noted on his record. VUZ Vice Rector D. Akhmedov, who was also strictly reprimanded, was dismissed. A party penalty was also imposed on A. Gasanov, secretary of the party committee. The question of Vice Rector L. Belikova's liability will be examined upon her return to work following illness.

Serious shortcomings were revealed last year in the Pedagogical Institute imeni G. Zardabi in Kirovabad, for which the gorkom punished Comrade Rector Sh. Shikhkerimov. Just as unseemly facts were uncovered in the Institute of the National Economy, the University and the Polytechnical and Engineering-Construction institutes.

Comrade Aliyev recalled the unseemingly actions of Comrade Agayev, former first secretary of the Lerikskiy Raykom, who has now been expelled from the party. Among the variety of numerous violations and abuses which he perpetrated, which were reported in an Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee decree, which has been published in the press, was the illegal registration for training of his children. They have now been expelled from the VUZ's.

All the cited instances are a cause for extraordinary concern. They testify that far from everything is yet in order here, both in the organization of entrance examinations and in the educational process. The fact that certain executives of the higher education system and the VUZ's have yet to adopt a scrupulous position, have not joined in active struggle against negative phenomena and themselves sometimes abuse their position and succumb to every conceivable request and string-pulling catches the attention. The recently uncovered instance of the daughter of E. Nazarli, deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, illegally being found a place in the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature appears intolerable. The VUZ readily acceded to the ministry leader's wish, this being, of course, a profitable act for A. Mamedov, former rector of the VUZ. This and similar instances cannot fail to disturb us. The laws here are the same for all, and no one has the right to disregard them, whatever position this person may hold. The higher the position, the greater the strictness, objectiveness, fairness and stringency toward oneself should be and the more unswervingly party standards and official laws should be observed.

Everyone should remember that the emphatic curtailment of abuses of any kind and violations of the standards of communist morality must be his vital concern and a matter of his party conscience and honor. The task is to develop even more extensively the struggle against negative phenomena, uncover unscrupulous people more actively, create public opinion around them and adopt measures to expose them. As our experience shows, without such a scrupulous, uncompromising struggle a healthy moral atmosphere is impossible and the high efficiency of teaching-educational work cannot be guaranteed. And we appeal to you once again for the most extensive participation therein.

Now, at this important stage of the formation of the new body of VUZ students, G.A. Aliyev continued, the VUZ leaders must be imbued with a feeling of high responsibility and mobilize their collectives for the accomplishment of the responsible tasks which they have been set. Having dwelt on questions of the preparation for the entrance examinations, he expressed confidence that a sound basis had been created for their successful conduct. But the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the VUZ rector's offices, party committees and Komsomol and trade union organizations still have much to do prior to 1 August to create the most favorable conditions possible for the young people entering the VUZ's. It is essential to go over again and again the entire body of people who will participate in the entrance examinations--the examiners, entry commission workers and other people enlisted in this important sociopolitical campaign. No one knows the VUZ workers better than their leaders themselves, and if there are even the slightest doubts as to a person's honesty, he should not be enlisted in the organization and conduct of the examinations.

Comrade Aliyev drew VUZ leaders' special attention to the need for the careful selection of future students from the ranks of the best prepared and most capable youth. He observed in this connection that there are many medal winners among the entrants. As the results of the entrance examinations of past years have shown, there are also those whose knowledge does not correspond to the high requirements. The Ministry of Education (Comrade E. Kafarova) must investigate these instances and adopt measures to rule out all instances of upward marking. The Central Committee department and the ministries of education and higher and scondary specialized education should strictly monitor the evaluation of the medal winners' knowledge, study questions of their vocational guidance and be more assertive in helping them correctly choose an occupation.

At the time of the entrance examinations it is necessary to use as many technical facilities as possible. The practice which has evolved in the Institute of Oil and Chemistry and other VUZ's is reason to believe that these facilities are efficient; they only need to be skillfully and correctly employed. I believe, Comrade Aliyev observed, that the Institute of Oil and Chemistry's experience of the organization of enrollment and the use of computers merits approval, support and extensive dissemination in all VUZ's. Of course, the examination atmosphere causes the higher-than-usual excitement of the competitors, and for this reason it is necessary to create a benevolent, tranquil atmosphere in which the applicant may display his knowledge and everything of which he is capable. This is very important, and it is essential to perform this work properly. It is necessary to subordinate everything to ensuring that an atmosphere of the maximum objectiveness, fairness, honesty, sensitivity and attention reign everywhere. All complaints and petitions should be examined attentively in order to exclude the possibility of mistakes, prejudice and the overstating or understating of evaluations.

Objectiveness, G.A. Aliyev emphasized, is the ability both not to overstate the evaluations and at the same time not to understate them, if the applicant has knowledge. This entire work needs to be performed such that it completely rule out conditions for bribe taking, abuse of office, protectionism and family and other relationships.

It is essential to pay the closest attention to the activity of the branches of the Moscow, Rostov and other VUZ's of other cities, where lack of supervision engenders flagrant violations in the conduct of the entrance examinations and in the educational process.

Having dwelt on questions of the noncompetitive acceptance of applicants from Azerbaijan's rural rayons in the republic's VUZ's, Comrade Aliyev emphasized that it is essential here to put a stop to all possible abuses by individual rayon leaders and VUZ workers. It is very important that there arrive from the rayons children of workers and kolkhoz members who, having completed their studies, will return to their native villages and farms as field managers and teachers, engineers and physicians.

Truly big successes have been scored in sending the young people to the VUZ's of other cities, Comrade Aliyev continued, and this is cause for satisfaction. The high pass rate of the students being instructed in Moscow and Leningrad is particularly gratifying. However, the drop-out rate is still considerable: 21 persons--and this is 7 percent--have been dismissed from the first course.

It is essential to increase supervision of the selection of applicants, and this work must be performed on an even higher level to ensure that truly the best representatives of Azerbaijan's youth attend the VUZ's of other cities. It is obviously essential to add a number of new specialties of which we are in need. Our republic is experiencing an acute shortage of highly skilled specialists in the sphere of medicine. The Ministry of Health (Comrade T. Kasumov) must strive to send young people to Moscow's medical VUZ's. It is essential to settle this question positively in the next academic year.

Speaking of the tasks for a further improvement of VUZ enrollment, Comrade Aliyev instructed the leadership of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and all VUZ's to analyze the examination results thoroughly and critically, submit concrete proposals for an improvement in their organization and conduct and present the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee with detailed information, which must reflect achievements and shortcomings in order for lessons to be learned and for even better preparations to be made for enrollment next year. It is also necessary to attentively study the results of the entrance examinations in the course of freshmen classes and determine the quality of the selection in terms of the level of the students' training.

G.A. Aliyev dwelt in detail on the tasks to ensure extensive publicity in the organization and conduct of the entrance examinations. The practice of past years with respect to the use of VUZ radio and television centers and the attendance of the applicants' parents at the examinations, he observed, should be continued and conducted more actively. Great assistance should be rendered by republic radio and television and all the mass information organs. It is necessary to extensively and comprehensively illustrate the course of the entrance examinations and the successes and shortcomings of this important campaign and respond promptly to all negative phenomena. It is necessary to give immediate notification of all such instances in order that each instance become known to the republic's public. It is our task in publicizing and correspondingly appraising these instances to use such information for preventive work, for forestalling negative phenomena and for mobilizing people to expose criminals.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Center for the Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research must develop work extensively on study and collation of the working people's opinions and proposals with respect to questions of the further refinement of the practice of entrance examinations, ways and means of ruling out all violations and current laws and procedures.

In conclusion G.A. Aliyev expressed confidence that the participants in the meeting would correctly evaluate and adopt for execution the strict, high-minded discussion which has been held and that the VUZ leaders and party committees would do everything to ensure that the entrance examinations be held on a high organizational and ideological level and in accordance with the high tasks set workers of the higher school by the 26th CPSU Congress.

K.M. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, F.E. Musayev, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev, K.A. Khalilov, Z.M. Yusif-zade, R.E. Mekhtiyev and G.Sh. Efendiyev, members and candidates of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, participated in the meeting.

8850
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INSTILLING OF SOVIET PATRIOTISM NEEDED TO COUNTER SUBVERSION

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 1 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from article by I. Skyba, first secretary of the Ivano Frankovskiy obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party: "Let us develop patriots and internationalists"]

[Excerpt] One of the greatest achievements of our multi-ethnic socialist state is the creation of a new Soviet people. Organically intrinsic to it are such features as communistic conviction, fidelity to the maxims of Lenin's party, active citizenship, and a noble and inspired feeling for the fatherland.

Further improvement of this type of ideological work is called for by the CPSU Central Committee resolution: "On the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics". Among the major tasks of party committees and party organizations is "to intensify the patriotic and international education of youth; to promulgate the revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet nation, the heroic achievements of the Armed Forces of the USSR; to make every Soviet citizen convinced of the justness and invincibility of socialism, politically aware, ready to defend the fatherland, and cognizant of the achievements of socialism".

The process of consolidating communistic ideology and patriotic awareness requires constant guidance and systems. Objective factors must be skilfully employed for every worker, especially teen-agers, to better and more fully comprehend the facts and figures of our community life.

Implementation of the wide range of creative programs noted by the 26th CPSU Congress requires a further increase in the patriotic awareness of the masses. The executive assemblies of the congress, the oblast party organization, has given its full attention to improving this important area of activity. A certain system of patriotic education has been established.

This means that from the earliest moment—at home, in the pre-school period and later in school—every person should be imbued with a spirit of devotion and love for the Soviet homeland, a desire to devote his entire life in service to it; and that this work might be continued by a goal-oriented set of ideological and educational measures in the labor collective so that fullest use of all methods and forms of influence is made.

The sharpening of the battle of world ideologies requires an intensification of class tempering of the working classes, especially youth.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbyts'kyy, member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee emphasized in the World Report of the Central Committee of the 26th Congress of communists of the republic: "It is class spirit and revolutionary conviction that have always been and remain a reliable shield in the battle against our ideological enemies".

The oblast party organization notes specifically the attempts made by the special services of the West, the emigrant centers of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, to extend their poisonous tentacles into the minds of individual people, with special attention for our region. The working classes of the oblast have dealt these attempts a resounding rebuff. Their life's experiences have taught the members of the older generations, who themselves saw the truths about capitalism, to recognize the face of the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists. It is very important to transmit the class tempering achieved by them to the new generations.

Evenings such as "This can not be forgotten", the speeches of the socio--political club imeni Yaroslav Galan serve this purpose well. Their powerful influence on the people is due to the fact that the lectures and discussions about the antinationalism of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and the Uniate Church are reinforced with movies, testimonies of eye-witnesses to the bloody atrocities of the Ounov bandits and speeches by participants of the national struggle against them.

But it would be wrong to be content with our achievements and to fail to see the new problems and jobs which threaten our lives. A reliable reference point in approaching their resolution and overcoming deficiencies is provided by the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the UKrainian Communist Party. Step by step, party committees and local party organizations are implementing the comprehensive plan of organizational and political measures aimed at implementing the resolutions of the congress. The whole ideological effort is being brought into prominence by the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and by the realization of measures developed to implement the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee "On further improvement of work in ideology and political education".

The urgent tasks of the oblast party organization have been discussed at recent meetings of party members. The discussion revolved around the content and direction of efforts to make ideological and political work more effective, especially international, patriotic and class education. The membership meetings thoroughly assessed what has been impeding the work and they determined ways to resolve the current problems.

The party obkom is troubled by the fact evaluations of ideological activities often show preference to quantitaive indicators which are easy to determine and compare, but which do not always reveal the crux of the matter, the effectiveness of educational measures. These evalutions have no form or pattern. Individual ideology workers keep on repeating the familiar altruisms instead of opening up to questions which truly persuade the audience and subconsciously provide them with vital information. In this regard, at membership meetings criticism has been leveled at the the party organizations of the Kaluga automative enterprise 08022, the oblast interkolkhoz construction agency, the kolkhoz "Druzhba in the Tismenetsky rayon and several other local party organizations, ideology institutions, press and radio agencies, and vuz departments of social sciences. They have been given specific assignments to enrich content, elevate the level and quality of propaganda and persuasion based on the modern achievements of science and technology, and to continually search for the most active ways to ideologically influence the masses. For this purpose the social concepts curriculum and the analysis and assessment of the effectiveness of political education should be improved. This also entails encouraging working class management personnel to take communist education courses and providing better ideological support for the implementation of government plans and socialist obligations.

In the days approaching the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, ideological work in the oblast is aimed at welcoming the great holiday of the Soviet nation with new progress in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the development of the economy and raising the living and cultural standards of the working classes.

8617
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SHEVARDNADZE REPORT TO GEORGIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Jul 82 pp 1-5

[Report of E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Ninth Plenum on 21 July 1982]

[Excerpts] It may be said with all confidence today at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum that, as throughout our country and as throughout our party, preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR are at the center of the attention of the entire party organization and all working people of the republic.

A special Georgian Communist Party Central Committee decision has been adopted in fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR." A plan of the main organizing and mass-political measures has been drawn up. A republic jubilee commission has been created. Central Committee plenums have received reports from Comrade G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Central Committee, and Comrade G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Central Committee, on the course of fulfillment of the plans of the republic's economic and social development and also the upgraded pledges adopted in socialist competition in honor of the jubilee and on the development of ideological and mass-political work on preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

A Georgian Communist Party Central Committee appeal to the workers, kolkhoz members, people's intelligentsia, communists and Komsomol members and all working people of Georgia calling for the more extensive development of the quest for and active utilization of all intrinsic resources and potential and a worthy greeting of the nationwide holiday has been adopted.

Multifaceted and varied work is being performed by the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, Georgian Council of Trade Unions and Komsomol Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and our ministries, departments, associations and primary party organizations.

Here I would like to repeat what has already been mentioned. We approach jubilee dates, as a rule, not as a short-term campaign and not as an episode in our life. Irrespective of jubilee dates, we continue to perform our day-to-day work in accordance with the well-adjusted system which has evolved in the republic party organization over the last 10 years, particularly since the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress.

And it was to this that attention was drawn in the CPSU Central Committee July decree on Georgia, which said that in recent years the practice of a comprehensive approach to the solution of political, social and economic problems has been established increasingly in the republic.

This comprehensive approach contains the essence and meaning of the system that has been elaborated here.

Such a systemic and, I would say, scientific approach was essential for tackling the main, fundamental task--making manageable all socioeconomic and public-political processes in the republic.

Such was our thinking. In order to effect it in practice it was necessary to pave the way and main directions of the party organizations' organizing and political work and an improvement in the style and methods of party leadership of the national economy and party influence on all aspects of the life of the republic.

All recent years have elapsed here in an atmosphere of constant experiments and constant quest for new forms of control. The comrades know how such a comprehensive system was created and took shape. This was a far from simple and straightforward process. There were difficulties, mistakes and failures. There were also deviations of a kind, if you wish, and departures from generally accepted standards. For example, there was an inordinate obsession with meetings, and even now, to be blunt, this shortcoming has not been entirely overcome, even though it has been mentioned repeatedly. There was a time when we manifestly overdid things with respect to the creation of every conceivable kind of commission, and many of them functioned only formally. These negative trends are now being consistently overcome.

In short, we did not succeed in everything all at once. And we are not afraid to admit this. We have seen the gaps in our work and on each occasion have attempted to find the most expedient solution of questions.

Thus a systemic, scientific approach to the accomplishment of the most important economic-political tasks took shape gradually.

This entire comprehensive system finally evolved at the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress, when we concluded that we should concentrate our main efforts and the main direction of organizing and political work on the achievement of high final results in all spheres of the republic's economic, social and sociopolitical life.

This positive experience is also mentioned in the CPSU Central Committee decree, which says that the creation of working groups and commissions under the auspices of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms on urgent problems of the activity of the republic party organization is practiced for the achievement of the best final results.

This rational system of control has fully justified itself. It operates today also, having secured the successful completion of the first 6 months of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges in the first 6 months will be described in more detail in the report of Comrade G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. I will therefore dwell only on certain general questions of the development of the republic's economy.

The CPSU Central Committee decree observes that the republic's industry as a whole is fulfilling the quotas with respect to the main technical-economic indicators and the adopted socialist pledges. It should be said that the quota for the manufacture and sale of industrial products was fulfilled 103.4 and 102.2 percent respectively. Some R96.4 million of output were sold over and above the plan. The plan for labor productivity growth in industry was fulfilled 103.5 percent. The increase in production thanks to labor productivity growth constituted 78.8 percent. The proportion of products of the top quality category was raised to 13.8 percent.

The increase in industrial production constituted 5.2 percent against the planned 4.8 percent and the 5 percent of the socialist pledges.

These, comrades, are good indicators, particularly when it is considered that we had to surmount considerable difficulties. It may be said without false modesty that our working people have achieved a truly big victory. All this is the result of the heroic, selfless labor of our entire working class, our kolkhoz peasantry, our intelligentsia and our specialists, managers and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol authorities. It is a manifestation of our people's great sense of responsibility to the whole country--the indestructible USSR.

It was precisely the high sense of patriotism and international duty which lent the Georgian working people new powers and new energy in the struggle for fulfillment of the quotas of the first 6 months of the current economic year and in surmounting the difficulties which had fallen to our lot. Incredible difficulties, it may be said.

First, there was a severe winter. I recall that the abnormal natural phenomena began back last year, when on the Kizlyar winter pasture a wet snow fell and was followed by a drop in temperature to 30 degrees and more of frost. The frosts lasted more than a month. As a result ice-crusted ground formed, and the grazing of the sheep became practically impossible. In the second half of January it became sharply colder throughout the republic. Heavy snow falls began in Western Georgia, and the snow cover in certain parts reached 1.5 meters.

Then the very difficult spring arrived. The snow falls were replaced in April by heavy downpours, which were accompanied in Eastern Georgia by heavy hail.

From April through July hail fell 42 times. This was twice as often as in 1973-1975, which are still considered here the most difficult and complex with respect to weather conditions. Five times more agricultural area than at that time was damaged in a matter of weeks.

As a result of the unprecedented downpours, the like of which for many decades the republic does not recall, there were flood tides, and the amount of water was several times greater than the maximum of many years' standing. The monthly precipitation norm fell in a single day in places. Floods began which caused great damage to 6 cities and 26 rayons of Western Georgia. More than 60,000 hectares of agricultural land were inundated.

The numbers of sheep and goats fell by more than 100,000 in the 6 months, and there was a shortfall in lambs and kids of up to 75,000 compared with last year, not to mention the number which had to be slaughtered. Altogether the republic's public farms have lost more than 200,000 head of sheep and goats, as a result of which this year we are experiencing a shortfall of up to 5,000 tons of meat and more than 400 tons of wool. Over 25,000 hogs fell as a result of disease which broke out suddenly, which was almost twice as many as in the same period last year. Furthermore, the public farms experienced a shortfall of more than 17,000 piglets, and this is the equivalent of the loss of more than 3,000 tons of pork. A considerable number of cattle in the Kolkhida floodplain perished as a result of the floods. Up to 9,000 tons of meat have already been lost altogether owing to the natural disasters, and it will be very difficult to make good this loss.

Even more appreciable losses have been caused plant growing. At the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Seventh Plenum, which discussed the Food Program, we spoke about how our vineyards had suffered. But this was not the end of matters. Natural phenomena have again made their presence felt. According to preliminary calculations, hail has already damaged up to 150,000 hectares of agricultural land, 70,000 hectares of which are vineyards. Up to 300,000 tons of grapes have been lost on all categories of farm. For this reason alone the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and population of the republic will experience a shortfall of more than R160 million.

The unfavorable weather conditions have created serious difficulties in tea growing, where the situation had been stable in recent years. We did not manage to pick 200,000 tons of green leaf even at the first vegetation. The cold weather has also delayed the second vegetation. Compared with last year the lag in the tea harvest as of 20 July had reached almost 38,000 tons. To our great regret the gap is not yet being reduced. It is our tea growers' duty to exert the maximum effort and do everything to overcome the lag and honorably fulfill the socialist pledges. And this work should be headed by the communists.

A considerable quantity of industrial output has been lost owing to the elements. Water flooded the grounds of the Zestafoni Ferroalloys Plant and "Gruzkabel'" Plant. Serious damage was done to the "Chiaturmarganets" Association, the Shorapani "Elektroelement" Plant and the Trans-Caucasus Railroad. Many supply lines were put out of order. Highways and bridges were destroyed and houses were damaged. Tbilisi's municipal economy was damaged. Rustavi enterprises--the foundry and chemical plant, the chemical fibers plant and others--have failed to supply several million rubles' worth of output. Total losses are incalculable.

And if, despite these disasters, the republic's economy has completed the first 6 months so successfully and if the difficulties which have arisen have been overcome so skillfully, all this has been achieved thanks to the high organization, diligence and persistence of all the republic's working people, their purposefulness and their boundless devotion to our partywide, statewide, nationwide cause.

This work has been headed by the communists and the party organizations. We in the Central Committee recently received a letter from Comrade V.A. Kochoyan, first secretary of the Bogdanovskiy Raykom. Hail had done colossal damage to the sowings, and, as in other rayons, an extremely difficult situation had come about here in the production and procurement of fodder. Nonetheless, the communists and the rayon party organization did not flinch but mobilized all forces. This is what the letter says in conclusion: "We will do everything possible to prevent a drop in the production and sale to the state of animal husbandry products, fulfill all plans and socialist pledges and not let our republic down in questions of the achievement of the scheduled indicators of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. We assure the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee that we will greet our country's glorious jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR--with new labor achievements."

Such a spirit, such a mood has embraced all the communists and all working people of the republic.

And this desire and this ability to counterpose to the power of the elements the power of our organization and mobilization is the result of the fact that the optimum system of the control of socioeconomic and public-political processes which has been created in the republic and in our party organization continues to operate. It is operating and driving the mechanism of our entire organizing and political work.

However, it cannot be said that the difficulties are already behind us here. Even now the elements are continuing to inflict considerable damage on the economy. There was again heavy hail which damaged large areas the day before yesterday in Kapskiy Rayon, for example.

It is as yet difficult to accurately gage the overall dimensions of the damage that has been caused, the more so in that many losses are of a long-term nature and will continue to make themselves known. Thus agriculture next year, not to mention this year, will experience a shortfall of more than R100 million worth of products.

The losses are also being reflected in the rate of growth of basic indicators in industry, particularly the food and other sectors. This could be reflected the most seriously in the activity of the "Samtrest" Association.

Furthermore, there has been a considerable diminution in the planned volumes of production in light, food, canning and certain other sectors of the republic's industry in connection with the limited nature in the country of the resources of certain types of raw material and intermediate products.

In the current year as a whole the plan for industrial production has been reduced here by R246 million. In this case an increase in this sector of the economy of only 0.3 percent is secured. Thus for the first time in the last 10 years a real danger has been created in the republic of disruption of the state plan and socialist pledges for industrial production growth.

This simply cannot be allowed. Our industry has considerable potential for preventing a decline in the rate achieved in the first 6 months. And the maximum use must be made of this potential.

We have put to the union government the question of the allocation to the republic of the appropriate resources for the production of an additional R265 million worth of products, bearing in mind, of course, that capacity and labor resources will enable us to assimilate these resources. It should be said that at the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat session when the decree on Georgia was adopted we were promised the appropriate assistance. Our request is now being studied in the USSR Council of Ministers. Given a positive decision on this question, the industrial production growth rate will constitute 103 percent compared with last year.

However, as you can see, this is insufficient for fulfillment of the socialist pledges. In order to secure a growth rate at the 105-percent level it is necessary to find an opportunity of increasing industrial output within the republic to the tune of a further R200 million roughly.

Is this a feasible task? I believe that there should be no doubt on this score. In the 10th Five-Year Plan, when intermediate product-raw material resources were sharply limited, we nonetheless managed to manufacture R720 million worth of above-plan products and thereby secure approximately one-third of the entire industrial production increase. And all this thanks to intrinsic potential and internal resources. It was here that the advantages of the method of the concentration of the efforts of the party, soviet, economic-planning and public organizations in the main fields of activity were revealed.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan we must continue to develop this principle and increasingly introduce the systemic character of party leadership of the economy, a systemic character which should commission all our resources and potential and place them at the service of the national economy. This is how we usually commemorate jubilee dates in the life of our country and in the life of our republic.

And the CPSU Central Committee July decree on our party organization and on Georgia summons the communists and all working people to this.

The Central Committee decree demands of the Georgian party organization that it cater for a predominantly intensive path of the economy's development. We regard this task as a most important component of economic strategy, which is aimed at overcoming the republic's comparative lag behind the union-average level of socioeconomic development. Intensification is the key to maintaining our economy's high growth rate.

The appropriate subdivisions--our commissions and work groups--which are confidently directing the most important processes of the republic's national economic development, are obliged to help us uncover new potential as quickly as possible. You know that these groups are headed by the most authoritative and best-qualified comrades--Central Committee Bureau members, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers and ministers.

It should be remembered that intensification is inconceivable without the utmost strengthening of performance and production discipline. We have many shortcomings, gaps and weak points here.

According to the results of the first 6 months, the lagging enterprises alone fell R11.7 million short in the supply of commodity output, despite the fact that the production program of the majority of them was backed up by the corresponding material-technical and labor resources. A real possibility of increasing the production growth 0.3 points was let slip.

Nine enterprises of union jurisdiction failed to cope with the 6-month plan, and 17 enterprises of this list in the second quarter alone reduced the plan by almost R10 million. I am not even talking of the upgraded quotas which the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers determined in their joint decisions. Of the 27 ministries and departments, 11 failed to fulfill these quotas, and of the 61 enterprises and associations of union jurisdiction, 45.

The production growth rate targets, which were understated as it was, were not met in places.

This is why we have to speak of an absence of due performance standard. Obviously, not all our managers are fully aware that the planned industrial production growth rate for the republic is established at the start of the year and is not susceptible to any adjustments in a downward direction. It is not fortuitous that the Central Committee charges us in its decree with adopting urgent measures to overcome the lagging of a number of enterprises in the fulfillment of plans for the production and sale of products.

It is essential to secure a stable high growth rate in industry. The comrades must not forget that a very big industrial production increase has been planned for us, I ask that attention be drawn to this, for the end of the 5-year plan. We will only succeed in obtaining it if the republic annually reaches the control figures of the 5-year plan. And in overtaking them even.

The attitude of the leaders of certain ministries and departments and enterprises and associations which are adopting for the coming economic year manifestly understated plan quotas is causing serious alarm and concern in this connection. Thus the suggestions of the Ministry of Timber and Wood-Processing Industry provide in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan for an increase of the order of 10.3 percent (instead of 15.4), the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry for an increase of 0.9 percent (instead of 19.7) and of the Ministry of Rural Construction for an increase of 5.8 percent (instead of 16.6). An alarming situation has been created in the Ministry of Light Industry, in which, according to the results of 3 years of the 5-year plan, the distance from the control quota will constitute R176 million.

We realize that many comrades proceed from objective difficulties. But it is here that a systemic approach in work is required. The merit of a systemic approach is precisely that it makes it possible to overcome such difficulties. Yet one has the impression that both the Ministry of Light Industry and certain other of our ministries are completely reconciled to the idea of the inevitability and insuperability of a rupture in the fulfillment of the 5-year target and are not about to take emergency steps.

Insufficient scrupulousness is evidently also being displayed by the corresponding departments of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan. They have yet to investigate all these problems in depth and are orienting our managers inadequately toward the obligatory, unconditional fulfillment of the control quotas of the 5-year plan.

Work needs to be fundamentally reorganized, the more so in that, as an analysis shows, certain ministries, departments, enterprises and associations are making use of far from all opportunities for an increase in production. It is essential to constantly proceed from the fact that next year will essentially determine the fate of the entire 5-year plan, and it is important to secure its fulfillment at all costs. The year of 1983 is for us the decisive year of the 11th Five-Year Plan!

Under these conditions particular significance is attached to the rational use of material-technical resources. The Central Committee decree sets us the task of paying increased attention to questions of economies and thrift, and we must make this requirement the cornerstone of all our management-economic activity. Certain steps are being taken in the republic to better control this process. However, the quotas for economies in certain types of resources are being fulfilled unsatisfactorily, as before.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee attaches exceptional significance to the problem of the skillful, rational use of material-technical resources. We plan to devote a Central Committee plenum to it.

It is essential that we ensure the fuller load of production capacity, where there is also sizable unutilized potential.

New capacity is being assimilated unsatisfactorily. More than half of the enterprises surveyed last year by workers of the republic's Central Statistical Administration have failed to reach the planned level, and not even half of the capacity has been assimilated at one-fourth of them, moreover.

It is particularly important to strive for a reduction in the amount of uninstalled equipment, to which we are directed by the Central Committee decree.

Last year warehouse stocks of uninstalled equipment in the republic's national economy increased by more than R14 million, owing mainly, moreover, to imported equipment which is to be installed at facilities which are being built and modernized.

The reasons for this are to be found in the low quality of planning documents and an inability to implement technical policy in the sector in a farsighted manner and, sometimes, in elementary irresponsibility. How otherwise can we explain the fact that costly imported equipment which has just been acquired has proven superfluous at the Kutaisi and Batumi electrical engineering plants and in the "Elektrovozostroitel'" and "Gruzugol'" associations?

Another reason for the accumulation of uninstalled equipment is the disruption of the specified times of its installation and commissioning. A production line-display board at the Rustavi Foundry and a line for filling small paint cans in the "Gruzbytkhim" Association have been under installation for more than 7 years now. Unfortunately, these are not isolated examples.

More flexibility and exactingness needs to be displayed in this situation by our supply authorities. The republic Gossnab must hold more strictly accountable those who have not learned to dispose of state property proprietorially and carefully and promptly redistribute accumulated equipment. We demand more initiative of the Georgian offices of the USSR Gosbank and Stroybank. You have been accorded big rights, comrades; learn to make better use of them in the interests of our common cause. We must strive resolutely to ensure that allocated costly equipment not pile up in a warehouse and not go to rust at a construction site but be used highly efficiently in production.

The solution of this problem will also largely depend on the timely introduction of capacity and on how capital construction develops here. And it is not yet developing in the best manner. And the CPSU Central Committee decree pays special attention to this question for this reason.

True, by the end of the 6 months the construction workers had, as a whole, improved work somewhat and had introduced 5 percent more fixed capital than in the analogous period last year, but, nonetheless, the 6-month plan for installation was frustrated. Of the 44 construction projects determined by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee as being the most important, only 4 were completed in the first 6 months. Nor were the quotas for the introduction of schools, kindergarten and hospitals fulfilled. The plan for the volume of the commodity construction product was realized only 64 percent. Incomplete use was made of the potential for an increase in labor productivity in the sector. It is first of all necessary to decisively strengthen labor discipline and make better use of machinery, mechanisms and so forth.

A creative attitude toward matters, bold experimentation, a quest for what is new and progressive--that which constitutes a basic component of our entire system of party leadership of the most important processes of the republic's socioeconomic development--have been demonstrated most graphically in the mangement sphere. Let us recall just the Abash experiment, which was a kind of first swallow of our creative quest in this area.

The Abash method has become the property of the entire republic. And there is no doubt that when at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum L.I. Brezhnev evaluated positively the experience accumulated by agrarian-industrial associations in a number of rayons of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Georgia, Latvia and Estonia, he also had in mind the experience of the Abash comrades. A year prior to this, speaking in Tbilisi, L.I. Brezhnev also mentioned that the country was keeping an attentive eye on the interesting experiments being conducted in the republic.

All our experiments and searches in the management sphere are essentially a component of the work to refine party leadership in all spheres of economic, social, political and cultural life.

And here we primarily have attentively studied and adopted the style and methods of work of the Central Committee itself and its Politburo headed by L.I. Brezhnev.

The Central Committee's decision on Georgia and other documents, particularly the well-known decree on an improvement in planning and a refinement of the economic mechanism, orient us precisely toward an increase in the role of the local management authorities in tackling large-scale national economic problems and the more harmonious combination of all-state and regional interests and the territorial and sectorial principles of the planning and management of the national economy.

Fulfillment of the Central Committee's instructions has enabled us to achieve pronounced results at the most varied levels of management, particularly at the rayon and city level.

Important forms of the integration of sectorial and territorial planning have also emerged at the republic level. We may cite as an example the joint bilateral measures of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers with a number of union ministries and departments which we have come to practice extensively recently. They have been developed and are already being implemented in metallurgy, machine-tool building and electrical engineering and electronics industry and certain other sectors. As a result there is an increase in the degree of the republic's participation in the all-union division of labor, the interests of its socioeconomic development are tied in better with the tasks of the entire single national economic complex of the country and work on the discovery and commissioning of additional production potential is transferred to a more solid plan-oriented basis.

The fact that all our searches in the sphere of an improvement in management bear real fruit has been corroborated particularly convincingly by the present year, when, as we have already said, the republic's workers have had to overcome natural disasters. In any event, it may now be said with confidence that had we not had rayon agrarian-industrial associations operating under the leadership of the party committees, the losses from the natural disasters would have been considerably greater.

On this occasion also the agrarian-industrial associations were a sound support of the rayon party organizations and raykoms. They are currently actively uncovering reserves, doing everything to ensure as few losses as possible, mobilizing people for restoration work in the vineyards, skillfully concentrating equipment on the farms that have suffered, redistributing toxic chemicals, seeds, fertilizer and so forth.

It is necessary to perform this work even more purposefully, fully preserve and gather in the entire remaining harvest, strive for the maximum load of the processing enterprises and compensate as far as possible for the losses of some agricultural crops with others which were not as severely affected by the hail and bad weather. It is very important to carry out the repeat sowing of vegetable and fodder crops in organized manner.

This year all the rayon agrarian-industrial associations have to pass a considerable test. This is your first test, comrades! And we do not doubt that these associations will once again confirm their high mobility and efficacy.

We must also orient as much as possible the managerial machinery in industry, construction and transport toward the discovery of additional potential. Much of this potential lies at the intersection of the interests of different organizations, enterprises and departments.

I would like in this connection today to again talk about the experiment being conducted by the Poti comrades, who have created a territorial intersectorial association for control of the city's social and economic development. This has made it possible to considerably improve the economic activity of all organizations and increase their leaders' responsibility for final work results, and the interests of different departments here are beginning to coincide with the tasks of securing the high rate of the socioeconomic development of the city as a whole. An atmosphere is evolving in which each collective and each worker "takes to heart," it may be said, the cause of his enterprise, the whole city and his system.

It is essential to develop such an approach everywhere.

Centralized planning in combination with the broad initiative of the union and autonomous republics and autonomous oblasts and okrugs, the CPSU Central Committee decree on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR says, makes it possible to ensure the balanced and efficient development of the Soviet economy. The experience of the GSSR's development in the country's single national economic complex shows convincingly the advantages of this path, along which the national formations are proceeding confidently under the conditions of the socialist society.

Backward national outlying areas do not now exist, L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress. However, the party's current economic strategy does not rule out the preferential development of a number of regions. Under the conditions of developed socialism the process of the leveling of the socioeconomic development of this national formation or the other pursues the goal of ensuring the optimum use of the possibilities of the production forces and creating favorable conditions for the even greater burgeoning of the economy and culture of each nation and nationality and each republic.

This process is characteristic of Georgia, and it is being developed and extended constantly. We have been set the task of pulling ourselves up in certain essential indicators of economic development and overcoming the republic's lag behind the union-average level, and we are targeting our entire system of party leadership of the economy at the accomplishment of this task and endeavoring to maintain the high rate of socioeconomic development.

It was with good reason that at the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress we granted the floor to the republic's leaders and all Central Committee Bureau members. Many ministers spoke in the plenary sessions, and almost all our managers were given the floor at working group meetings. This was also done intentionally. We wanted every leader to share at our party forum how he intended to ensure successful work in the area of the republic's economic and social development with which he had been entrusted and what he intended to do to make the stride of Soviet Georgia confident and broad. We consider it essential that the entire republic know who is responsible for what here.

We proceeded at that time from the fact that in 5 years, at the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress, and the 27th congress is not all that far off, each leader would again speak and render account to the republic party organization on what he had done in this time, how he had coped with his duties and how he had kept his word. And the main criterion of the professional and political qualities of our leaders will be fulfillment of the 5-year plan, how the executives--of both republic scale and rayon level--have coped with the accomplishment of this key task and what personal contribution they have made to securing the high rate of development of the GSSR!

Having stated the positive processes and the positive experience which has been accumulated in the republic party organization in the sphere of organizational-party work, the CPSU Central Committee decree pointed to the concrete tasks which we have to tackle.

The first of these indicates that for an increase in party influence in the decisive areas of production it is necessary to improve the structure of the primary party organizations and the assignment of the communists and increase their vanguard role in production and social life.

I would like to mention particularly that as soon as the CPSU Central Committee decree was adopted, our entire aktiv and all Central Committee departments, primarily, of course, the Organizational-Party Work Department, began active preparations for our plenum today.

In particular, in connection with the question of the structure of the primary party organizations an analysis shows that compared with 1971 the number of primary party organizations in the republic has grown by 948 units, party groups by 1,945 and shop party organizations by 2,489. Terminal party committees have been created in railroad transport, as have primary party organization secretary councils in 19 industrial and a number of agricultural associations. In this time the number of communists has increased in almost all sectors, particularly in those, moreover, which are determining the rate of industrial and scientific-technical progress. The number of communists employed in the material production sphere as a whole is growing also.

However, the party Central Committee decree is entirely correct in pointing to the need for the better control of this process. In a number of rayons like Akhalkalakskiy, Akhmetskiy, Bolnisskiy, Gardabanskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Dmanisskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Marneul'skiy, Mtskhetskiy, Tetritskaroyskiy and Tsalkskiy the party stratum among the working population is declining. The number of communists employed in agricultural production, particularly in animal husbandry, is declining in certain rural rayons. There are rayons where there is virtually no growth in the number of machine operator-communists.

For this process to be controlled it is necessary to know precisely how many communists work, for example, as brigade leaders, foremen and shop chiefs and how many of these lower production cells lack a proper party stratum. We should know how many communists working in the production sphere are really creating physical values. It is necessary to have a clear idea of whether the structure of the party organizations ensures optimum party influence everywhere and whether every communist has the opportunity of performing his vanguard role such as to ensure that it be most efficient and pronounced.

All these questions require in-depth study and attentive analysis, which, in turn, points to the need for a streamlining of current party statistics, which do not thoroughly reflect the actual state of affairs.

The work being done by the party committees on study of the problem of the assignment of communists and an improvement in the structure of the party organizations should be considered inadequate.

The Organizational Party Work Department and other Central Committee departments and the gorkoms and raykoms must submit concrete proposals concerning the necessary changes in statistical accountability and obtain the necessary information on whose basis it will be possible to adopt managerial decisions aimed at a further improvement in the structure of the primary party organizations, the assignment of communists, an increase in their vanguard role and, what is most important, an increase in the responsibility of each communist, as required by the CPSU Central Committee decree.

The second task indicates that it is essential when regulating the growth of the party ranks, forming elective party and state bodies and promoting personnel to executive work that we take fuller account of the national composition of the republic's population.

The question of the representation of different nationalities among those admitted to the party is very important. Much has changed for the better here in recent years. But what has been done is far from sufficient. This matter requires constant attention on the part of all party committees, beginning with the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. It again needs to be tackled on a solid, systemic basis. And in this case the Organizational Party Work Department should first of all study in depth the actual state of affairs in individual regions of the republic and individual sectors of the economy.

In order to be conversant with the situation and to control these processes it is essential in this sphere also to create a precisely formulated, well-conceived system. And here the work will be based on the creation of the necessary bank of information, for it is again necessary to streamline party statistics. The fact that we do not have data on the national characteristics of those admitted to the party does not help, for example. Naturally, this process is not regulated to a certain extent.

A positive trend has been generated here in recent years in the formation of the elective party and state bodies and the promotion of personnel to executive work. L.I. Brezhnev said in this connection at the time of his visit to Tbilisi: "It is good that in implementing personnel policy you have begun to take into consideration more attentively the factor of the population's multinationality and to nurture and promote to executive work personnel of all the nations and nationalities living in your republic."

There has been a marked increase in the last 10 years in the representation of all the main nationalities living in the republic in the composition of the party organization and the makeup of the Central Committee and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, among primary party organization secretaries and bureau members and among management personnel on the party schedule and ministry leaders. At the same time, as Leonid Il'ich emphasized, with regard for the requirements of the congress, this policy must continue to be pursued with even greater persistence. The CPSU Central Committee decree also orients us toward this.

There is evidently a need to return again to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee 17th (1979) Plenum on questions of work with the personnel and investigate how the decisions it adopted are being fulfilled, particularly those concerning executive personnel.

The third task demands the utmost development and extension of socialist democracy. The republic party organization has considerable experience with respect to the development of democratic principles in all walks of public-political life and the encouragement of the initiative and independence of the state and public organizations.

For the utmost development and extension of socialist democracy and intraparty democracy it is essential that we perfect even more our systemic approach, which imbibes the consistent development of the initiative and assertiveness of the masses and constant reliance on the primary party organizations, the communists, the labor collectives, broad strata of the population and on study of public opinion.

For this purpose it is primarily necessary to continue to practice the extensive briefing of the communists and working people on all the most important economic and sociopolitical issues. This practice has become firmly established here. In the last 10 years alone members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission participated in the work of over 10,000 meetings in the working people's labor collectives, personally explaining party policy to tens and hundreds of thousands of people.

This is why Soviet Georgia must greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in an atmosphere of self-critical analysis of everything that has been done in fulfillment of all the CPSU Central Committee decrees on Georgia, beginning with the decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom, and in an atmosphere of the unswerving accomplishment of the tasks ensuing from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the Tbilisi festivities.

In this connection we must step up supervision of performance in the literal meaning of the word. This is still a weak point here, although the CPSU Central Committee decree said that the republic party organization attaches importance to an increase in the authority of party decisions and the organization of their implementation.

The authority of decisions must be prized, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, emphasizing how important it is to continue to keep an eye on ensuring that adopted decisions be implemented properly--both in the republic and at the center.

Abiding by this instruction, we here in the Central Committee, just as in the local party bodies, have set up special work groups to increase the authority of party decisions. However, their work is not yet corresponding to the tasks confronting us. It is essential to analyze the efficacy and promptitude of the supervision of performance more assertively and scrupulously, draw up effective recommendations for its better organization and keep a stricter record of the on-schedule fulfillment of adopted decisions.

The facts indidate that performance discipline is frequently violated here and that the standard of performance is not high enough. Many decisions are not brought to their logical conclusion or are implemented only after big delays.

For example, we have repeatedly very pointedly raised the question, and have dealt with this today also, of the need for a further increase in the production of consumer goods, an increase in their quality and a broadening of their selection. For this purpose a joint Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers decree was adopted at the end of 1981 containing a concrete action program for our ministries, departments and individual enterprises and organizations. But sufficient time has elapsed, and the state of affairs is changing for the better only slowly. This indicates that the corresponding Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers departments and the leaders of certain ministries and departments do not feel and do not bear personal responsibility for the nonfulfillment of the decisions of the higher authorities.

It is also necessary to step up the work on fulfillment of the decisions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum on questions of science and scientific-technical progress. It is generally acknowledged that the plenum proved good and businesslike. The task now is to perform active practical work on realization of the goals and recommendations of the Central Committee plenum, at which very many questions were raised requiring prompt, precisely, prompt solution. In particular, it was a question of medical science and the problems of health care. We expressed certain considerations on how work in the Ministry of Health system needed to be set up and organized, relying on the comparatively sizable base and the extensive network of scientific research institutes. But the plenum on science is in the past, and the comrades are continuing to adopt a passive attitude and are not moving quickly enough.

It should be said that there have been pronounced positive changes recently in the style of work of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, Council of Trade Unions and Komsomol Central Committee. They have begun to approach the most important problems of the life of the republic with greater competence and specificity and conduct an active search for the most efficient forms of enlistment of the working people and the youth in the running of state and public affairs.

However, what has been done is far from sufficient. Our state and public organizations have every opportunity to realize to an even greater extent the rights and powers accorded them and be the party authorities' more assertive and effective assistants.

For this it is primarily necessary to organize a systemic approach and improve the coordination of the activity of the republic soviet, trade union and Komsomol authorities, from the elaboration of work plans through the precise allocation of responsibility for the state of affairs in this sphere or the other. It is a question of the need to coordinate the work of the republic party, soviet and public authorities both horizontally, that is, among themselves, and vertically.

The CPSU Central Committee emphasized the importance of the republic party organization's consistent work on the further strengthening of the fraternal friendship of the peoples, an improvement in the patriotic and international education of the working people and the consolidation of socialist democratism in all spheres of the life of society.

These propositions assume particular significance if it is recalled that 10 years ago the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom recorded: "A number of party organizations does not attach the necessary significance to the international education of the working people, particularly the intelligentsia and the youth."

Things are quite different now. Work on the working people's education in the spirit of the Leninist friendship of the USSR peoples and Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism is being performed on a clearly considered, systemic basis. The preparationsfor the 60th anniversary of the USSR have stimulated all ideological work even further.

All this work has been constructed on a firm basis and solid foundation and on the wealth of traditions of Georgian classical and Soviet literature and all our, as L.I. Brezhnev said, distinctive and, in many respects, unique national culture.

In the formation of the new man, to whom national exclusiveness and local preference are alien, an important part is played by the mass friendship and fraternity of the peoples festivals held in Tbilisi, Sukhumi, Batumi, Tskhinvali and other cities and rayons, which, as the CPSU Central Committee decree says, enjoy great popularity.

Measures have been approved for an improvement in the teaching and study of Georgian, Abkhaz, Osetin and other languages of the nationalities and national groups of the republic and of Russian as the medium of inter-nation communication.

All this, as the CPSU Central Committee decree said, is contributing to the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust among all representatives of the nations and nationalities which live in the republic.

At the same time our party's Central Committee considers the continuation of purposeful work on the rapprochement of the republic's nations and nationalities on the basis of equality, mutual respect and trust and the fraternal friendship of all the USSR peoples a most important task of the Georgian party organization.

This is how we conceive of the problem of ideological support for our entire grand policy, party policy. And we must continue to proceed from the fact that the role of literature and art in this process is qualitatively growing increasingly as the general political and general cultural outlook of Soviet people, whose spiritual-aesthetic requirements are becoming higher and higher, broaden.

Our firm and our constant support in all work on ideological backup for all the measures being implemented by the republic party organization should be, as hitherto, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History, which, together with other Trans-Caucasus branches of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, participated in the creation of the collective monograph "Activity of the Trans-Caucasus Communist Organizations in the Working People's Communist Education". The same support should be rendered, as hitherto, by the Tbilisi branch of the V.I. Lenin Central Museum, which is engaged in intensive and multifaceted preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and the republic Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy, whose active participation in all our work we perceive constantly.

Such support should also be rendered by other of the academy institutes of a humanities profile and all VUZ social science departments. I would like our social scientists working in academy institutes, whose leaders are here in this hall, not to forget that these institutes--which are essentially ideological--are ideological institutes of our party and our state. Unfortunately, certain comrades would forget this without our reminders. Furthermore, their very membership of the Academy of Sciences, where problems should be developed on a truly scientific, fundamental basis, on the one hand makes much incumbent on these institutes and, on the other, permits us to make the strictest demands on them, demands on the grand scale, as they say.

Our consistent policy of strengthening socialist discipline and law and order and legality has also been reflected in a number of legislative enactments. And the very struggle against the embezzlement of socialist property, theft, speculation, bribe-taking, protectionism, parasitism and other antisocial phenomena has become a most important factor of the general recuperation of the moral-psychological atmosphere in the republic and has served as a basis to a certain extent for the accomplishment of many socioeconomic and public-political tasks.

This struggle has now assumed a more purposeful character. There has been a marked recovery in the operational situation in the republic, the number of crimes against the citizens' life, health and dignity and the theft of personal property have declined, and there has been a drop in juvenile crime. This trend, and this is particularly important, is characteristic of the majority of cities and rayons.

Nonetheless, it is very disturbing when certain party committees and administrative and other supervisory authorities, having achieved somewhat of a reduction in the number of offenses, relax their vigilance and lose their self-critical approach and, together with this, control over the development of certain processes.

The so-called "liquor case," what kind of embezzlement was uncovered at the Tbilisi Champagne Wines Works and what a crime was committed in the Ministry of Finance are well known to the participants in the plenum. The guilty parties were severely punished. This should, it might have seemed, have served as a warning to others. However, serious abuses and serious breaches of socialist legality and law and order are still being perpetrated in a number of cities and rayons. How is this? One trial has just ended, many people have had proceedings instituted against them, and thereupon new crimes are revealed. It happens that swindlers and smart dealers are organizing the large-scale embezzlement of socialist property, but that we are not taking the proper steps to nip them in the bud. This means that the vigilance of some of our comrades has been blunted. This means that preventive work is still organized inadequately here.

It is the task of our party, soviet, economic-planning, administrative and supervisory authorities to reliably protect public property from embezzlers and thieves, remembering that many serious crimes start with petty offenses and then develop and become large scale.

In this connection I wish to touch on the sphere of trade and consumer services, where offenses have again become more frequent here recently and discipline has broken down. There are many instances of hoarding goods in short supply and of overchanging and short-changing the customers.

As always, we must now also make the prevention of infractions the cornerstone. In every rayon, in every city and throughout the republic it is necessary to develop a precise system of combating losses, mismanagement and all manifestations of a negligent, careless and disorderly attitude toward public property. This is why we attach such importance to the interesting experiment currently being conducted in Telavskiy Rayon, where, as you know, a system of the interaction of economic-planning, administrative and supervisory authority leaders for the prevention and timely forestalling of all kinds of offenses and abuses has been created.

We must more boldly seek out and adopt all that is new and progressive in the struggle against infractions and other negative antisocial phenomena, persistently striving to ensure, as L.I. Brezhnev said, that the moral atmosphere in Georgia be as pure as our mountain air.

And in this case we will only be able to accomplish the tasks connected with bringing proper public order to bear given a comprehensive, systemic approach and their suitable ideological support.

We give the assurance today that the communists of Georgia and the republic's working people will give all their powers, their energy, their knowledge and their experience for the further upsurge of the national economy of our great motherland and the strengthening of its economic might and power and make their worthy, impressive contribution to the building of the communist society!

We say today that the Georgian Communist Party is recognized as a proven detachment of the CPSU--the party of the great Lenin. And we will bear this high title honorably and aloft throughout our life and throughout the struggle for communism and the bright future of all mankind!

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'SHARP CRITICISM' VOICED BY UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Meeting of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] On 8 July a regular session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place under the chairmanship of UkSSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium A.F. Vatchenko.

The presidium considered questions connected with the holding of the fifth session of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation.

The status of control over fulfillment of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees was discussed at the meeting. It was noted that local soviets and their executive committees and republic ministries and administrations have improved organization and control over fulfillment of UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving Control and Verification in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" has had a significant effect on the upsurge in the level of this work.

At the same time the ispolkoms of the Kirovograd, Kiev, L'vov, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Sumy and Kherson oblast soviets, and ministries and administrations in the republic, namely the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the UkSSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Ukrainian Cooperative Union and others, which are not insuring proper control over timely reaction to documents issued by the UkSSR Supreme Soviet and its organs and poorly organizing the fulfillment of the tasks defined in them, were subjected to sharp criticism. Some decisions taken by oblispolkoms in accordance with presidium decrees and the recommendations of the permanent commissions are not always passed on to the lower wings of the soviets. There are repeated cases of verification being of an irregular nature, amounting merely to a statement of shortcomings and omissions, without deep analysis of their causes and of management results. Shortcomings in organizing fulfillment of presidium decrees and the recommendations of the permanent commissions of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet are to some extent also explained by inadequate control and exactingness on the part of presidium sections. The organs of the UkSSR people's control are almost completely uninvolved in this matter.

In a decree adopted the Presidium obliged the executive committees of oblast soviets of working people's deputies and the Kiev and Sevastopol' city soviets of working people's deputies and republic ministries and state committees and administrations to analyze more deeply the activities of local soviets and subordinate enterprises, establishments and organizations in implementing presidium decrees and the recommendations of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet permanent commissions, to take the necessary steps to improve this work and strengthen executive discipline, and to involve deputies and the public at large more in the organization of fulfillment. All the activities of soviet and economic organs should be subordinate to the most complete implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th UkSSR Communist Party Congress, the provisions of the USSR Constitution and the UkSSR Constitution and the tasks set forth in the reports and speeches of comrade L.I. Brezhnev on questions of state, economic and social and cultural building and the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the 11th Five-Year Plan and to insure a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The presidium heard a report from the chairman of the Voroshilovgrad oblispolkom A.V. Merzlenko on the work of the soviets of working people's deputies in the oblast in insuring compliance with laws on the safeguarding of socialist property, and it examined questions of awards for mothers giving birth to many children, naturalization in the Ukrainian SSR and other matters. The plan was confirmed for the main measures of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the second half of 1982. Corresponding ukazes and decrees were adopted.

The following took part in the discussions of the questions: I.Z. Sokolov, UkSSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo second secretary; V.S. Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ya.Ya. Kolotukha, UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; presidium members G.I. Gutovskiy, A.T. Yesaulov, A.I. Korniyenko and A.S. Statinov; UkSSR minister of internal affairs I.D. Gladush; republic minister of justice V.I. Zaychuk; chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Court A.N. Yakimenko; and others.

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VATCHENKO REPORT AT UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Jul 82 pp 3-4

[RATAU report on speech delivered by A.F. Vatchenko, Ukrainian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the fifth session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Tenth convocation. Date not specified]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies. Today at the session of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, as in the period of preparation for it, in which deputies and the soviet and economic aktiv participated actively, much useful work has been done. We have thoroughly analyzed and assessed the status of housing and social and cultural construction in the countryside in Krymskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts, and throughout the republic as a whole. These questions, as is known, make up an organic part of the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

The plenum decisions and the report of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L.I. Brezhnev--a report imbued with the spirit of creativity--reveal the essence of party agrarian policy for the Eighties and constitute a new contribution to the theory and practice of the building of communism. In terms of their sociopolitical significance the plenum documents are truly historic. At no time in our country have such comprehensive and long-term, large-scale measures been defined to solve a vitally important problem--the food problem.

It is of fundamental importance that along with the further development of the material-technical base for agriculture and its associated sectors, improvements are made in the management of the agrarian-industrial complex, which is for the first time being set up as a unified, independent object of planning and control. The greatest importance attaches to measures to strengthen the economies of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, develop their independence in resolving production questions, enhance the role and responsibility of farm managers and specialists, provide incentive for labor in the agrarian sector, improve living conditions for the rural population, and strengthen party leadership. Major funding is being allocated, the activity of all elements of the Soviet political system is being directed, and the efforts of all our people are being mobilized to implement the Food Program, which is designed to reliably provide foodstuffs for the population.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the principles set forth in comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum have been comprehensively discussed and unanimously approved at a plenum of the UkSSR Communist Party Central Committee, at plenums of the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, at sessions of the local soviets of working people's deputies and in the primary party organizations and labor collectives. Plans to solve the tasks stemming from comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, the Food Program and the decrees passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers in this connection, have been worked out and are being implemented everywhere. Great political and organizational work has been initiated.

Deeply studying and discussing the plenum material, like the entire country the workers of Soviet Ukraine approve and wholly support the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the practical activity of its Central Committee headed by comrade L.I. Brezhnev. This is manifest in the high political and labor activity of workers, kolkhoz farmers and the intelligentsia and in the broad scope of socialist competition to greet in a worthy manner the 65th anniversary of the Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. As a result, during the first half of the year, within the republic above-plan industrial output worth R638 million has been sold. New production capacities, 3.5 million square meters of housing, and a whole range of public, cultural and everyday projects have been commissioned. The harvesting of early grain crops has been started in a well-organized way. Steps are being taken to increase the production of livestock farming produce.

The elections for the deputies of local soviets of working people's deputies and people's judges were a striking demonstration of the indestructible unity of party and people. They took place everywhere at the required organizational and political level and with high election activity on the part of voters. All the newly elected soviets have held sessions at which the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum decisions have been discussed, and permanent commissions and executive and management organs have been formed. Their qualitative makeup has been improved. The task now is to insure continuity in the work of the soviets and to advance further and achieve more.

The activity of soviets in all links must be subordinate to implementation of the Food Program and the principles laid down by comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the 31 May 1982 meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and also to the specific measures outlined by the UkSSR Communist Party Central Committee June Plenum. The soviets are called upon to to cooperate actively in the development of all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex and to create the conditions essential for the successful activity of the agrarian-industrial associations.

It is especially important to focus efforts on the further development of agriculture. The UkSSR Communist Party Central June Plenum set high targets for the production of agricultural produce. As CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the UkSSR Communist Party Central Committee comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy stressed at the plenum, "These targets absolutely must be met because this is essential for the uninterrupted supply of foodstuffs for the population."

Raising standards of farming and livestock farming, and the struggle for efficient use of production funds and material, labor and financial resources, labor productivity growth, and to improve work quality and eliminate losses in the national economy are decisive here. It is also essential to activate the work of the soviets to expand agricultural production on subsidiary plots at industrial enterprises, private subsidiary plots and horticultural associations.

As comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, the local soviets must also play first fiddle in implementing the program outlined for the rebuilding of the countryside and the construction of housing, roads, schools, hospitals, kindergartens and stores in rural localities. Much has been done to resolve these questions, particularly since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, which, developing party agrarian policy, recognized the need for making a sharp turn in improving labor and everyday conditions for rural workers. This course has been further developed in subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and party congresses, and it can be said that the restructuring of the countryside has acquired a mass nature.

State and kolkhoz capital investments in the social sphere during the period 1965-1980 within the republic reached almost R7 billion, which makes up 79 percent of allocations for this purpose during all the years of Soviet power. In the last two five-year plans alone about 13 million square meters of housing, general education schools with places for 1.2 million pupils, preschool establishments with 243,000 places, and many other important present-day projects have been commissioned. In addition, individual houses with a total floor area of almost 40 million square meters have been constructed using public funds.

Many villages have been essentially renewed. Their planning and the provision of public services and amenities have been improved, asphalt roads and sidewalks and water and gas lines have been laid, and a network of municipal and everyday services and cultural and educational establishments has been set up. Villages like Petrovka in Krymskaya Oblast, Skorodistik in Cherkasskaya Oblast, Shcherbani in Nikolayevskaya Oblast, Chernobayevka in Khersonskaya Oblast and Bakhmutskoye in Donetskaya Oblast are examples. There are many beautiful villages with good public services and amenities in L'vovskaya, Chernovitskaya, Rovenskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya and Volynskaya oblasts. Indeed, in every oblast and in every rayon there are villages where there is something to look at and something to learn from.

Last year, two rayons--Vinogradskiy in Zakarpatskaya Oblast and Pokrovskiy in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast--and also 43 villages throughout the republic were awarded diplomas of the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, and 27 populated points certificates of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the best construction work and the provision of public services and amenities.

Under the leadership of party organs, a substantial contribution is being made by the soviets of working people's deputies to the social reconstruction of the countryside. They are increasingly concerning themselves with the compilation of planning documentation for construction and the co-option of assets from enterprises and organizations regardless of their administrative subordination, and they are effecting control over the course of work and recruiting the public extensively in this.

In places where the soviets are solving these questions in a proper, planned way and acting as plenipotentiary managers, and along with kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers utilizing all opportunities for providing villages with services and amenities and showing constant concern for the working and everyday conditions of rural workers, cadres are being strengthened and good results being obtained from economic management. In this regard, there is much that is instructive in Krymskaya Oblast, where an influx of labor into the farms is observed and stable labor collectives have been created that insure high production indicators. Even last year, when conditions were made complicated by the weather, the workers of the Crimea fulfilled plans for the procurement of grain and other agricultural produce, and in this connection received a greetings message from comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The oblast and six of its rayons were awarded challenge red banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for the 1981 results.

In Cherkasskaya Oblast the organization of socialist competition for the best set-up rural populated points, which is closely linked with realization of pledges to increase the production and procurement of agricultural produce, deserves attention.

However, along with the positive experience in the work of soviets in Krymskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts in the social reconstruction of villages, there are also shortcomings and unresolved questions. The main reason for this is that soviet and agricultural organs in Krymskaya Oblast, and particularly Cherkasskaya Oblast, are still not making full use of available opportunities and resources. As a result, the status of construction in many villages does not everywhere meet present-day requirements. Funds allocated for the construction of housing and public and cultural projects are not always assimilated, while at the same time there are dilapidated houses and shortages of adequate schools, preschool establishments and trade and everyday enterprises in the countryside.

These kinds of shortcoming still remain in other oblasts of the republic also. In this connection the speaker criticized soviets in Poltavskaya, Sumskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Odesskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts. This is largely explained, he went on, by the fact that the executive committees of some soviets are not deeply scrutinizing the work of construction organizations, providing the necessary help in overcoming difficulties, or adopting many decrees, and they do not always fully insure the implementation of decrees, as has happened with the Kirovograd oblast executive committee.

In Khmelnitskaya, Vinnitskaya and Zhitomirskaya oblasts they participate insufficiently in the construction of housing for kolkhozes and sovkhozes, even though they are experiencing a shortage in the agricultural labor force. Meanwhile, many farms in other oblasts are using their own funds to erect entire streets of individual houses with outbuildings and handing over these homes to young families on a privilege basis. Experience shows that this is advantageous both for the farm and for the people working on it.

The Ukrainian Interkolkhoz Construction Organization and the Ministry of Rural Construction, which are the main contractors in the countryside, are making an extremely low contribution to rural housing construction. The Ministry of State

Farms, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and the Main Administration for Fruit Growing and Viticulture still show little concern for the timely commissioning of public and cultural projects in rural localities.

More attention should be given to individual construction, and, as envisaged in the Food Program, financial and material aid should be given to the construction workers, and cooperative construction should be developed.

Having drawn attention to the need for further improvements in municipal and everyday services, A.F. Vatchenko said that the experience of Cherkasskaya Oblast, which was the initiator of the creation of rural municipal services, shows that this is an essential matter. The average per capita cost here of communal services is almost R30 annually. At the same time, many farms in the republic still do not have municipal services, and in some places, for example Nikolayevskaya Oblast, some of those already in existence have been liquidated. This is largely the result of the fact that the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and the Ministry of Agriculture have in essence been removed from management of rural municipal services.

It is also urgently necessary to resolve such questions as the further strengthening of the material base for rural schools and vocational and technical schools, improving the training and educational process and professional training for young people, and creating all the conditions essential for bringing them firmly into agricultural production. Here, the field is large, both for the local soviets and for the Ministry of Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Training. It is very important to activate work on the development of clubs, libraries and sports facilities in the countryside, and to expand the construction of rural outpatient and polyclinic establishments and pharmacies, and provide them with telephone communications and transportation. There should be a greater concern to provide care facilities for mothers and babies, the families of dead soldiers, invalids, and veterans of the Great Patriotic War. The presidium and permanent commissions of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet and the republic Council of Ministers should establish effective control over all this.

Effective measures must be implemented to make full and efficient use of the large allocations that will be made under the Comprehensive Program for the Social and Cultural Development of the Countryside during the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the Period Through 1990, as approved by the UkSSR Communist Party Central Committee and UkSSR Council of Ministers. Accomplishment of what has been outlined will make it possible in most oblasts to bring close to the normative the level of social and cultural and everyday projects for the rural population and to construct tens of thousands of kilometers of hard-surfaced roads and sidewalks. In accordance with the task set by the UkSSR Communist Party Central Committee June Plenum, this year already it is essential to complete in the main the construction of access roads to the central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and as a rule, during the current and next five-year plan to complete the construction of roads to other rural populated points and livestock farms.

The soviets of working people's deputies must also work actively to set up in each rayon center a cultural complex that includes a house of culture, library, school of music, museum, bookshop, park, and sports and other facilities. This goal was set by the 26th UkSSR Communist Party Congress. It is also essential to accelerate the construction of community centers in villages and to strengthen the material base of the rural and village soviets, especially in Poltavskaya, Chernovitskaya, Khersonskaya, Ternopolskaya, Kiyevskaya and some other oblasts where these questions are still being resolved slowly.

For successful construction in the countryside it is necessary to train more and better construction workers and develop the material-technical base of the rural construction organizations, and also, in accordance with the the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree, to recruit the housing-construction combines to construct houses, schools and preschool establishments.

The republic Gosplan and the ispolkoms of the oblast soviets must also give help to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in carrying out construction work using the operational method [khozyaystvennyy metod], provide such construction projects with cement, pipes, facing panels, plumbing parts and other construction materials, and make more extensive use of local construction materials and increase the production of brick and roofing.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes now have their own brick plants. Thus, in Volynskaya Oblast 20 kolkhoz brick plants are producing about 12 million bricks annually, largely satisfying internal farm needs. However, in some places, for example in Vinnitskaya Oblast, many of the existing brick plants and stone quarries are not operating at full capacity and some of them are being closed. And this with the connivance and tacit consent of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Standards at rural construction sites require a new approach and higher level. Many of them are being set up in the same monotonous way and the planting of greenery around the central farmstead area is not always done. The republic Gosstroy is still giving little attention to these questions. Today the task is that each rural populated point have a construction plan and its own planning for streets and apartments, and various, different designs for houses of the farmstead type. In order to successfully resolve these questions it is essential to strengthen the architectural services, especially the rayon service. Now for example, in Cherkasskaya Oblast, the duties of architects in many rayons are being undertaken by engineers, land use surveyors, and people in other professions that have nothing to do with architecture.

But, important though it is, it is not merely a question of constructing needed projects. It is possible to have the most up-to-date everyday-service reception points and stores with sparkling windows, but the benefits will be scant if the essential services and goods are lacking and people have the wrong attitudes. The soviets of working peole's deputies must give their serious attention to this side of the question. Sometimes, and this applies particularly to services enterprises, in the pursuit of plan fulfillment for gross output they forget about the individual and what the everyday services are supposed to do. Take for example the Chermomorsk rayon everyday services combine in Krymskaya Oblast. Last year it fulfilled the plan 200 percent--mainly through the transportation of shell limestone--but was unable to sew or repair clothing and footwear, repair domestic electrical appliances or provide the public with an adequate amount of other services.

There is also much neglect in the work of rural trade and public catering enterprises, medical establishments, schools, kindergartens, creches and clubs. The Ukrainian Cooperative Union, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture and other ministries and administrations in the republic must devise and implement radical measures to improve services for the rural population. The contribution from scientific and planning and design institutions should also be more concrete. It is essential to develop more broadly patronage by urban collectives over the countryside as is being done, for example, in Krivoy Rog city enterprises or the "Zavod Aresenal" production association.

A.F. Vatchenko dealt with questions of training the labor force for the countryside and improving labor and everyday conditions. These problems are still being inadequately resolved in Cherkasskaya, Zakarpatskaya, Sumskaya and other oblasts, and this is leading to the departure of specialists from the countryside at a time when there is an acute shortage of them.

All the means and forms of organizational work in the soviets must be subordinate to the comprehensive resolution of tasks for the further restructuring of the countryside. These questions must be regularly aired for review at the sessions and meetings of ispolkoms and the permanent commissions, organization and control of social and cultural construction in the countryside must be strengthened, deputy groups and posts, the public organs of independent action and the entire soviet aktiv must be involved more broadly, and the role and responsibility of farm managers for solving social problems must be enhanced. It is essential everywhere to organize effective social competition for better comprehensive provision of amenities and services in the countryside.

The further restructuring of the countryside, A.F. Vatchenko said, depends directly upon the dynamic development of agriculture and its improved efficiency. Now, it is very important to make efforts to gather in the harvest in shortened periods and without losses, insure the planned sales of grain and other produce, activate fodder procurement for livestock farming, and improve its productiveness. While working on long-term questions the soviets of working people's deputies should not weaken their attention to current questions and should resolve them comprehensively and at the required level.

At today's session, in the reports of Yu.G. Bakhtin and V.N. Shapoval and in the speeches of the deputies the positive experience of the soviets of working people's deputies in the development of housing and social and cultural construction in the countryside has been thoroughly dealt with, shortcomings have been pointed out, and critical remarks have been made, including those addressed at republic organs. The UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium will carefully examine and generalize them and pass on appropriate assignments to realize them.

In our day-to-day work, A.F. Vatchenko said in conclusion, we must proceed from the premise that fulfillment of the plans outlined by the party is a decisive condition for improving the well being of the people and a reliable foundation for the growth of our motherland's economic and defensive might and for preserving peace in the world. On behalf of the deputies he assured the CPSU Central Committee and thr UkSSR Communist Party Central Committee that the republic's soviets of working people's deputies will do everything necessary for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and will make a worthy contribution to the cause of the building of communism.

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICIAL VISITS BELORUSSIA

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 1

[BELTA [Belorussian Telegraphic Agency] item: "Visit of L. A. Kostandov to Our Republic"]

[Text] From 9 through 12 August, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, L. A. Kostandov visited Belorussia. Together with Chairman of BSSR Council of Ministers A. N. Aksenov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the KPB [Communist Party of Belorussia] L. S. Firisanov, and other leading workers in our republic, he visited a number of enterprises and construction sites. In discussions with workers, specialists, and administrators they discussed questions concerning the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the aasignments of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan with regard to the increase in output and the improvement in the quality of output, and problems of building up the production capacities and reducing the periods of time required for the construction of projects.

While visiting the Gantsevichi Experimental Canning and Vegetable Drying Combine, L. A. Kostandov directed his attention to the need for the maximum use of the existing equipment and the completion of the construction of other production entities that are of great importance for carrying out the country's Food Program that was adopted by the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the Azot Production Association in Grodno, emphasis was made of the important role played by that enterprise in increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production and in the intensification of vegetable husbandry. Emphasis was made of the importance of the most rapid guaranteeing of the newly constructed buildings with the appropriate documentation and technological equipment. Comrade L. A. Kostandov also visited a synthetic-fibers plant.

During his visit to the Khimvolokno Production Association in Mogilev, L. A. Kostandov became acquainted with the technological processes of production, the reserves for increasing the production of *lavsan* [Soviet synthetic fiber], the economizing of raw materials, and the reduction of waste products. There was a discussion of the production activities of the collective at our country's largest complex for the production of dimethylterephthalate -- the basic raw material for obtaining chemical fibers and threads. Chemists and construction workers and the administrators of party and Soviet agencies of the city and oblast participated in a conference at the enterprise, where the basis emphasis was placed upon the resolution of the production-economic tasks of the collective of many thousands of chemists.

At the Silk Fabrics Production Association imeni XXV S"yezd KPSS in Mogilev, the questions that were considered pertained to the intensification of production, the expansion of the variety of the fabrics being produced, and the improvement of their quality. The guests also visited the textile workers' vegetable garden.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers L. A. Kostandov visited the construction sites of the Belorussian Metallurgical Plant in the city of Zhlobin, and became acquainted with the state of affairs at that very important new construction site. Urgent tasks linked with its construction were discussed.

During the visit to the Beloruskaliy Production Association, special attention was devoted to problems of building up the production capacities of Mining Administration No. 4, of providing the newly activated projects with technological equipment, particularly the potassium sulfate and granulation shops. Other questions that were considered pertained to the delivery to the association of highly productive mining technology, as well as the transportation means necessary for sending the finished output to the customer. A series of measures aimed at improving the protection of the environment in the Soligorsk region were discussed.

During meetings with collectives of workers at the production associations and construction sites, the questions that were discussed pertained to the expansion of the construction of housing, of institutions for cultural and everyday purposes, and of nurseries and kindergartens, and the improvement of the workers' working and everyday living conditions.

Also present at the enterprises and construction sites together with Comrades L. A. Kostandov, A. N. Aksenov, and L. S. Firisanov were the first secretaries of the oblast party committees and chairmen of the oblast executive committees.

On 12 August Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers L. A. Kostandov departed for Moscow.

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RASHIDOV EXTOLS UZBEK-TAJIK FRIENDSHIP

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee: "Great Holiday of the Fraternal Peoples"]

[Text] The working people of the great country of soviets are preparing as a single amicable family for a big holiday. This year the multinational Soviet people and all progressive mankind will commemorate the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Sixty years in man's history is but a moment. But there have been majestic accomplishments in our country in this time which in volume and magnificence are the equivalent of many centuries.

Let us try to cast our thoughts back to the historic years preceding the formation of the USSR. These were the fiery years of the Great October and the civil war and the years of our people's heroic struggle against the forces of internal and external counterrevolution. Realization of the people's age-old dream of progress, social justice and education became possible in the rays of the Neva dawn. V.I. Lenin and the illustrious Communist Party which he created put on the agenda the question of unification on the basis of the equality of all nationalities and national groups of one-sixth of the globe. Grateful generations will never forget that our great leader was at the source of this unification, which was of world-historic significance.

"We desire a voluntary union of the nations, a union which will permit no violence by one nation against another, a union which will be based on the fullest trust, a clear consciousness of fraternal unity and entirely voluntary consent," V.I. Lenin wrote. The formation of the USSR was the splendid triumph of these ideas.

At that historic time the all-union leader Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin said: "We see the new crimson banner of the USSR rising. Comrades, I see this banner in the hands of Comrade Lenin. We will go forward with this banner and raise this banner so high that it will be seen by the working people and oppressed people of the whole world!"

It is now almost 60 years that this victorious red banner of the USSR has proudly fluttered above the world, personifying the magnificence of communist ideals. This banner has inspired us both in labor and in battles, on great days of joy and in the grave hours of trials.

When one glances at the far-reaching changes which have occurred in our country and in all the fraternal republics, one's heart fills with pride. I would like to cite just one example. Civil aviation appeared in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in the first year following the creation of our union. One simply cannot believe that only six man-made birds took off into the republic's skies at that time. Nonetheless, this was precisely how it all was. The first run was opened by the Tashkent-Dushanbe-Termez route. Approximately 1,000 passengers, 200 kilos of mail and several tons of freight were transported on it in a year. Now the Tashkent Airport alone carries hundreds of times more passengers and freight.

Many years have elapsed since the first aircraft, which flew over the roof of the world--the Pamirs--brought to Moscow the government report of the formation of the Tajik SSR. In this time Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, like the entire country, have in their development reached heights which are difficult to characterize in figures. In short, our republics have risen from the swamp of feudalism to the skies of socialism and are building the radiant edifice of communism together with all the fraternal Soviet republics.

As I write these lines, I think of the ancient friendship and fraternity of the Tajik and Uzbek peoples. Like twins, our peoples have single feelings and aspirations. From the depth of the ages they have lived in one region warmed by the rays of a single sun. The same rivers provide water for our fields, and our peoples live as inseparable friends.

Since ancient times Tajik songs have been heard in the Uzbek home, and Uzbek tunes flow at Tajik festivals. These are the splendid fruit of the two peoples' centuries-old friendly, fraternal relations. The aspiration to a single goal strengthened the friendship of our forebears. A striking symbol of our ancient friendship is the fact that the great Tajik poet, philosopher and historian, Abdulrakhman Dzhami, was the teacher and friend of the poet and scholar and founder of Uzbek literature, Alisher Navoi. The handsome memorial in ancient Samarkand in honor of the two great [ustod] is an ode in stone extolling the eternal friendship of our peoples.

The friendship of our peoples has been tempered like steel in the years of Soviet power. The [ustod] Ayni stands for Uzbeks on a par with the insurgent Khamza. The fraternal friendship of our peoples is lauded in the lines of Sadriddin Ayni and Khamid Alimdzhan, Gafur Bulyam and Mirzo Tursun-zade.

We are fellow thinkers not only in the sphere of creativity but also in all walks of life--in economics and science--and in all spheres of production. This is graphically corroborated each day of our life. The wealth of experience of Uzbek and Tajik cotton growers is a precious laboratory of the development of cotton growing both in our country and throughout the world.

If the Tajik peasant considers Tursuna Akhunova, twice hero of socialist labor and Lenin Prize winner, his teacher, on the same grounds the Uzbek cotton grower names Abdulgafur Samatov, winner of two gold stars, his mentor. If the victory of the Tajik hydropower engineers is inspiring the Uzbek textile workers to the fulfillment of two 5-year plan quotas in a single 5-year plan, the valor of the Uzbek reclamation workers in the development of new land is inspiring the Tajik cotton growers to an increase in the production of the most valuable fine-fibered cotton.

Thus the closest cooperation in all spheresof our life and constant learning from each other are producing a multitude of victories.

The literature and art festivals held last year in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan are still fresh in our memory. They have become festivals of all the people. If these unforgettable meetings, which have filled our hearts with great joy and inspired creative workers to the creation of new works about our era and the splendid people of our time, they have inspired the working man to new labor accomplishments.

In all our deeds and accomplishments we have clear goals and precise reference points. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's arrival in Tashkent to present our republic with the third Order of Lenin, his striking speech at the ceremonies devoted to this event and his wise advice and instructions have become guiding documents for each of us. Having emphasized the successes of the republic's working people, the leader of the party and the state concentrated our attention on unsolved questions. On the basis of these tasks and the USSR Food Program adopted at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum we must increase the efficiency of agricultural production and the sectors of industry connected with it and satisfy more fully the population's growing food requirements.

Cotton growing is developing rapidly in our republic, as in Tajikistan. The plans for the delivery of "white gold" to the motherland are overfulfilled annually under all weather conditions.

Speaking of the Food Program, we have to emphasize the important role of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum in the development of our economy. Thanks to the consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy which was drawn up by the March Plenum, the average annual production of raw cotton in Uzbekistan has increased by 2.5 million tons. We gave our word at the 26th CPSU Congress that in the 11th Five-Year Plan Uzbekistan's cotton growers would present the state with 30 million tons of "white gold". All the republic's working people are now working selflessly to fulfill this promise.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev termed an increase in the quality of raw cotton a most important task. We have increased responsibility for the quality of the raw cotton and are working to reduce the cotton-treatment processes.

It is well known that land reclamation and an improvement in water supplies are a decisive condition of the development of cotton growing and fulfillment of the Food Program. It is fitting to cite just one fact here. Itis planned to spend more than R6 billion in this 5-year period on water-resource construction.

Our republic's agriculture, together with cotton, will be determined to a decisive extent by grain growing, fruit and vegetable growing and animal husbandry. We are setting the task in this 5-year plan of raising average annual grain production to 2.8-3 million tons and in the next 5-year plan to 3.3-3.5 million tons. In other words, compared with the 10th Five-Year Plan grain production will have increased by a factor of 1.5. In the long term the grain growers are counting on raising grain production to 5 million tons.

The generous earth and bright sun, the industriousness of the rural workers and their skill afford us an opportunity to obtain rich harvests of the most varied vegetables and fruit. The production of melon crops in this 5-year plan will be raised to 3.6 million tons and by 1990 to 4.4 million tons. Fruit and vegetable production will reach 6 million tons.

Uzbekistan is a highly developed industrial republic. Thanks to the disinterested assistance of all the peoples of our country, we currently have more than 1,600 large-scale industrial enterprises. The high upsurge of the republic's industry is characterized by the following figures: prior to the revolution, all Uzbekistan's power stations generated 3.5 million kilowatt-hours annually, while last year the turbines of the Uzbek power stations generated 35.4 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power.

The new cities of Chirchik and Angren, Yangiyer and Navoi, Almalyk and Zeravshan, Muborak and Shargun, the giant Bukhara-Urals and Central Asia-Center gas pipelines, hundreds of thousands of hectares of cottonfields and orchards, the land of the Golodnaya and Dzhizak steppe which has been brought to life, major reservoirs and canals and steel tracks cutting across the entire republic--such is the appearance of our republic today and its landscape, which has been transformed by human hand.

More than 1,600 products manufactured by Uzbek enterprises have been awarded the official Symbol of Quality. This testifies to our industry's qualitative growth.

All the successes of the republic's economy and culture are the splendid fruit of universal socialist competition. The traditional competition of many years' standing of the silkworm breeders of Leninabad and Fergana, the hydropower engineers of the Nurek and Syrdar'ya and the workers of Uzbekistanskiy and Tursunzadevskiy rayons are reflected in our common achievements.

"The peoples of the country of soviets are convinced from their own experience that cohesion in the single union multiplies their forces and accelerates socioeconomic development. We are rightly proud that in common formation with the working people of all the nations of our country the peoples of the former national outlying regions which were hitherto doomed to age-old backwardness have strode confidently into the socialist future, bypassing capitalism, and have attained the pinnacles of social progress."

These words from the CPSU Central Committee decree "60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" apply in their entirety to the peoples of the Tajik and Uzbek republics.

On the eve of the great holiday of the fraternal peoples we are witnesses to the unity of the working people in our struggle for a new, just world and the triumph of the sense of a single family and a sense of the indestructible Leninist friendship of the peoples--the inexhaustible source of the constructive creativity of the masses. We are fortunate in our membership of this union and involvement in the great creative accomplishments. We are convinced that, like all the Soviet peoples, the working people of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan will achieve new successes in implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the outlines of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

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ALIYEV CRITICIZES INDUSTRY AT REPUBLIC CONFERENCE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Report on G.A. Aliyev speech at Azerbaijan conference on production efficiency and work quality; date not specified]

[Excerpts] Comrades! Summing up the discussion, I would like primarily to mention that in the first half of 1982 Azerbaijan's working people scored considerable successes. The plans and socialist pledges are being fulfilled in almost all sectors of the economy. The 6-month plan for the production and sale of industrial products was fulfilled ahead of schedule. Industrial production increased 5.3 percent, which is on a par with the annual target. It is gratifying that for several years running now, including the 6 months of the present year, we have achieved a high rate of labor productivity and have obtained more than 80 percent of the increase in industrial output thanks to this indicator. The proportion of products bearing the Symbol of Quality increased. As a whole, a further rise in industrial production efficiency and work quality was achieved.

A sound basis for the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges was laid in agriculture. You are all well aware of the difficulties which befell the rural workers in the spring as a result of the heavy rains, downpours and hail damage. But sound organization of work and the willpower and expertise of the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, specialists and our personnel were counterposed to the difficulties which arose. And the first successes are already to hand: the annual plan and socialist pledges for the procurement of cocoons, of which a record quantity was delivered, were fulfilled ahead of schedule, considerably more vegetables have been dispatched to union stocks and delivered to the state as a whole than by this time last year and the grain harvesting is proceeding successfully. The forecasts testify that we will be able to fight for record boundaries in all branches of agriculture.

Certain successes were scored in capital construction also. In rate of growth of industrial production, capital investments and construction and installation the Azerbaijan SSR is in one of the leading places among the union republics. Many measures were implemented in the 6 months in the sphere of sociocultural building, a rise in the working people's well-being and an improvement in services for them.

Our task is to take advantage of these favorable conditions as efficiently as possible for the complete mobilization of Azerbaijan's working people for the successful accomplishment of all the tasks confronting the republic, including those in industry and capital construction. We must proceed here from the fact that together with the successes scored in the first 6 months we have many shortcomings and unsolved questions. For this reason our entire work must now be channeled into the removal of these shortcomings and the full use of potential. We must not rest content with what has been achieved. As demanded by the party, every year we achieve more and proceed further, toward new heights. Consequently, in each section and at each part of the line there should be an attentive, objective and self-critical analysis of the path that has been trodden and the results achieved. The more so in that certain shortcomings in industry and capital construction are causing great concern here. We therefore deemed it necessary to convene today's meeting and thoroughly discuss the results of our work in the first half-year in industry and capital construction.

Of course, we receive statistical data monthly and study the results at Central Committee Bureau and Council of Ministers sessions, various operational conferences and Central Committee commission sessions for sectors of the national economy. But the purpose of our meeting is to sum up the collated results of our entire practical work on the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. You will, I believe, agree with the conclusion that we have had today a thorough, professional exchange of opinions. And the information provided by Comrades Bagirov and Musayev and the speeches of the comrades representing various sectors of the national economy and party, soviet and economic-planning bodies--all this together has revealed to us a fuller picture of the state of affairs in the republic's industry and capital construction at this time. This is very important primarily because the clearer our picture of the situation, and the more objectively we evaluate it, the more possibilities we will have for implementing concrete measures at the subsequent stage, with regard both for the successes that have been scored and the shortcomings and blunders that have been revealed. In this sense I believe that the conference has served its purpose.

We hope that today's critical, high-minded discussion will help not only those who have expressed and those who have received complaints but all who are in this hall and all the labor collectives which you represent.

Comrade Aliyev went on to dwell in detail on the measures which have to be implemented in the second 6 months to complete the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan with high indicators in all sectors of the economy.

In industry, he said, it is necessary to strive for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the production and sale of products and to secure a higher growth rate. The rate achieved in the 6 months of 5.3 percent cannot satisfy us, although this was the highest indicator among the union republics. After all, we have undertaken to increase industrial production 5.8 percent. Consequently, in the second 6 months it is necessary to put to work all reserves in order to secure, as a minimum, in terms of the year's results an industrial production growth of 5.8 percent. This is, I repeat, the minimum. For it is perfectly legitimate to set the task of achieving a growth rate of 6 percent.

As I said earlier, we are growing pretty well in labor productivity. However, here also not all potential is being used. Data has been cited at the meeting to the effect that many enterprises failed to fulfill the labor productivity plan in the first 6 months and that in certain sectors its growth was less than the plan and republic-average rates. I believe that in each ministry and in each sector and enterprise it is necessary to formulate and implement additional measures to ensure a higher labor productivity growth rate. We will keep a strict watch on this, regarding increased labor productivity as a most important indicator and a criterion of the evaluation of all work in the sphere of industry.

There are serious shortcomings in the fulfillment of plans with respect to the product list and contractual commitments concerning product supplies. The figures have been given today. These shortcomings are frequently explained by the tardy receipt of raw material and other objective factors, which do indeed occur. But the main reason lies elsewhere. We have studied this question in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. It turns out that many leaders prefer to take the easy path, as they say. There are types of products which are easier to produce and can be produced in greater quantities, and overall favorable production indicators are secured thanks to these, to the detriment of the product list and the contractual commitments. As a result republic organizations are receiving complaints from cities of the country for shortfalls in the supply of necessary products.

I also wish to draw your attention to the use of production capacity. The figures cited at the meeting are a cause of serious concern. We have much capacity which is being used inadequately through the fault of the leaders of the corresponding enterprises and ministries. Their references to a shortage of raw material and other factors are unwarranted, as a rule. Of course, each facility has its difficulties and its problems, but at the same time we know that we have a common sickness and that capacity is often assimilated greatly behind the planned schedule owing to the inertia, lack of dispatch and sluggishness of those whose job it is to deal with this directly.

I would request a detailed investigation of the causes of the incomplete assimilation of capacity and equipment down time. We must have a clear picture in order to adopt effective measures for the complete assimilation of capacity. More, we need to organize work such as to ensure that capacity reach the planned level ahead of time.

Certain sectors and ministries, Comrade Aliyev continued, have played an important and even determining part in the achievement of the, as a whole, favorable indicators which we are using currently and of which we are rightly proud. But we have sectors and regions which are impeding the achievement of an even higher industrial production growth rate and even better technical-economic indicators.

Of course, we cannot fail to be disturbed by the state of heavy industry, that is, the group "A" sectors, the more so in that their share of total industrial production is over 70 percent. But the group "A" sectors are growing at a pace less than the republic average, which is creating additional difficulties.

Oil and gas industry is not fulfilling its plans and socialist pledges. The reasons for this have been mentioned repeatedly, and I am not about to repeat them. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee knows that the republic's oil industry is experiencing certain difficulties and that its leaders and enterprise collectives are struggling against them. But this is not being done sufficiently purposefully and energetically. Azerbaijan's strong scientific-technical potential in the oil industry sphere, our oil workers' great experience, of which the entire country avails itself, and their wealth of traditions have been activated far from fully.

We support, of course, our oil industry's potential being used on a realistic basis. In other words, everything should correspond to the available base. Unfortunately, the oil industry leaders recognize as realistic only plans adjusted downward.

The oil workers have many difficulties for reasons not always within their control. But who is responsible for a slackening of discipline and exactingness toward the lower levels on the part of the leaders of the Oil and Gas Production Administration and the "Kaspmorneftegazprom" and "Azneft'" associations themselves? And why is not all the fixed capital at the associations' disposal being used with the proper results? What is the reason for the manifestly insufficient activeness of our top oil industry specialists and scientists in the solution of complex questions of drilling and oil production in Azerbaijan? And if we really wish to advance in this direction, and we are obliged to strive for this, we must orient ourselves toward making fuller use through common efforts of the resources of Azerbaijan's interior and the Caspian to stabilize and increase oil production and increase the efficiency of the entire work of the oil industry. It is precisely thus that both Comrade Abasov and Comrade Gadzhiyev, their deputies and all oil industry executives and specialists must operate.

As far as nonferrous metallurgy is concerned, we have always held the Nonferrous Metallurgy Administration up as an example of a high rate of production growth. Now the situation has changed. The administration has objective difficulties, it is true. But we know something else also--given the due assertiveness and enterprise of the administration's leaders, they could overcome the slump and again bring the sector to the foremost positions.

The state of the chemical sectors of industry cannot fail to alarm us. The chemical workers worked unsatisfactorily in the first 6 months. The question of the work of the chemical sectors of Sumgait was recently examined by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. There was a businesslike and highly exacting discussion, and a concrete decree was adopted. I am sure that there is every oppostunity for a considerable improvement in the work of chemical and petrochemical industry in the second 6 months.

Nor was everything as it should be here, unfortunately, in the first 6 months in engineering either. We are accustomed to having a growth rate in these sectors--monthly, quarterly, annual--of no less than 10 percent, and this is natural for progressive sectors. But what do we have currently? Five-six-seven percent and sometimes lower even. In electrical equipment industry, for example, the growth constituted only 2.7 percent. We expect of the leaders of electrical equipment industry and other engineering sectors serious conclusions to be drawn from what has been said.

Comrade Aliyev went on to describe the situation in group "B" sectors. What has taken place in the Ministry of Light Industry, he said, is well known from the decree that was issued. Light industry's lagging is damaging the republic's industry as a whole. After all, this ministry's share of industrial production constitutes more than R1.5 billion. In round figures this is almost 15 percent of the total volume of our annual plan of industrial production, and, naturally, the indicators of all industry depend on the level of work of this sector. We were patient with the Ministry of Light Industry leaders, who assured the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee that they would remove the shortcomings. But when we were persuaded that these assurances lacked any foundation and, even more, when serious abuses were revealed in the actions of the ministry's leaders, we took thoroughgoing steps. The Central Committee Bureau dismissed Comrade Minister Melikov, and he was strictly reprimanded, this being noted on his record, and he was given a routine job. Comrade Guseynov, first deputy minister, was dismissed with the same penalties and also assigned to lower-level work. The ministry leadership was strengthened. I would like to hope that the Central Committee decree, which, as declared here by Comrade Ibragimov, minister of light industry, has been greeted at all enterprises and by all workers of light industry with full understanding and approval, will play its part and help secure a fundamental change in the situation in the sector. The leaders of the ministry and its subdivisions are present at the meeting. Our criticism and our complaints leveled at the former leaders of the ministry apply equally to many enterprise and association leaders. And I would like to hope that you will approach matters with a sense of high responsibility, join efforts and under the ministry's leadership adopt the necessary measures to rectify the situation.

I would like to draw your attention to one further fact, Comrade Aliyev continued. Speaking of the distribution of industrial production in our republic geographically, by region, the bulk of it is concentrated in Baku, Sumgait and Kirovabad. Baku produces almost one-half of the industrial product. And if we add here Sumgait and Kirovabad, you can imagine what proportion belongs to these cities. However, it has to be said plainly today that these cities are not contributing enough to the more accelerated growth of Azerbaijan's industrial production as a whole. It is here that the growth rate of industrial production and an increase in labor productivity is below the republic average. The leaders of the corresponding ministries and departments exercising direct leadership of the enterprises are, of course, responsible for this, but these cities' party and soviet organizations are responsible together with them. We expect of the industry of Baku, Sumgait and Kirovabad better work and, as a minimum, the fulfillment of their plans and pledges and a considerable increase in the growth rate in all indicators in order to complete the year successfully.

Thus, as you can see, comrades, we have many questions and many problems in industry which we have to solve, and solve quickly and most actively. This applies, in particular, to the production of consumer goods. You know how seriously the CPSU Central Committee sets the task of an increase in the manufacture of goods in mass demand. Directly involved in this here are the ministries of light, local, food, meat and dairy, timber and wood-processing industries and others. But at the same time we have big opportunities for an increase in the production of consumer goods at heavy industry enterprises. This is precisely how the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put the question. But our republic is lagging behind considerably in this matter.

It has already been said earlier that it is necessary to sharply improve the work of the Ministry of Light Industry. But the Ministry of Local Industry here is working inadequately also. We have criticized it repeatedly. The ministry has big opportunities to use local raw material and other resources in order to expand both the volume and the selection of consumer goods and enhance their quality. But the ministry is making unsatisfactory use of them.

The Ministry of Timber and Wood-Processing Industry must improve its work also.

The CPSU Central Committee recently conducted a special seminar-conference in Sverdlovsk to study the practice of the work of the party organizations and labor collectives on increasing the production, broadening the selection and improving the quality of consumer goods. Our comrades participated and returned and reported on their impressions and the requirements put forward at the seminar by the CPSU Central Committee.

The question is now posed thus (and this, incidentally, is practiced in a number of union republics, oblasts, ministries and departments): raising the production of consumer goods at all enterprises in the 11th Five-Year Plan to the amount of the annual wage fund of the working people employed in the material production sphere. What does this mean for our republic? It means that we have to increase the manufacture of consumer goods by a factor of 1.5-2.

Comrade Aliyev focused attention particularly on the need for the rational use of ferrous and nonferrous metal. Recently, he said, the CPSU Central Committee held an enlarged meeting devoted to this problem, which is of exceptional significance. In the light of the meeting's requirements we analyzed the situation in the republic concerning the collection and use of ferrous and nonferrous metals. What transpired? Some 385 enterprises or 12 percent of them failed to fulfill the plan for the delivery of ferrous metals and 345 for nonferrous metals. The republic's procurement and shipment plans were disrupted as a result.

The work of transport was described in sufficient detail in the reports and in the speech of Comrade Kengerli. I can only reiterate that transport has now become a bottleneck in the national economy. We have spoken mainly here of railroad transport, but there are also serious shortcomings in the use of transport along Ministry of Motor Transport lines and in each ministry and department.

I would like to believe once again today Comrade Kengerli's statement that the railroad workers will reorganize their work. Much has to be done by the line's leaders and its services in order to strengthen discipline and ensure the efficient use of all the opportunities of our railroad transport, on which fulfillment of the plans and pledges in all sectors of the economy largely depends.

Although we have not touched on questions of trade and consumer services and have not made it our task to analyze their work today, I would like to say a few words about this sphere. After all, essentially all that is done in industry, just as in other sectors of our economy, is aimed primarily at an improvement in Soviet man's well-being. And this most important problem is largely tackled via trade and consumer services. It has to be stated with great regret that the 6-month plan in trade was not fulfilled and that there are serious shortcomings in consumer services also. I believe that Comrades Kasumov (Ministry of Trade) and Gasanov (the Azerittifak) and the leaders of the Ministry of Consumer Services will draw the appropriate conclusions. We will not be reconciled to the situation in these sectors, and such measures must be adopted as will provide for the unconditional fulfillment of annual plans and pledges. With an unfailing improvement in the quality of trade and consumer services, of course.

Summing up the discussion concerning industry, I would like in conclusion to say the following: we have real opportunities to accomplish all the tasks which we have jointly determined today in the second 6 months. We must do everything possible to complete the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan for industry ahead of schedule.

In working on fulfillment of the plans of the current year we must at the same time engage in earnest in the formation of the 1983 plans. The Gosplan and ministries, departments and enterprises are now preparing their proposals and coordinating them with the appropriate union ministries, departments and USSR Gosplan administrations. Very active work is under way, but not all is proceeding smoothly, as we would wish. We need to provide in the 1983 plan for a labor productivity growth rate higher than this year. Eighty-eightyone percent of the output increase thanks to increased labor productivity must become a past stage for us. We must advance further and rise higher.

Comrade Aliyev went on to analyze the situation in capital construction.

What is particularly disturbing here? The fact that the introduction of fixed capital constitutes 97 percent of the plan and that this is 11 percent below last year's level in volume. It needs to be borne in mind here that the proportion of fixed capital planned for the first 6 months constitutes only 34 percent of the overall plan of the introduction of fixed capital for the year.

It was with good reason that I put to construction organization leaders the question of fulfillment of the plan for the commodity construction product, which reflects the introduction of fixed capital. And everyone must be responsible for the introduction of fixed capital: construction workers, clients and party and soviet authorities. The introduction of fixed capital is the main, decisive indicator in capital construction for our goal is to build this facility or the other, commission it and obtain output. The growth of industrial production and the entire economy is connected precisely with this.

The second thing which is very disturbing is the state of housing construction. I will say bluntly that there are many big shortcomings and outrages even here. The plan for housing construction was fulfilled 66 percent, which constitutes only 61 percent of last year's level. Twentyone percent of the housing volume planned for the year has been introduced.

The main culprit of the nonfulfillment of the plan for housing construction, without absolving other ministries and departments of responsibility, is the Glavbakstroy, which instead of improving its work gets worse every year.

We demand a rectification of the situation in housing construction as a whole, including and primarily with respect to Baku. If anyone is counting on again confining himself to explanations at the end of the year, let him not harbor illusions. We will hold everyone strictly responsible for the fulfillment of the plans of housing and sociocultural construction.

We have many construction organizations, ministries, departments, various trust and so forth. Each subdivision has its own purpose, which must be justified. We have yet to achieve this, unfortunately. The situation dictates the need for the most efficient use possible of summertime and the favorable fall period for catching up.

And, of course, it is necessary to work very seriously on an improvement in the quality of construction: production, housing and sociocultural. Projects are still frequently handed over here with work left undone and of a low quality. Both construction workers and clients must be equally strict in this matter. We are shocked by the unscrupulousness and irresponsibility of clients who sign an acceptance sheet for a knowingly unfinished project or one of low quality. I have already said that authoritative commissions need to be set up for the acceptance of these projects. Why, for example, is the Baku Gorispolkom deputy chairman or its chairman or some other responsible person not chairman of the commission? After all, acceptance is entrusted, as a rule, to secondary persons, who frequently come under pressure and sometimes go along with fraud for mercenary considerations.

Material-technical support for construction is of great significance. There are objective difficulties here connected with shortfalls in the supply of metal and timber, a shortage of transport and such. But it is also known that, given better work by the republic Gossnab and its good interaction with other organizations, primarily construction and transport organizations, many questions could be solved considerably more efficiently. Therefore I believe that the comrades will draw the proper conclusions from today's discussion.

The same should be said in respect of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry. Although it fulfilled the 6-month plans, there are considerable shortcomings in its work. I mentioned this when Comrade Sadykov was speaking. Many people complain about the quality of the construction materials, and there have been complaints today also. I hope that the leaders of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry will adopt the appropriate measures.

As a whole, it has to be said that there are many problems in capital construction, and they must all be tackled comprehensively, in good time and with a high level of performance. This is a guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the plans and pledges of the current year.

I consider it essential to dwell on one further question concerning all sectors of the national economy. This is the organization of accounting and accountability. We have mentioned this repeatedly, but have to mention it again today because there continue to be in industry, agriculture, capital construction and in other sectors, particularly in the services' sphere, instances of overstating volumes, exaggerated reports, window-dressing, embezzlement, the squandering of state property, theft, bribe taking and cheating. And certain leaders are engaged in this. I would like the comrades to understand once for all that party principles are for us sacred. We will never permit anyone nor ever forgive anyone violation of our laws and any abuse of position. It is necessary to struggle and struggle emphatically and ruthlessly against all these instances. It would be naive to think that we will put an end to them completely in the immediate future. But it is necessary that every leader adopt a clear and precise position and that every subordinate know and sense that his leader will permit nothing illegal and never make a deal with his conscience.

All our acts and behavior should be constructed on a pure and honest basis. On the basis of party and state laws and the standards of our party life. And all negative facts must be brought to light in good time and the strictest party and administrative proceedings instituted against the guilty parties.

In order to work better in the second half, remove the shortcomings which have been mentioned here and ensure the accomplishment of the tasks set the republic and the socialist pledges we have adopted it is essential that ministry, department and enterprise leaders improve the style and methods of their work and outline and implement practical measures for realization of the recommendations which we have jointly formulated today. It is essential in each ministry and department and at each enterprise and construction site to analyze the results of the half-year again and again, evaluate the situation self-critically, uncover shortcomings and determine the ways to remove them. Only thus will you ministry, department, enterprise, organization and construction site leaders achieve a serious improvement in your work and the fulfillment of the tasks facing you in the second half.

A very great deal of work has to be done by our party committees--oblast, city and rayon--and primary party organizations. They must study questions of the economy in greater depth, strengthen the leadership of industry and capital construction, systematically monitor the work of the enterprises and organizations on the territory of a city or rayon, display more exactingness and study questions of personnel selection, assignment and training better. And, of course, be genuine organizers of active struggle against all the shortcomings mentioned here today.

Big tasks confront the trade union and Komsomol organizations. The main thing is to direct people toward even more effective participation in socialist competition and the achievement of the highest results in industrial production and construction and raise the sense of their personal responsibility for work efficiency and quality.

We have entered the critical stage of 1982, which is very important for the fulfillment not only of the plans of the current year but of the entire 11th Five-Year Plan. We are approaching an outstanding event--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. For this reason our meeting is of fundamental, topical significance. And it is our duty to make skillful use of the meeting's recommendations to work better in the second half and honorably accomplish all the tasks of 1982.

Such an attitude and the high trust raise our responsibility immeasurably. And we have gathered at the meeting today aware of this responsibility. We will hold our discussion, businesslike and strict, but at the same time benevolent and profoundly party-minded, with our activists aware of this responsibility. And we must with a full understanding of our responsibility ensure the fulfillment of all our plans and pledges in the second half. We must mobilize the forces of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia for the development and improvement of the work of all sectors of the economy, an increase in production efficiency and product quality and improvement in the style and methods of our party and state activity and achieve the goals set us by the 26th congress and the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

Approaching the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, this big and joyous holiday, a holiday of the triumph of our party's Leninist nationality policy and the friendship and fraternity of the peoples, we must do everything necessary to greet the jubilee with big new successes and record indicators in all sectors of the economy.

(Comrade G.A. Aliyev's speech was received with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause)

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LABOR SHORTAGE CAN BE MANAGED, SAYS OBKOM SECRETARY

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Ye. Kachalovs'kyy, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party: "Labor Resources Reserves"]

[Excerpt] Today large and small enterprises are vying with one another to attract workers. Why? It should be obvious to everybody: growth of labor resources is shrinking, with a fairly high rate of gainful employment. As the situation is developing, in the current five-year plan the increase in persons of employment age will be significantly smaller in comparison with the preceding five-year plan. And there is nothing, as the saying goes, you can do about it. But is that in fact the case?

Let us consider the matter. In pointing to a labor shortage, are not certain managers using it as an excuse to cover their own miscalculations and poor production performance? You see, they explain, I don't have enough personnel. And yet it suffices to look into the state of affairs, to analyze how labor resources are being utilized, what is being done to boost the technological level and improve discipline of execution and, finally, how social problems are being resolved for it to become clear: the available manpower is sufficient in order successfully to accomplish the production program, of course under the conditions that proper order and procedures are established.

I certainly do not mean to level such accusations at everybody. What we are talking about is witting aggravation of the labor shortage problem, which causes detriment and introduces confusion into the planned and actual number of employees at a given enterprise. Particularly since there are plenty of opposite examples. Take the following, for example: last year, while lacking the planned number of employees, the following enterprises operated smoothly, overfulfilling their state plan targets: The Pipe and Tube Rolling Plant imeni Karl Libknekht (O. Yesaulov, general manager), the Dneprodzerzhinsk Coking By-Product Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze (P. Vlasov, general manager), the Dnepropmetallurgstroy Trust (P. Posun'ko, manager), and others. An obvious disproportion is also being ignored. While it is true that there is an overall labor shortage in our oblast's industry, in the construction industry the work force exceeds the standard level. Parallel with this, work time losses are still rather high. Because of these, each year there is failure to complete several million rubles worth of capital investment. There also are plants, combines, and associations which, while maintaining "surplus" personnel, are below gross output targets by large amounts, due to inefficient use of time, poor engineer-technical and organizational support of production.

What is the conclusion? There exists a labor shortage problem. But in economic management policy and practical activities we should recognize the necessity of substantially improving utilization of labor resources.

While stressing renovation of existing facilities and furnishing them with new equipment, which permits a smaller number of employees, we should not consider scientific and technological progress to be a panacea which will definitely cure all ills. One should be clearly aware of its potential, at least in the immediate future. It is quite clear to me, for example, that the labor of that same coal miner in the Western Donbass or Krivcy Rog Basin iron miner, steelmaker or furnaceman, metallurgical equipment maintenance mechanic, tire assembler, etc, will continue for quite some time to require physical strength and endurance. Therefore what is needed is training of reliable worker cadres and their production adaptation.

Here is an ideal variant: enterprises obtain replacement worker cadres by hiring youth, graduates of secondary schools and vocational schools, not by hiring people away from neighboring factories. But young people today dream of becoming cosmonauts and musicians more than becoming miners, metallurgical workers, and lathe operators. They have the habit of berating the school (it is partly to blame, however) and parents. It has probably always been the case that more people have vied for "choice" jobs than are needed by society. For another thing, we have not learned to perform youth career counseliing sufficiently flexibly and with adequate ingenuity.

I would also like to discuss the system of collective moral and material responsibility for the state of labor discipline and work performance results, which has gained supporters at many enterprises in this oblast. It has evoked debate, it is true, and even strong objections. Practical experience has shown that wherever the voluntary principle is not ignored, the method of joint responsibility becomes a considerable advantage of workforces. At the pipe and tube rolling plants imeni Lenin and imeni Karl Libknekht, the overwhelming majority of brigades and sections are working under this system. In the last year the number of violations of labor and public discipline have declined by approximately one fourth (they now occur 5 to 6 times less frequently than the oblast average). The collective moral and material responsiblity system now covers almost 290,000 workers in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast.

We examine all aspects of application of and search for new, progressive forms of organization of labor, particularly the most effective in an economic and social respect -- brigade -- in a close link with the problems of utilization of labor resources.

In this oblast there are many enterprises which, due to the mass adoption of brigade forms, in combination with other measures, have substantially improved efficiency of utilization of labor resources. This has been fostered by synthesis by the party oblast committee of experience in expanding collective forms of organization of labor amassed by the party committee and management at the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Equipment Plant. More than 70 percent of the employees of this enterprise have been organized in combined brigades. Every ruble spent on establishing such labor subdivisions here generates 11-12 rubles of profit.

Establishment of brigades has injected new impetus into the movement for learning related occupations, has reduced work time losses, and has strengthened discipline. Up to the present time approximately 50,000 brigades have been formed in this oblast, encompassing more than one third of all industrial workers. It is planned by the end of the five-year plan to encompass more than 60 percent of the total labor force with progressive forms of organization of labor.

With the aim of holding manpower in rural areas, the executive committees of the oblast and rayon soviets are working in a practical manner on matters of socioeconomic reconstruction of the village.

As we can see, a great deal is being done to achieve efficient utilization of labor resources in this oblast. At the same time we realize that with these measures alone the acuteness of the problem cannot be totally eliminated. Calculations indicate that we are short approximately 30,000 persons in order to achieve the targets of the oblast economic and social development plans in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Taking into consideration the experience of party organizations, soviet and economic agencies of Moscow and Leningrad, the oblast committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the oblast executive committee issued a joint decree entitled "On the Procedure of Setting Worker and Employee Ceilings for Production Associations, Enterprises and Organizations in This Oblast." This was preceded by thorough study of the capabilities of enterprises, construction jobs, and establishments, and of the personnel situations which developed in each specific instance. We proceed thereby from a realistic oblast labor resources balance sheet. The situation can be essentially stated as follows: it is necessary substantially to improve the utilization of manpower and to redistribute it taking into consideration the needs of all areas of the economy, the service industry, and science. This is due to the fact that many enterprises in leading branches and sectors are short of manpower, while the number of persons employed in supply and support activities, science and scientific services is unwarrantedly growing. The number of employees has exceeded the specified limits simultaneously at 76 enterprises and organizations, and at 18 trusts.

Initial results indicate that setting things in order as regards utilization of labor resources is an entirely realistic business. Almost 13,000 persons have already been redistributed in this oblast.

To date approximately 2500 enterprises and organizations in this oblast have agreed on workforce ceilings for this year and next year. A total of not less than 27,000 persons are to be reassigned. Thus our unique experiment is confirming the necessity of improving the territorial principle of management of labor resources, a matter addressed by well-known decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. Redistribution of manpower and setting of workforce ceilings have forced oblast party organizations and economic agencies to seek out internal reserve potential more vigorously and to correct deficiencies connected with problems of labor productivity, utilization of production capacities, level of mechanization and automation of production, and adoption of advanced forms of organization of labor and sociopsychological management methods. The task they have set for themselves consists in working unswervingly to increase production with the same and even smaller number of workers.

The oblast party organization believes that in the conditions which presently exist as regards manpower, this is the only correct strategy. Today that person is keeping step with the demands of the times who thinks and seeks to determine how one can better and more efficiently organize work in each specific section, how to utilize scientific and technological advances applicable to a specific work station, what must be done to boost labor productivity, and how, finally, to free "surplus" persons, whose labor we need. We must be able wisely to manage and dispose of our labor resources.

3024
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REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN CC STRESSES FEED PREPARATION AS URGENT TASK

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 1

[Unsigned article: "The Urgent Task of the Moment: Assure the Preparation of Roughage and Succulent Fodder in the Planned Quantities and With High Quality" under the rubric "At the Central Committee of the Belorussian CP"]

> [Text] /The Central Committee of the Belorussian CP examined the question of the tasks to intensify the work to prepare fodder in the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes./ [printed in boldface]

The CC listened to the notice from the agricultural department of the Belorussian CP CC and to the reports of the first secretary of the Minskaya Oblast Belorussian CP committee, V. A. Mikulich, as well as of the first secretaries of the Brestskaya, Vitebskaya, Gomel'skaya, Grodnenskaya, and Mogilevskaya oblast party committees--the comrades P. A. Kalikhovich, Ye. I. Radetskiy, A. S. Lyakhov, D. K. Artsimeni, and S. P. Titkov.

The CC of the Belorussian CP pointed out that during the rainy weather prevalent this summer many party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies, primary party organizations, and kolkhoz and sovkhoz heads are, on utilizing their own resources and possibilities as well as assistance from the working people of cities and workers' settlements, actively working to provide the republic's animal husbandry with roughage and succulent fodder. As of 14 July of this year the republic's farms prepared 1 million tons of hay from the first cutting (34 percent of the plan target) along with 5 million tons of haylage (76 percent), 1.1 million tons of silaged fodder (14 percent), and 132,000 tons of dehydrated fodder (38 percent).

At the same time, a number of heads of party committees, Soviet and agricultural agencies, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes have failed to reorganize their activities in accordance with the demands of the CC CPSU and the Belorussian CP CC regarding fodder production under the current weather conditions, and they tolerated delays and poor organization of the preparation of fodder.

Particularly alarming is the serious lag in hay preparations. For the republic as a whole hay production averaged 0.5 tons per cow, and in the Vitebskaya, Gomel'skaya, Minskaya, and Mogilevskaya oblasts it was even less. Hay preparations are not progressing satisfactorily on farms of the Borisovskiy, Baranovichskiy, Lioznensky, Pukhovichskiy, Rossonskiy, Zhitkovichskiy, Myadel'skiy, Shklovskiy, Glusskiy, Kirovskiy, Oktyabr'skiy, Petrikovskiy, Mozyrskiy, Svetlogorskiy, Lel'chitskiy, Orshanskiy, Luninetskiy, Dokshchitskiy, and certain other rayons.

In places nothing has been done to ensure the round-the-clock operation of active hay-ventilating facilities and equipment for the production of grass meal. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes fail to observe the fodder production technology so that, as a result, the quality and nutrient value of fodder decreases.

Party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations as well as the heads of many farms have not shown awareness of the complexity of the situation that has arisen, and have not taken adequate measures to mobilize all toilers of agriculture for fodder-preparation work; further, they are not adequately utilizing forms of the moral and material encouragement of people.

Many party committees and Soviet and agricultural agencies are not mobilizing for harvesting operations adequate numbers of blue- and white-collar workers and engineers and technicians from industrial enterprises and municipal organizations and institutions. This is so in the Vitebskaya, Gomel'skaya, Minskaya, and Mogilevskaya oblasts. In places the work of those mobilized for fodder preparation is poorly organized. A large part of that work force is kept busy for only part of the work day and a great deal of time is lost on commuting to work and, in addition, the necessary agricultural implements are not provided.

The Belorussian SSR ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable management as well as the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Equipment [Goskomsel'khoztekhnika] do not adequately influence the course of fodder preparations and do not strengthen with the requisite on-the-spot organizational work the recommendations they issue, and neither do they adequately assure a high technical readiness of fodder-harvesting and -transporting equipment. Further, they do not adequately analyze and disseminate readily accessible and effective techniques and methods of fodder production and do not supervise the observance of fodder-production technologies and improvements in fodder quality.

The Central Committee of the Belorussian CP has placed the oblast, city, and rayon Belorussian CP committees, the primary party organizations, the commission for problems of the agroindustrial complex under the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the executive committees of the oblast and rayon soviets of people's deputies, and the heads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, under the obligation of eliminating the observed shortcomings.

The CC acknowledged the announcements of party obkom secretaries that urgent steps will be taken locally to fulfill unconditionally the tasks as to the preparation of hay and other types of fodder so as to satisfy completely the fodder demand of both socialist and privately owned livestock on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

To this end, all fodder-harvesting equipment must be utilized, the work of the fodder-preparing detachments and elements must be streamlined, and the utilization and deployment of material and manpower resources should be made more efficient. In addition, the volume of the preparation of hay, grass meal, and other types of fodder by means of progressive technologies should be increased, the round-the-clock operation of active ventilating facilities should be ensured, as should be the round-the-clock operation of fodder-dehydrating facilities and pile-dryers, and the available awnings, vacant premises, and racks should be maximally utilized.

Kolkhoz members, blue and white-collar sovkhoz workers, specialists, pensioners, students, the entire rural population, should be broadly mobilized for participation in fodder preparation. Past experience indicates a need to organize detachments and teams of blue and white-collar workers of industrial enterprises and municipal and rayon center organizations and institutions in order to harvest and store fodder resources from croplands, bogged and shrub-covered meadows, roadside strips, forest clearings, and areas on which the use of mechanized equipment is not feasible. Proposals by party obkoms for dispatching at least 152,000 city dwellers for fodder preparation have been approved; of this total, 10,000 city dwellers will be dispatched in Brestskaya Oblast; 22,000 in Vitebskaya; 35,000, in Gomel'skaya; 5,000, in Grodnenskaya; 20,000, in Minskaya; and 60,000, in Mogilevskaya.

Suitable care of lands following the first grass cutting should be organized, upon treating them with mineral and liquid organic fertilizers so as to provide the premises for subsequent bumper harvests. The fields available after the harvesting of annual grasses should be re-planted with plants of the cruciferae family, sunflowers, and other fodder crops.

The oblast, city, and rayon Belorussian CP committees and the Belorussian SSR ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable management as well as their local agencies should thoroughly analyze the status of fodder preparations on every farm and take concrete steps to complement the fodder stocks of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes lacking adequate stocks. Further they should allot to these farms for this purpose hay-mowing sectors of non-agricultural lands as well as on other farms with the object of unconditionally assuring the preparation of hay, silaged fodder, and haylage in the planned quantities.

The Belorussian SSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms have been asked to organize prompt repair and maintenance of machinery, mechanisms, and equipment, and improve the supply of the needed spare parts to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, with the object of maintaining a state of high readiness of fodder-harvesting equipment and facilities for the drying of hay and the production of vitamin-treated meal.

The party committees and primary party organizations should tighten the personal responsibility of the managerial personnel and experts at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the accumulation of fodder, the observance of the technology of the preparation and storage of fodder, and improvements in the quality of fodder. All organizational and political work should be oriented toward creating well-organized and disciplined atmosphere in brigades, detachments, and teams occupied with fodder harvesting and providing them with the necessary conditions for highly productive labor. To this end, party and Komsomol members should be assigned to the decisive sectors, a sweeping socialist competition should be launched, the organization of labor should be streamlined, and effective ways of moral and material stimulation of the fulfillment and overfulfillment of tasks should be determined and applied.

The oblast party committees were asked to report to the Belorussian CP CC by 10 September 1982 on the fulfillment of this resolution.

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The Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party has appealed to party and Komsomol members, kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, agricultural specialists, and the workers of the enterprises, organizations, and institutions of the republic dispatched to the aid of the toilers of the countryside, for doing everything necessary to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks posed as to the preparation of fodder and thereby making a worthy contribution to the implementation of the nation's Food Program.

1386
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REPUBLIC DELEGATES VIEW NATIONALITIES CONFERENCE

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 3

[Interviews with conference participants by the SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA special correspondents P. Antropov, V. Stefanovich, V. Smetannikov: "Our Strength Lies in Friendship: Comments by Participants in the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference"]

[Text] "Common Aims," by R. Ristlaan, secretary, Estonian CP Central Committee

The greetings by comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the participants in the all-Union scientific and practical conference in Riga pointed out that the paths of further development of relations among nationalities have been outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. This concerns primarily augmenting the material and spiritual potential of every republic and exploiting it maximally to develop the entire country.

In this context, the close ties and practical cooperation established between Estonia and Latvia are of great importance. For a long time now our republics have been engaging in socialist competition. Many work collectives and entire branches of industry provide examples of the tremendous benefits produced by that competition. We advance from regular assessment of its results to concrete exchange of advanced knowhow through, among other things, the All-Union Exposition of Achievements of the National Economy [VDNKh] USSR, on which our republics are constantly represented.

It is particularly important at present to emulate our principal accomplishments in developing agriculture. In recent years we have been working under difficult weather conditions, and mutual assistance here is very important. Pursuant to the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, we are reorganizing our agro-industrial complex, which will contribute to implementing the Food Program.

We are now at the eve of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR, which we are preparing to celebrate festively. The scientific-practical conference in Riga also will contribute to a worthy welcome of this notable anniversary.

As adopted at the conference, the recommendations on the party's guidance of the development of relations among nationalities as well as on patriotic and international education, are of special importance to the republics of the Soviet Baltic. Our ideological enemies strive to impose on a certain part of the population distorted notions of our reality and weaken the friendship of the nations of the USSR. But no one ever shall be permitted to undermine the unity of the Soviet society.

We already have exchanged views with our Latvian comrades concerning ways of improving our joint implementation of the conclusions of the conference.

I wish to mention the delighted welcome we received in Riga. We all liked the magnificent new Political Education House of the Latvian CP CC. For the first time in the Baltic region I saw such beautiful and graphic posters which these days have been beautifying the whole city.

We who have been recharged with creative enthusiasm in Riga, which we are now about to leave. We are facing responsible work.

"We Need Such Experience," by S. Nechay, secretary, Ternopol'skiy Oblast Committee of the Ukrainian CP:

Each day of the all-Union scientific-practical conference on patriotic and internationalist education was chockfull with work. The conference participants were inspired by the warm greetings from comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Fruitful discussion of the agenda was assisted by the substantive speech of candidate member of the CC Politburo of the CPSU, secretary of the CC CPSU, comrade B. N. Ponomarev.

Both the plenary and the section meetings of the conference considered many topical problems of the development of relations among nationalities under advanced socialism. We also familiarized ourselves with the work and life of Latvia's work collectives, and participated in many interesting encounters. I, for example, toured the Riga GES [State Electric Power Plant], the Sovkhoz imeni Lenin, and the Kekava Poultry Factory. We talked with people who expressed their ardent support of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU and their desire to strengthen the friendship of Soviet nations.

The integrated national economic complex of this country is a mighty lever for progress in each republic and it assures the flowering and rapprochement of the nations and nationalities of the USSR. This is clearly exemplified by Soviet Latvia. Vigorous progress in every domain of economic and social life in this republic is perceptible at every step.

I happened to visit many republics, tour modern enterprises and farms. But the tour of Kekava--one of the country's leading poultry factories--which I and other delegates made impressed us strongly. Such a comprehensive solution of the problems of mechanization and organization of labor, such remarkable working, living, and recreational conditions, I have not encountered before. The factory's employees live like one united family; they lead an interesting and prosperous life. Comradely mutual aid and support among people of various nationalities has become the norm and tradition of intercourse.

After I return home I shall try to narrate to our aktiv and specialists all that I have witnessed on the banks of the Daugava. For the Latvian experience belongs to us all. Now that we all work to fulfill the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the USSR Food Program this experience will profit us greatly. Its application to Ukrainian soil will contribute to the further strengthening of the friendship of our nations.

"A National Tribune," by G. Zimanas, editor-in-chief of the journal KOMMUNISTAS (Lithuania), doctor of philosophic sciences:

The friendship between the Latvian and Lithuanian peoples was tempered and strengthened in their joint struggle for establishing Soviet rule and overthrowing the dominion of the bourgeoisie. It passed its trial by fire during the Great Patriotic War. Shoulder to shoulder, Lithuanians and Latvians along with the other nations of our multinational country fought and won in the ferocious battle with the enemy.

This friendship fruitfully contributes to the flowering of the economy and culture of both republics. We have organized broad exchange of advanced knowhow. While in Latvia I have seen again and again that Lithuanians can learn here a lot, just as our friends from the banks of the Daugava can learn a lot from us.

Here there is a limitless field of endeavor for us journalists. We need to reveal yet more convincingly the great transforming power of Marxism-Leninism, of the ideas of proletarian socialist internationalism. It is necessary to demonstrate more convincingly the fruitful results of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU, of the party's creative approach toward the relations among nationalities and the processes of the burgeoning and rapprochement of nations in our country. It is important to illuminate these problems from the standpoint of comrade L. I. Brezhnev's observation that, in our multinational country, internationalism today primarily means honest, conscientious,and fully productive labor of all the nations of this country for the sake of the common welfare.

Of special importance to our press is the education of working people in the spirit of Soviet patrotism and proletarian internationalism as well as of intolerance toward any manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, national narrowmindedness and boasting, exclusiveness and isolation.

Improvements in exploiting the possibilities of the press for the solution of these problems were the subject of circumstantial discussion at the session of the eighth section and during encounters of the journalists present at the conference. On returning to our editorial offices we shall attempt to utilize as fully as possible the valuable ideas with which we armed ourselves in Riga.

1386
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ESTONIAN OFFICIAL CONCERNED WITH NATION'S LEISURE TIME

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by R. Ristlaan, secretary, Central Committee of the CP of the Estonian SSR: "Our Leisure Time" under the rubric "Ideological Work: Experience, Practice, Problems"]

[Text] We care about what the youth is doing, what young men and women are drawn to. But while they are the object of the unflagging attention of adults,what about the older generation? How does it spend its leisure time? In society everything is related: if on Sunday you cannot pull the father away from the TV set and the mother is, so to speak, chained to the kitchen, then the son prefers to sit in the doorway and strum a guitar.

It is an old saying that a man can be judged by the manner in which he spends his leisure time. We always like those to whom it is a habit to utilize their leisure time in order to strengthen their health, broaden their mental horizons and cultural interests and keep studying. Much is now being done in the republic to organize interesting and attractive mass recreation for working people. This problem is of constant concern to the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party, and its bureau regularly considers problems of organizing recreation for the people. Recently these problems were the topic of broad discussion at a republic meeting of the party-Soviet aktiv.

Millions of people now engage in various creative technical and artistic hobbies, physical culture, and sports. Thus, in our republic more than 200,000 people participate in artistic activities and hobby clubs and circles alone; 100,000 inventors and rationalizers engage in technical creativity; and every fourth denizen of the republic has been recruited for the mass physical culture movement. We have rich traditions of folk singing, folk dancing, and folk music and wind-instrument music.

It is pleasing to observe that in recent years cultural-educational work has transcended the narrow bounds of traditional forms and problems directly related to daily work and production began to be more boldly attacked. Such an approach has resulted in unifying the efforts of clubs and work collectives. Many cities and rayons--Kokhtla-Yarve, Pylva, Khaapsalu, and Vil'yandi--know how to honor work pacesetters and conduct socio-political quizzing contests. A deep impression was produced by the Day of the Young Worker organized at the Palace of Culture and Sports imeni Lenin. Considerable popularity has been won in the countryside by complex measures such as the Vyrts'yarevskiye Games and Chudskoye Lake Games. Labor competition and occupational mastery contests, as held in the course of these games, are skillfully combined with an artistic, sports, and entertainment program. The Days of Music in Khaapsalu, commemorating P. I. Tchaikovsky, and the "Pyarnu Summer" Festival are widely known and attract audiences from both within and without the republic.

There also have been innovations in club activities, the organization of family recreation for workers, communion between man and nature, tourism, and hikes. Of the greatest interest, in my opinion, are the new forms of recreation that are directly linked to work for the good of society. There exist very valid reasons for awarding the republic Komsomol prize to the organizers of the "Hometown" Drive, in the course of which the young people of Tallinn have been working to modernize, renovate, and install amenities in old premises.

The activities of the youth hobby circles play a major role in shaping the occupational and professional interests of children. Cars, aircraft, ships, and radio and television devices are of interest to many boys and girls. Currently, more than 30,000 pupils belong to technical hobby circles. At the Tartu House of Pioners these circles are particularly attractive, and in Vil'yandiskiy Rayon they operate in 16 kolkhozes and sovkhozes as well as at four industrial enterprises.

Even so we think this is not enough. Hence, at present a specific task has been posed to the republic's ministries and departments: organize technical circles for the students at all trade schools operated by the enterprises, and introduce them broadly at vocational higher schools. This would undoubtedly contribute to the popularity of these circles and their increased prestige among the youth. DOSAAF members are doing a great deal to organize leisure-time recreation.

The republic's population, and especially the youth, is greatly sports-minded. This winter the traditional skiing marathon honoring the Day of the Soviet Army and the 350th anniversary of Tartu University was held in a picturesque locality near Tartu. More than 6,000 people competed for speed and endurance on a 50-km route--twice as many as the preceding winter. Skiing contests were organized in all schools, rayons, and cities of the republic.

Much is being done to streamline mass children's sports. The "Starts of Hopes" cycle of athletic contests, providing for regular monthly contests in particular principal types of athletics, have become widespread.

A leading role in all these activities is played by enthusiasts--persons fascinated by art, physical culture, and sports. The current broad development of Estonian Soviet culture could not be visualized without such enthusiasts as Kaarel Ird, Gustav Ernesaks, and Eugen Kapp, whose creativity and propagandist passion are a source of pride to the nation. The masters of culture and sports Arvo Ratasepp, Il'ma Adamson, Lekho Muldre, Ivan Lysov, and Ants Antson know how to enthrall the masses and always find the time and desire for this. Recently hundreds of enthusiasts-amateurs organizing recreation for the public have appeared. Ants Arukuusk, chief engineer at the Tamsalu Division of the State Agricultural Equipment Trust [Sel'khoztekhnika]; Liya Tammel', electrical repairperson at the Myar'yamaa Tele-Communications and Television Center; and Ants Peyl', a technician at the Institute of Thermoelectrophysics--they all are the equals of experts. There are plenty of examples to be emulated.

I often happen to meet these people.Their ideas and suggestions often are translated into reality in the form of various measures taken by party, Soviet, Komsomol, and trade-union organizations. Consider what we are thinking of doing at present: the number of cultural and sports facilities in the republic is growing and, in this connection, we monitor the availability of any vacant clubrooms, sports stadiums, and swimming pools and, if we find any such, we immediately adapt correspondingly the traditional system of the provision of recreational facilities to the population as well as the approach itself to this problem.

The usual assumption is that the older generation, which has already formed interests of its own, will on the whole know how to occupy itself in its leisure time, and that the problem sometimes reduces to what opportunities we can provide it with. As for young people, the assumption is that they cannot think up anything sensible and need guidance and have to be led by the hand toward interesting and useful occupations. I believe that this is not quite true. Both the older and the younger generations should be led "by the hand" toward useful occupations. Perhaps the only difference is that young people are easier to handle, being more mobile and more readily diverted. Young people do not know how to dissemble; they are extreme in their likes and dislikes, being either enthusiastic or wholly negative. But work with the people becomes ever so much easier if a child sees from infancy on what preoccupies adults--parents, neighbors, teachers. One should work with all population groups, without division by age barriers. I believe that little boys and men as well as little girls and women could find much in common by attending the same circles and clubs. Suffice it to visit the "Kalev" Swimming Pool on a Saturday, when you see in the pool lanes all sorts of people--masters of sports and little first graders, adults, and young men and women. They all have a good and interesting time.

Yes, we emphasize chiefly the organization of leisure time activities for working people rather than for idlers. It is particularly important in this connection not to overlook leisure time activities for the entire family. For while in recent years some changes have taken place in the organization of sanitarium and spa activities, with many pensions and rest homes having opened their doors to families, in our everyday work to organize leisure time activities for the population we unfortunately still divide it by age groups and categories, forgetting that, if the necessary conditions are provided, the family itself can select and best organize its own leisure time activities.

This is well understood, for example, at the fishery kolkhoz imeni Kirov where family leisure time activities have acquired a mass character. The kolkhoz members are served by a center of culture and trade; 7 clubs and 2 libraries; 63 artistic activity circles and amateur groups; schools of music, arts, and athletics; an exhibition hall, used to display the works of professional and amateur artists, and a folklore museum. It is precisely families which enjoy these facilities, with each family member doing his own thing. At some other kolkhozes and sovkhozes, too, family recreation has become customary--for example, the Tallinn Poultry Factory and the "Vinni" Sovkhoz.

The popularity of family recreation and its great effectiveness are not doubted by anyone. There is so much good that children learn from adults, while the fathers, mothers, grandfathers, and grandmothers themselves at the same time become more demanding toward themselves. Recent studies showed that currently only 10-15 percent of the republic's adult population practices physical culture regularly to the extent necessary for good health, and that of this amount women account for only 5 percent and schoolchildren, 25-30 percent. Now if physical culture and sports could be made a family affair in the broad meaning of the term, if the appropriate habits were to be inculcated in everyone--what a tremendous potential for the health of the nation could be exploited!

Of course, the work and study collectives represent the principal element called upon to inculcate an activist civic attitude in citizens. At the same time, the influence produced by the work of the local soviets in residential areas should not be overlooked. These soviets exercise direct guidance over sports and cultural institutions, and they supervise communal and housing facilities which offer solid possibilities for organizing leisure time activities of the population. It was precisely under the local soviets that many amateur organizations of residents, capable of greatly influencing these activities, have been established. Considerable experience in organizing leisure time activities at places of residence of the inhabitants has been accumulated by the local soviets of Narva and Kalininskiy Rayon of Tallinn as well as at the Pyl'tsamaa township in Yygevaskiy Rayon, and it has been disseminated by the ideological commission of the Central Committee of the Estonian CP. But even so there is still so much work to be done in organizing leisure time activities in residential zones. We hope to achieve a radical turnabout in this respect in the very near future.

We once analyzed letters written to the CC of the Estonian CP on the situation of unhappy families. As it turned out, as a rule, these families are materially secure and live in material abundance. The papas and mamas try to doeverything so that their sons would not feel deprived. But what is remarkable about these families is that they cannot remember when was the last time they went together to a theatre, a museum, an exhibition, or a tourist hike, or when they last discussed together a favorite book. I do not wish to pontificate, but let me say one thing: mutual indifference and the absence of common family interests and hobbies to which the teenager could devote his leisure time invariably shape the formation of his moral traits. This is food for thought. In encouraging and developing in all ways the traditional forms of the organization of leisure time of the population, we attempt to utilize for educational work such a highly important element as the family and inculcate with its aid good habits of rational recreation in the youth, in the entire population. For, as the saying goes, a habit arrives as a stranger, becomes a guest, and turns into the master of the house.

1386
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UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET FOCUSES ON RURAL SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Report on fifth session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation: "The Social Transformation of the Countryside: An Important Tasks for the Soviets"]

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the Food Program it approved, which is a most important integral part of party economic strategy over the next decade, have evoked a flood of enthusiasm and a high businesslike attitude among the workers of the Soviet Ukraine, as they have throughout the country. Everywhere stepped-up work has been developed to implement the major tasks meeting the radical interests of the people and aimed at further improving their well-being. The collectives at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, enterprises and construction sites, and scientific establishments are filled with resolve to make worthy contributions to this all-state, all-people's cause.

Along with the development of the agrarian-industrial complex and every possible improvement in the use of its production and technical potential in the Food Program, an important place is assigned to measures for the social transformation of the countryside. Their implementation will serve to improve labor productivity in agriculture and eliminate the social differences between the city and the countryside.

These matters were at the center of attention among participants of the fifth session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation which took place 9 July in the Session Hall of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Before the opening of the session there was a meeting of the Council of Elders at which organizational questions on the work of the session were examined.

1000 hours. The deputies warmly greet comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.F. Vatchenko, G.I. Vashchenko, I.A. Mozgovoy, I.Z. Sokolov, V.A. Sologub, Yu.N. Yel'chenko, A.S. Kapto and Yu.A. Kolomiyets.

Deputy K.M. Sytnik opened the session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Those present honored the memory of Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy V.A. Voronin who died during the period between sessions.

Chairman of the Mandate Commission G.K. Kryuchkov, delivered the commission's report The supreme soviet adopts a decree recognizing the competence of deputy I.D. Nagayevskiy, elected by the Zhdanovskiy-Il'inskiy electoral district, and of A.Z. Khomich, elected by the Petrovskiy electoral district, both in Donetskaya Oblast.

The agenda for the session is confirmed unanimously.

1. Organizational work of the soviets of working people's deputies in Krymskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts in implementing the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum task of developing housing and social and cultural construction in the countryside.

2. Confirmation of the Ukazes of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Chairman of the ispolkom of the Krymskaya Oblast soviet of working people's deputies, deputy Yu.G. Bakhtin, and chairman of the ispolkom of the Cherkasskaya Oblast soviet of working people's deputies, deputy V.N. Shapoval, presented reports on the first item on the agenda.

(The reports are published in today's edition of this newspaper).

The discussion of the reports begins. Deputies note that the measures outlined to improve social and everyday living conditions in the countryside brightly reflect the concern of the CPSU and Soviet government for the individual's labor and his welfare. The task is to skillfully handle available means allocated for housing and social and cultural contruction, make more complete use of all reserves and the possibilities of the material-technical base, and persistently improve technology and the organization of labor at projects.

At the session, it was from these positions that work done was analyzed and existing shortcomings and ways to eliminate them examined. It was pointed out that local soviets of working people's deputies should strive to achieve timely and complete assimilation of capital investments and strict observance of planning periods for the commissioning of new construction projects in the countryside.

9642
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KISELEV SPEECH ON YANKA KUPALA CENTENARY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by T. Kiselev, first secretary, Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party: "He Remains a Paradigm:On the Centenary of the Birth of Yanka Kupala"]

> [Text] The famous names in which our multinational socialist culture takes pride include the name of Yanka Kupala, a founder of Belorussian Soviet literature. Currently the working people of the republic and the entire nation as well as our friends abroad are solemnly celebrating the centenary of his birth.

Yanka Kupala was the first Belorussian writer to merit being called the national poet of Belorussia. All his works reflected the thoughts, hopes, and strivings of working people, the very soul of the nation.

The small village of Vyazynka, not far from Minsk, contains a museum-house, and the path toward it truly never gets overgrown with grass. It was there that the future poet was born on 7 July 1882.

The poetic talent of Ya. Kupala reached its maturity early in the 20th century, in an atmosphere of the growing struggle of the working people of tsarist Russia and its borderlands for their social and national liberation. Already his first poem, "The Muzhik," published in May 1905, organically combines personal feelings with civic motifs, which is so characteristic of the whole of Ya. Kupala's works. The poet sounded a clarion call in behalf of the right of the working people to a better fate. This topic also is persuasively voiced in the poem, "And Who Is Going There," which M. Gor'kiy masterfully translated into Russian:

> And who is going there across the bogs and forests,
> What huge crowd? The Belorussians.
> And what are they carrying on their emaciated shoulders?
> What have they lifted with their emaciated hands?
> Their injustice.
> And what wish did they now conceive, these blind and
> Deaf men, oppressed for centuries?
> They want to call themselves men.

Ya. Kupala became increasingly aware of the social aspects of life and interpreted them as an artist. In 6 years (1908-1913) he published three collections of poems and a number of dramatic works which made the author's name famous far beyond the confines of Belorussia. Revolutionary moods are clearly present in the poems "Kurgan'," "Bondarovna," "The Lion's Tomb," in the drama "The Destroyed Nest," and in many other works, whose principal topic is concern for the people's happiness. His faith in the creative force of the nation and his readiness for struggle against its oppressors provided the poet with a breadth of views and a feeling of historical optimism. "We shall push onward toward freedom, equality, the sciences, and light! Grandchildren shall breathe freely where the grandfather is crying now!"

Kupala perceived reality not only in social conflicts but also in the varied manifestations of the beauty of human labor, in the loveliness of Belorussian scenery, in native folk melodies....The richness of experience encountered in his poetry along with subtlety and precision of imagery, directness of feeling, and grandeur of metaphors, as well as the combination of expressive techniques and imagery of folklore with innovatory language, caused his works to shine with artistic splendor.

The life and creative endeavors of Ya. Kupala were spent in Moscow and Petersburg, where he completed his education, and in Vilnius, where he edited one of the first legally permitted publications in the Belorussian language--the newspaper NASHA NIVA [Our Soil]. There,he got to know a number of important Russian, Ukrainian, and Lithuanian artists. And it was there that he first won recognition and success. The Belorussian poet grasped the very heart of the experience of Pushkin, Lermontov, Nekrasov, Kol'tsov, Shevchenko, and Mickiewicz, and utilized it creatively. He translated into Belorussian many works of Russian, Ukrainian, and Polish authors, and he constantly consulted classics of world poetry.

At the same time, along with his comrade, friend, and peer Yakub Kolas, whose centenary of birth also is being celebrated this year. Ya. Kupala laid the foundations for the new Belorussian literature which, in his words, made its voice heard "amidst strange nations and kinfolk nations," "bearing the light of truth to the people."

At the very outset of his literary labors Ivan Dominikovich Lutsevich adopted the name Yanka Kupala, referring to the folk legend in which a man who observes the opening of the flower of the fern is rewarded with happiness. But it was not the magic flower of the fern but the Great October Socialist Revolution that opened the path toward happiness to all working people. A festive, radiant feeling of boundless expanses, of indomitable movement forward permeates the creative works of Ya. Kupala following October 1917. The times seem to him "aquiline" and "fairy-tale." The darkness and obscurantism of pre-Revolutionary hibernation disappeared forever into the past. He views the future of his nation as life-affirming and filled with creative labor. The new socialist life evokes a feeling of joy in the poet. His contemporary poetry is, as was observed by A. V. Lunacharskiy, full of "enthusiasm about the reborn homeland." He personally witnessed the unprecedented flowering of Soviet Belorussia. Plants and factories were built, the countryside was transformed, illiteracy was being eliminated, and the Belorussian University and Academy of Sciences were opened. Economy, science, and culture developed vigorously. Kupala took an active part in these transformations both as a poet and as an eminent public and state activist: he was a candidate member, and subsequently full member, of the Central Executive Committee of the Belorussian SSR, and he was elected deputy to the republic's Supreme Soviet and member of the Belorussian and Ukrainian academies of sciences.

In his works he addresses words of special gratitude and nationwide love to the Communist party, whose "irresistible strength raised the country in arduous battles and led it from one victory to another." Ya. Kupala traveled a great deal throughout the country, meeting with people of varied nationalities and occupations. He created poetic works conveying the spirit, energy, and pathos of the socialist transformations. The poem "On the Oressa River," along with the poetic works "Ode to Construction," "On Our Field," "I'm a Kolkhoz Member....," and many others constitute a veritable chronicle of the creation of a new life.

As before, Kupala's chief protagonist is the simple working man. But the world and sensations of that working man have changed: his deeds and thoughts are permeated with a feeling of great dignity, with the confidence and pride of the freely living man.

In 1935 a cycle of Kupala's works was published, expressing with special vigor the creative strength of socialism and the spiritual growth of man. Gor'kiy penned the comment "Glorious" on the margins of the poem "Len," narrating the feelings of a young kolkhoz girl, her radiant enjoyment of work and love. The poems "Alesya," "The Soiree," "The Guests," and "Boy and Girl"--which was liked and known word for word by Yuriy Gagarin--abound with winged language and happiness of new life.

Yanka Kupala was a poet-internationalist, the singer of the friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet nations. He wrote many radiant poems about Russia, Moscow, the Ukraine, Georgia, and Kazakhstan. He devoted inspired verses to Gor'kiy, Dzhambul, and Stal'skiy. The entire unencompassable Soviet land is the poet's homeland. He perceives it as being united by common ideals, a noble goal, a great cause:

It goes, from the walls of the Kremlin, plunged in lofty thoughts
About all nations, about mankind, across marshes and surf breakers,
It goes, comrades--the commune, to perpetuate a happy world.

Limning the joys of worldwide creative labor, Kupala at the same time was sensible of the threat of Fascism to peace and mankind. His poems of the prewar period reminded of the danger and expressed the unshakable readiness of the Soviet nation to defend the happiness that it had won for itself. When the Great Patriotic War broke out, the poet battled the foe with passionate words. His poem "To the Belorussian Partisans" inspired Soviet patriots, appealing for battle.

And Kupalov's work as a publicist provided a mighty weapon. The poet picturesquely wrote:

If the foe picks an apple/ that matured in our orchard,/
it will burst as a grenade in his hands!/ If he burns a handful/
of our heavy ears of grain,/ the grains will spray/
him with a hail of lead!/ If he approaches our/
wells of cool pure water,/ they will dry up/
to deprive him of water.

"We shall rebuild everything, heal the wounds...." These words, which Ya. Kupala had written early in the war, are full of confidence in victory. The poet himself did not live to witness it. His life came to an end in June 1942.

Kupala's words about the nation evoke boundless love and gratitude. His name is forever linked with that of Belorussia. The legacy of this classic of Belorussian literature is passed on to ever newer generations of readers, whom it educates in the spirit of Soviet patriotsim, international brotherhood, and loyalty to the Homeland.

The name of the people's singer graces institutions of science, culture, and art, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and streets of cities and villages. His works are being published in dozens of languages of the peoples of the USSR and the world, and his plays continue to be performed.

Yanka Kupala's jubilee coincides with the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. On the eve of that great holiday, we take special pleasure in realizing that the poet's dreams have become reality. The steadfast implementation of Leninist principles of the policy toward the nationalities, as well as of the plans for socialist construction, has resulted in outstanding accomplishments by all the nations of the Soviet Union--economic, scientific, and cultural accomplishments.

It was owing to Kupala that Belorussian literature was elevated to the level of the best works of the literature of the fraternal nations of the Land of the Soviets, and it was he who enriched the treasure trove of world culture.

Kupala's artistic traditions are worthily continued by Belorussian writers. The genuinely native creativity of Yanka Kupala shall continue to provide to the working people of the republic, to all Soviet people, a paradigm and a model of active participation in communist construction, and it shall remain a priceless civic and cultural value.

1386
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BRIEFS

KAZAKH DELEGATION IN TALLINN--On 22 July K. Vayno, member of the CC CPSU, first secretary of the Estonian CP, received the delegation of fraternal Kazakhstan arriving for the Days of Literature and Art. In behalf of the CC of the Estonian CP, the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, and the Estonian SSR Council of MInisters, he welcomed the dear guests cordially and from the bottom of his heart. Comrade K. Vayno emphasized that the importance of the Days of Literature and Art of the Kazakh SSR inherently transcends the framework of the cultural life of our republics. This event is yet another major stride forward in the cause of the internationalist upbringing of the working people and the rising generation, and a new valuable contribution to the further strengthening of the friendship of our nations. Comrade K. Vayno further stated that the republic responds with tremendous interest to the commencing holiday of culture. "This is understandable since, despite the tremendous distance separating us, we are linked by a common historical destiny and the bonds of common conditions of socio-economic life, common interests, and common goals--by the inseparable unity of our multinational Soviet Homeland." The head of the delegation of the Kazakh SSR, Sh. Zhanybekov, Deputy Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, expressed his appreciation of the warm words of welcome addressed to the delegation and all working people of Kazakhstan. He transmitted to those present greetings from the CC of the Kazakh CP, the republic's Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, and personally from comrade D. Kunayev, member of the CC CPSU Politburo, first secretary of the CC of the Kazakh CP. Comrade Sh. Zhanybekov described the work of the working people of Kazakhstan in translating into reality the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and fulfilling the decisions of the May (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU. Those present at the encounter were the comrades I. Kebin, V. Klauson, A. Kudryavtsev, R. Ristlaan, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, and M. Pedak; the deputy chairmen of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers A. Gren and B. Saul; the department heads of the CC of the Estonian CP A. Soydla and O. Utt'; the administrator of the CC of the Estonian CP, V. Koort; the Estonian SSR Minister of Culture I. Lott; and the chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for PUblishing Activities [Goskomizdat] L. Kayk. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Jul 8 p 1] 1386

AFGHAN DELEGATION IN TALLINN--On 21 July the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by the Deputy Minister of Trade of the DRA, Ali Akhmad, stopped in Tallinn in the course of its travels in our country. The guests were welcomed by A. Tregubov, Deputy Chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Mnisters, who told them about the economic and cultural development of the Estonian SSR under Soviet rule, and about the manner in which the working people of the republic translate into reality the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU. Comrade K. Akhmad, on his part, spoke of the achievements of the Afghan nation in the new stage of the revolution and expressed appreciation of the fraternal assistance of the Soviet nation in building a new life in his homeland. On the same day, the guests from Afghanistan toured the Tallinn harbor area and sightseeing spots of the republic's capital. They were accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Trade, Estonian SSR, T. Teras, and the Deputy Director of the "Soyuzvneshtrans" [All-Union Association for Foreign Transport] O. Nikitin. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 2] 1386

POLISH HOLIDAY IN TALLINN--On 22 July an evening commemorating the 38th anniversary of Poland's rebirth was held in Tallinn. It was attended by activists of the Estonian affiliate of the Society of Soviet-Polish Friendship, as well as by Polish restorers and builders. The festivity was inaugurated by the chairman of the presidium of the governing board of the Society of Soviet-Polish Friendship, chairman of the Tallinn City Executive Committee, A. Norak. An address was delivered by the deputy chairman of the society's Estonian affiliate, the editor-in-chief of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, G. Turonok. Those presents were welcomed by the representative of the local office of the Polish "Budimeks" foreign-trade construction enterprise in Tallinn, R. Tlustochowicz. The soiree participants dispatched a welcoming telegram to the governing board of the Society of Polish-Soviet Friendship in which they expressed their firm conviction that a close friendship and comradely mutual assistance based on the principles of socialist internationalism shall continue to characterize and further broad and close cooperation of the Soviet and Polish nations. The soiree was attended by the head of the department of foreign liaison at the CC of the Estonian CP, E. Saya, along with the chairman of the Estonian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Hero of the Soviet Union A. Meri. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 3] 1386

SERBIAN DELEGATION IN MINSK--An official friendly visit to Minsk has been paid by the delegation of the Trade Unions Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, headed by a member of its presidium, Stanimir Ivanovich, upon the invitation of the Belorussian republic council of trade unions. On 15 June the delegation was welcomed at the Belorussian Trade Unions Council [Belsovprof]. An exchange of opinions about various aspects of the activities of Belorussian and Serbian trade unions took place. The participants in the talk expressed the desire to broaden and strengthen traditional and friendly bonds and mutual exchange of experience between the Belsovprof and the Trade Unions Council of Serbia. The guests visited the Minsk Bearings Plant, touring the production facilities, the sanitarium and preventive care center, the kindergarten, the Pioner camp, and workers' apartments. At the encounter with the plant's trade-union activists, the head of the delegation, Stanimir Ivanovich, declared: "We were greatly impressed by the high technical level of production at the enterprise and by the living, working, and recreational conditions of its workers." He emphasized: "It was of special interest to us to study the operating experience of the trade-union committee. We shall utilize much of what we found of interest. For example, the forms and methods of involving workers in the management of production, and the steps taken by the plant trade-union committee to safeguard occupational safety and organize recreation for the workers." The members of the delegation toured the city and viewed the exposition at the Museum of the First Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers Party [RSDRP]. The delegation's itinerary includes a visit to the "Svetlyy Put'" [Shining Path] Kolkhoz in Molodechnenskiy Rayon. The guests will also tour the Naroch' Sanitarium and other trade-union rest homes in the republic. [Text] [Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 1] 1386

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No. 1334

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19 November 1982

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1334

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- JULY 1982

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys cover a one-month period and contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social issues and other areas of interest.

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

Economics

URBAN-RURAL CONNECTIONS TO BE STRENGTHENED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 22 July 1982 pp 2-3 carries a 2,600-word article by Alyjan Abbasov, section director of the Economics Institute under the AzSSR State Planning Committee, timed to a "united political day" with the theme "Strengthening the urban-rural connections is an important condition for the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program." In addition to improving levels of expertise, education and cultural amenities, he noted that "converting agricultural labor to a form of industrial labor is an important facet of improving the lifestyle of the urban and rural population" and "in resolving the questions of rebuilding the countryside socially, transportation plays an important role." He adds that "transporters must try to work harmoniously and carry their cargoes on time, in good condition and with little waste."

STRESS PUT ON RURAL CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 July 1982 p 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial noting that "basic investment in village construction has increased from year to year, the process of rebuilding the village has been implemented and, along with the building of important agricultural structures, dwellings for working people and other buildings appropriate to modern demands have been put up." However, "the situation is not the same everywhere. Firstly, the quality of construction is inconsistent. Buildings are often turned over with serious shortcomings and flaws." A number of examples are given. In addition, "the worst aspect of rural construction is that building, for different reasons, drags on for years." It is asked that the Ministries of Rural Construction and Irrigation and Water Resources Economy, the Chief Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Construction Administration, and the Vini- and Viticulture Committee attempt to expedite their work.

YOUNG RURAL POPULATION MOVING TO CITIES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 7 July 1982 p 2 carries a 2,400-word article by M. Allahverdiev, section director, AzSSR Institute of Economics, on reasons why the social infrastructure of rural areas should be improved in order to stem the population flow to the cities. He notes that "our republic has a number of regions with unutilized labor resources of which the greater part should be within the social labor process. Certainly, to guarantee this is not a simple question. One must create circles of activity corresponding to sex, age, trade and specialization close to the dwelling place; those who need it must learn a new trade or specialty and different service institutions must be built according to demand." Statistically speaking, "more than 70 percent do not have an appropriate trade or specialty." Furthermore, "according to surveys, mobile labor resources are concentrated in rural areas, and the greater part of these are women." The reason for leaving rural areas are: "the necessary conditions for youth to remain and work in the countryside do not exist. Along with the inadequacy of specialized education, urban culture, health, housing and other services, there is a limitation of advanced possibilities in skills, the arts and duties." In the 1970s "the urban population grew on the average of 15,000-17,000 yearly in comparison to the countryside. Of these 80 percent were between the ages 16-24." The author adds that better plumbing, heating and education and sports possibilities would improve the situation.

Social and Cultural Affairs

FUNERAL TRADITIONS ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 14 July 1982 p 3 carries an 1,100-word summary of "Letters to the Editor" concerning an article which appeared on 12 February 1982 on funeral traditions. "Many of them [letters] discuss the 'councils [mejlis] which take place at funeral ceremonies; they note correctly that these 'councils' are not beneficences [the term used in the text is the one used in rites of the Kalendari dervish order]." Numerous letters are cited on this. In one of them, from Sumgayyt, it is written that there is "a new 'discovery' by mullas who view funeral ceremonies as a source of easy income." It is added that "a great part of the letters are connected to a serious lack of control over the cemetery economy." Readers have written in that "monuments, busts and statues costing 10,000-15,000 rubles have been placed on top of some graves." The new 'traditions' are also subjected to criticism; a reader from Masally rayon writes: "One of the new traditions is awaiting youths just released from the army. Preparations for this ceremony begins 6 months beforehand when special attention is given to 100-150 kilogram of bulls or rams and different kinds of drinks are prepared. After the individual returns from the army, an eating and drinking festival begins." These procedures are viewed with disapproval.

THOUGHTS ON MAN'S SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Baku IZVESTIYA, AzSSR AKADEMIYA NAUK: SERIYA ESTORII, FILOSOFII I PRAVA No 4, 1981 in Azeri pp 95-101 carries a 4,500-word article by G. J. Aliev entitled "The Development of the Spiritual Demands of the Personality Under Conditions of Mature Socialism," in which the author, primarily parroting other sources, distinguishes between material demands which "are defined by societal development, especially the level of productive forces, dominant production relations, science, technology, culture, etc.," and spiritual demands, which are "endless and unlimited." Spiritual demands are divided into six categories: 1) Demand for a scientific world-view; 2) Demand for sociopolitical activity: 3) Intellectual demands; 4) Moral demands; 5) Esthetic demands; 6) Demands for creativity. He adds that "this categorization is relative as elements and aspects constituting the structure of spiritual demands are connected."

POET DESCRIBES SOUTH AS MELANCHOLY

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 July 1982 p 2 carries a number of quatrains in which the poet, Zahid Ismayylov, ascribes qualities to various regions of Azerbaijan. The last quatrain is: "Fatherland, friendly Fatherland/ May fortune be better, Fatherland/ Your North joyous/ Your South melancholy."

'DADA GORGUD' No 20 PUBLISHED IN TABRIZ

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 July 1982 p 7 carries a 300-word note by A. Memmedrza on the publication of DADA GORGUD No 20, 1982 in Tabriz. In addition to the usual Southern literary works there is a poem by the Soviet Azerbaijani poet Bokhtiyar Vahabzade devoted to the 90th birthday of the Southern bard Ashyg Ali.

TWO SOUTHERN TALES PUBLISHED IN NORTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 July 1982 p 7 carries two short stories by H. Sahir, introduced by M. Afiyat, who notes that with regard to Southern Azerbaijani prose "its level is lower than could be wished" especially in comparison to poetry. Sahir's work, however, "is interesting, and his pen incisive and sweet."

International

SOUTHERN BORDER VIOLATED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 29 July 1982 p 4 carries a 200-word note by Col. A. Parakhin of the Transcaucasian Border District on two men who were violating the border. They were spotted by three youths [all of whom had Armenian names], who notified border guards. "The unknown men were unable to answer questions on who they were or where they were going." No further data are given, save that the youths were thanked by an "Officer Sukhoy."

FOREIGN STUDENTS GRADUATE FROM PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 July 1982 p 2 carries a 150-word dispatch on the graduation of 108 foreign engineers from the Azerbaijan Petroleum and Chemistry Institute. Also "at the Republic Foreign Students Council an Azerinform correspondent was informed that more than 1,800 people from 68 countries received high level training, of which 108 became science candidates. Roughly 6,000 study Russian in the preparatory faculty of the Azerbaijan Petroleum and Chemistry Institute."

FOREIGN SCHOLARS ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 27 July 1982 p 3 carries a 1,600-word article by A. Rzayev, Chairman of the Azerbaijan branch of the Soviet Political Science Association, and A. Memmedli, Secretary of the same organization, attacking Lemercier-Quelquejay, Bennigsen and Wimbush for certain statements allegedly made by them on Azerbaijan. The following statement by Lemercier-Quelquejay was found especially offensive: "The 1979 Iranian revolution proves to Soviet Azerbaijanis that they can use Islam as a revolutionary force because Azerbaijani political development is very limited." This contention is denied by the authors.

TURKISH TOURISM CONSULTANT IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 July 1982 p 2 carries a 750-word interview with Yavuz Bulent Bakiler, "a consultant to the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism and well-known poet." When asked how often he had been in Azerbaijan, he replied "This is the second time I have been a guest in Azerbaijan. I was in Baku the first time in 1980 because I had to participate in the International Film Festival in Tashkent." He is in Baku and will travel to Central Asia to collect material for a book. When asked the extent of Turkish interest in Azerbaijan, he replied: "In our country there is unbounded interest in Azerbaijan, its culture and art."

INDIAN JOURNALIST ON AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 9 July 1982 p 3 carries a 600-word note by S. Geraybeyov on an article concerning Azerbaijan in NEW AGE, "The Organ of the Indian Communist Party" by Maksud Alikhan. According to Geraybeyov, "The author writes that Azerbaijan has helped India, Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Algeria and Iran in the construction of industrial concerns and the development of the petroleum industry." On Islam, he adds that "A significant part of the Indian population is Muslim. Thus, it is not by chance that the Indian journalist displayed an interest in the situation of Islam in the republic. One of the reasons for this is that Azerbaijan is Iran's neighbor, and a significant part of Iran's population is Azerbaijani, and in Iran complex events of a political-religious nature are taking place. During Alikhan's trip to the republic he met with the heads of the spiritual administration of Transcaucasian Muslims. He writes that citizens are completely free to believe in religion, as everywhere else in the Soviet Union."

NEW SOUTHERN PUBLICATION REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 23 July 1982 p 7 carries a 450-word note by SIRUS on the first issue of the Southern Azerbaijani literary magazine YENI YOL [New Road] published by Huseyn Duzgun (also known as "Sadig"). It is noted that "in the first days of the victory of the Iranian revolution the magazine YOLDASH [Comrade], published by H. Duzgun, was later published under the name INGILAB YOLUNDA [On the Road of Revolution] of which 13 numbers have now been published. Duzgun is now publishing a new magazine." In the introduction to the first issue of YENI YOL Duzgun writes: "Three years of official activity of the Azerbaijan Culture Society as a research institution have now gone by. During this time a number of works of a literary nature have been published by the society along with a number of scientific-literary works." Further, "a number of progressive poets and writers who are not members of our society can participate in our journal. Our basic goal is to publish mass-scientific, literary-research materials."

SOVIET AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE PUBLISHED IN TABRIZ

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 July 1982 p 7 carries a 600-word note by M. Manafi on four Soviet Azerbaijani works published in Persian in Tabriz. The works are: the tale "Kommissar" by Mahdi Huseyn; a booklet containing chapter 9 of "Kommissar"; "Revolutionary Tales of Azerbaijan" containing short stories by A. Shaig, M. Ibrahimov and M. Huseyn; and a collection of three short stories by M. Huseyn and one by A. Hagverdiev.

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

PRESS, MEDIA MUST DRAW UP PLANS TO PROPAGANDIZE NEW FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "The Food Program and the Press." The recent plenum of the CC CPSU drew up a major program for the 1980s calling for a revitalization of food production and of the agro-industrial complex to meet the food needs of Soviet citizens completely. To achieve this goal the press and the media, as active propagandists of party policy, must work actively to promote and encourage the new measures. To this end the editorial calls for the drawing up of short- and long-term plans for active press and media intervention and gives examples of some possible approaches.

EDITORIAL STRESSES PARTY SUPERVISION OF AGRICULTURE PERSONNEL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 31 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the importance of experienced professional personnel for Kazakh agriculture. Professional personnel play a decisive role in every area of Kazakh life, especially in terms of carrying out contemporary party agricultural policy and in guaranteeing supply of foods and other agricultural products to the people. The editorial stresses the great experience and abilities of Kazakh agriculture specialists and underscores the importance of correct party supervision for putting them to work properly. However, it continues, the situation is not universally good and due to lax party control in many areas cadres are often poorly prepared or work irresponsibly and ineffectively.

Among other problems discussed in the editorial are high personnel turnover rates in some parts of Kazakhstan and refusal by trained specialists to accept the jobs to which they are assigned. Some Alma-Ata agricultural specialists, for example, prefer to remain in the city and even work outside their specialities rather than relocate to remote rural areas. The editorial also criticizes lack of the technical knowledge necessary to supervise agriculture specialists properly on the part of party organizations.

PARTY COMMITTEE IRONS OUT MANGYSHLAKSKAYA DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 2,300-word article by S. M. Mukashev, Mangyshlakskaya Oblast Party Committee First Secretary, on the role of oblast party organizations in ironing out Mangyshlak development problems. The article is published under the regular rubric "Party Life: the Style of Committee Work."

New goals advanced at the May CC CPSU Plenum require new levels of party oversight and supervision in all areas of the Soviet economy, not just in agriculture. Having stated this need, Mukashev reports in detail on efforts by the Mangyshlakskaya Oblast Party Committee, subordinate rayon committees and special party task forces to accelerate regional development of oil and gas resources to the greatest possible degree. Throughout the article Mukashev emphasizes the party's ability to work out complex problems of development coordination through consultation with economic organizations at every level. As a result existing production facilities are working more stably and new ones are being brought into being with a minimum of disruption.

KAZAKH TRADE MINISTER ON REPUBLIC TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by KaSSR Deputy Minister of Trade A. Ungebayeva on the current state of KaSSR trade organizations and future goals. The article is published in note of Soviet Trade Services Workers Day.

New tasks assigned Soviet trade services workers by the May Plenum of the CC CPSU in the area of food sales and services overshadow the celebration of Soviet Trade Services Workers Day this year and will require major improvements and an expanded scope of trade services. However, Ungebayeva goes on, the Ministry of Trade has no direct influence upon the production of consumer goods, and foods and sales plans cannot be met if goods are simply unavailable or in short supply.

With this proviso in mind, Ungebayeva examines what is being done to improve trade services, food sales and services. She reviews the scope of KaSSR trade services with emphasis upon the many new facilities. There were 10,000 square meters of new sales area this year so far alone, and new kinds of trade outlets. Some 60 percent of goods sold are now sold, for example, on a self-service basis. Ungebayeva emphasizes the importance of the products of auxiliary private enterprises and the kolkhoz public markets that are now a major output for such products. Some 270 now exist in the KaSSR, and many more will be opened in the future. Ungebayeva also underscores the importance of reduced spoilage of food products in the warehouses and stores and less waste by trade services organizations.

LACK OF FREEZER CAPACITY HAMPERS DELIVERY OF FISH TO KAZAKH CONSUMERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by A. Abdrakhmanov, KaSSR Deputy Minister of Fisheries, on KaSSR fisheries in the light of the May Plenum Food Program. The article is published to note Soviet Fisherman's Day.

The "USSR Food Program for the Period up Until 1990" recently sanctioned by the May Plenum of the CC CPSU called for increased production of fish and sea products and enhancement of the productivity and efficiency of the fishing fleet. The same program calls for a two-fold increase in live and frozen fish production over the next 10 years.

Fisheries are well developed in the KaSSR on the Caspian and Aral Seas, on Lake Balkash, and on the Zaysan, Edil, Zhayyq (Ural), Ertis and Esil. In addition to these natural sources, moreover, there has also been a recent emphasis on development of pond fisheries as well. Among problems discussed by Abdrakhmanov are lagging construction preventing full development of pond fisheries and a severe shortage of freezer capacity that results in large amounts of fish spoilage, especially during summer months. As a result a substantial proportion of large fish yields fails to reach consumers. There are also problems with boat operations and equipment.

Current republic plans call for a 2.2-fold increase of the output of pond and a 2.5-fold increase of river fisheries output by 1985. Total production from these sources is to rise to 14,000 tons by 1990 and total fish output from all sources to 32,500. Output of processed foods from fish will grow even more.

EDITORIAL DETAILS KAZAKH PLANS FOR IMPROVING FOOD SALES, SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 9 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on Kazakh plans to improve republic food sales and services to meet new goals advanced by the May Plenum of the CC CPSU. The editorial emphasizes the key importance of trade and service organizations in meeting the new goals and stresses the many problems that have existed in past operations. It notes, for example, shortages of grains and vegetables in some rayon of Dzezkazganskaya, Turgayskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Uralskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblasts, large scale waste of food products generally, handling problems and a poorly developed food sales and services base. Among measures proposed to overcome such problems are reorganization, re-equipment, new methods, an improved connection between food sales and service organizations and producers, closer attention to the people's needs and efforts to increase supplies of foods and food products.

KARATAV PHOSPHOROUS PRODUCTS CONSIDERABLY CHEAPER THAN OTHER SOURCES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 9 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Erghali Saghatov on the history and present state of Karatav phosphorus mining. According to Saghatov, estimated reserves are now set at 6 million tons and plans call for raising annual production to

25-30 million tons (some 21 million tons to meet minimal domestic needs) in the near future. Saghatov stresses the cheapness of raw products (2-5 times cheaper than from other sources) from Karatav and of processed yellow phosphorus and thermal phosphoric acid made from them (1.5 to 2 times cheaper). In the last part of his article Saghatov reviews various on-going and new projects to expand and develop the Karatav mines and Karatav-Dzhambul Territorial Production Complex facilities further.

KAZAKHSTAN PRODUCES 90 PERCENT OF USSR PHOSPHORUS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 7, July 1982 carries on pages 55-62 a 3,400-word article by A. Nuryshev, chief of the Chemical Industry Division of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, on the current aims of the Soviet and KaSSR chemical industries and the role of Kazakh party organizations in achieving and maintaining quantitatively and qualitatively high production levels. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems of Socioeconomic Development Under Refined Socialism."

Special emphasis was placed on the development of the USSR chemical industry in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. This was because, in L. I. Brezhnev's words, "There is no economy without the chemical industry."

Current goals call for a 30-33 percent increase in total chemical industry output during the current, 11th Five-Year Plan. Fertilizer production is to rise to 150-155 million tons and other sectors proportionally. Kazakhstan, because of its minerals, oil and energy base, will play a major role in achieving this goal. Among other things, the KaSSR currently produces 90 percent of all USSR phosphorus.

Nuryshev reviews the KaSSR chemical industry with special reference to new sectors such as the Shevchenko Plastics Factory and in emerging microbiology industry and the role of party organizations in successes so far achieved. KaSSR chemical industries currently produce 150 different products and will produce still more in the future. One problem area, however, seems to be petroleum refining since the important Guy'yev Petroleum Refining Plant is faulted for low technological achievements. This presumably refers to problems with the distillation and separation of petrochemical raw materials since this problem has been mentioned elsewhere. Nuryshev also alludes to undefined difficulties in the Chimkent "Fosfor" Production Union and in the organization of some of the new sectors of the industry in Kazakhstan.

KAZAKH CENTRALIZED MOTOR TRANSPORT NEEDED TO MEET MAY PLENUM FOOD GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by engineer Kh. Bekbolatov on the need for centralized motor transport to meet May Plenum food goals. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

The 26th Party Congress raised the question of drawing up a coordinated program for the long-term improvement of the work and interconnection of transport of every kind, reduction of transport costs and elimination of seasonal drops in capacity. Such a program would successfully meet the transport needs.

The need for such a program has become all the more pressing with demands by the May CC CPSU Plenum for improved agro-industrial complex transportation services. Only through a total improvement of these transportation services will the goals of the May Plenum be met. Towards this end Bekbolatov proposes creation of centralized oblast motor transport unions for agriculture under the freight administration of the republic Ministry of Motor Transport.

Turning to his native Kokchetavinskaya Oblast, Bekbolatov shows the greater productivity of such centralized unions as they exist in other industries and details the specific advantages of centralization in various motor transport sectors. Low coefficients of use, for example, could be overcome by centralized control while a large, centralized stockpile of spare parts and assemblies would reduce time spent out of service. He also suggests that there is a considerable problem of expertise lack in smaller transport units and that this problem could be overcome in larger unions. Bekbolatov offers specific figures on monetary and other savings from putting his proposal to work and calls upon oblast authorities to take action.

DRY MOYYNKUM TO BE IRRIGATED BY KAZAKHS TO MEET NEW FOOD GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 2 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word interview with Aytbay Nazarbekov, first secretary of the Moyynkum Rayon (Dzhambulskaya Oblast) Party Committee and KaSSR Supreme Soviet Deputy, on plans to irrigate fields and pastures in the dry rayon to increase yields drastically to accord with the new party food program. Nazarbekov was interviewed by Nurlytay Urkinbaeva and the interview is published under the regular rubric "Mother Nature."

Nazarbekov was asked questions about what his rayon is doing in general to meet the new food program, rayon water use patterns and what measures are being carried out to suit the particular conditions of the area and protect the local environment. In his answers Nazarbekov stresses the current diversity of food production in the area with many new food products, e.g., garden vegetables, now being produced for the first time in the region and strenuous efforts by all concerned to conserve every drop of water and prevent any deterioration of crop and pasture lands.

In terms of the future major efforts are now being made to move Shu River water into the Mayynkum along a 117 kilometer long canal to irrigate 45,000 hectares largely to expand grain production. Plans also exist to utilize substantial reservoirs of subterranean water, estimated at 180 billion cubic meters and lying at depths of 2 to 20 meters below the surface, to irrigate pasture lands. Shu and subterranean water, plus careful attention to protection of a fragile desert environment will make possible full yields from the area in the future inspite of desert conditions.

MOBILE REPAIR SHOPS ABSENT FROM RURAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 30 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 500-worded unsigned expose published under the regular rubric "What the Controllers Have Found." The KaSSR Ministry of Consumer Services is assigned, on paper, 4,500 specially equipped service vehicles including 2,800 consumer service mobile repair shops. Unfortunately, although seen from time to time in the cities such repair shops are all but unavailable anywhere else. An investigation revealed large numbers of mobile repair shops out of service, some converted for other purposes and others assigned to individuals for private use. Moreover, many of the less than one-third of the mobile repair shops listed as available on paper simply no longer existed or were stationary in the cities and no longer mobile. No wonder, the article continues, that these repair vehicles are all but unseen in much of the KaSSR. Clothing, shoes and appliances--some quite expensive and easily repairable--are being discarded for lack of repair facilities.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SUPPLY DISORGANIZED IN ALMA-ATINSKAYA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 31 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Z. Boranov, T. Bitaev, deputy chairman of the Alma -Atinskaya Oblast People's Control Committee, and Q. Alimqulov, on major problems of fruit and vegetable supply in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. The article is published under the rubric "SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN Raid."

Major efforts are now underway in Alm-Atinskaya Oblast to guarantee supply of every kind of food product to the people as soon as possible. As part of this effort 8,800 hectares have been specially planted with fruits, vegetables and grains in the oblast and agricultural workers are preparing to harvest 175,000 tons of food products from them.

Many agricultural organizations and workers in the oblast take their obligations and duties very seriously and are achieving good results. Others, however, are not working up to required levels. Among the latter is the Alma-Ata City "Plodoovoshchtorg" Organization which includes 107 stores with 7,214 square meters of sales space for fruits and vegetables, 8 trade organizations, 42 sales pavilions, 11 stalls and 9 open air markets.

Unfortunately, this large system is totally inadequate for its assigned tasks. It lacks facilities for receiving and storing food products. It lacks freezers and even the most rudimentary equipment for handling and processing food. Most processing is done by hand. There is also an acute shortage of certain types of vegetables and fruits in high demand. There are goods of unsalable quality, a serious lack of packing boxes and packaging of every sort, inadequate quantities, qualities and varieties of canned goods (one factory even lacked facilities to store foods being canned, resulting in waste and spoilage) a severe shortage of agricultural labor to harvest what is available. Furthermore, gross transportation mismanagement drives up costs and prevents delivery of foods. The article also chides lack of supervision by the federation of consumer societies and other individuals and organizations responsible for dealing with such problems and improving food sales and availability. The new party food program should be yielding results by now, the authors complain.

FALLING WATER LEVELS ENDANGER KZYL-ORDINSKAYA POND FISHERIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by Kh. Sukhanberdin, worker at the Kzyl-Ordinskaya State Fisheries Protection Inspectorate, on problems of pond fisheries in his oblast due to falling water levels. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Special heed is devoted in party and government measures to protect the environment and preserve natural sources of water. Fish are especially endangered by the drying up of lakes in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast, a matter of growing public concern. Already there are 90,000 hectares of dried up lake beds in the oblast.

Sukhanberdin looks at the problem in terms of pond fisheries since theyare being severely effected by the falling water levels. He stresses that maintaining such ponds is not difficult as long as water flow is preserved. However, the Syr-darya water that once flowed into the lakes has been diverted to the Aral Sea. Therefore, providing regular water flow is becoming a growing problem that must be solved if oblast pond fisheries are to grow and prosper. Sukhanberdin suggests experimental use of rice paddies to raise fry for release into water reservoirs as a way to expand Kazakh fisheries resources.

KAZAKH RURAL CONSTRUCTION TO BE INCREASED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "The Enhanced Pace of Rural Construction." L. I. Brezhnev spoke of a social reconstruction of rural Russia in his speech to the May Plenum of the CC CPSU. This will involve major efforts in housing, culture and services, road construction, etc., to make rural labor more productive. The editorial reviews what is being done to achieve these goals in rural Kazakhstan with special reference to the role of mobile construction colonies and the need to overcome any and all deficiencies in their operations.

ROAD BUILDING TO INCREASE UNDER NEW FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the importance of road building for the new party food program. This road building is to eliminate differences between urban and rural areas and will mark a turning point in the improvement of social and living conditions in agricultural enterprises. Transportation will play a special part in achieving this goal since the new food program can only be carried out based upon an adequate transportation system. Thus road construction and road renovation will receive a substantial part of the 160 billion rubles investment allotted to carrying out the new Food Program. Plans calls for construction of 130,000 kilometers of general roads and 150,000 kilometers of agricultural service roads by 1990 as part of the program. Kazakh road construction organizations that built more than 2,000 kilometers of new roads during the last five-year plan are now scheduled to build 8,000 kilometers this year alone. The editorial details past and present efforts to provide new and improved road links to agricultural enterprises in Kazakhstan and stresses the importance of the on-going two month shock campaign to get roads into shape for the autumn harvest.

KAZAKHS DEVELOP NEW METHODS TO STUDY SUBTERRANEAN COAL LAYERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Doctor of Technical Sciences and KaSSR State Prize Laureat Yu. Veksler, professor at the Karaganda Polytechnical Institute, on new methods to study subterranean coal layers. The article is published under the regular rubric "Scientist's Rostrum."

The amount of coal mined in subterranean mines has grown considerably during the current five-year plan. In connection with this effort, many measures are being carried out to improve the safety and efficiency of underground mining.

Veksler described the work being carried out by his own institute and the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Seismology Institute to improve presently employed mechanical means of subterranean geological investigation. The problem is that mechanical means, involving drill samples, geological torpedos, etc., are time consuming even when used with computers to construct geological models. A more direct and instantaneous method of subterranean survey is needed. Veksler describes new seismo-acoustical survey and seismic holography methods.

CHIEF ENGINEER DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION OF EKIBASTUZ TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word interview with V. Saukhpen, chief engineer of the Ekibastuz Electrical Station Production Union, on current work to develop a transmission system for Ekibastuz power. The interview was by O. Galiev and is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex."

In the interview Shaukhpen is asked about overall progress at the Ekibastuz station, the two major transmission lines under construction leading towards the Urals and Central Asia and the problem of specialist cadres. Of the two major transmission lines, most progress has been made on the Ekibastuz-Chelyabinsk line with the Ekibastuz-to-Kokshetav segment soon to be completed. Some 1,500 transmission towers are already in place and lines are being installed along a 150 kilometer stretch. Planned completion date is the last quarter of this year when transmission will begin with a current of 500 kilowatts. Later, with the establishment of relay stations, current will be increased to 1,150 kilowatts. The line will be extended past Chelyabinsk to Uralsk and then to Surgit and on to connect with the Kansk-Achinsk Fuel and Energy Complex. Also part of development in this direction is an Ekibastuz-Omby line.

In the case of construction towards the south, towards Ortalyg and Central Asia, work is going on at a much longer, 10-15 year time table. The most progress so far has been along the Ekibastuz-Tselinograd section of the Central Asian line. Saukhpen stresses the importance of relay stations for carrying out transmission line construction plans and notes the enhanced demand for specialists generated by such relay stations.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SHORTAGE SLOWS EKIBASTUZ DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 23 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Sayitqazy Dosymov reporting on a recent visit to Ekibastuz on the occasion of an all-union, five day conference to acquaint journalists with the territorial-production complex and its components. In this context, Dosymov's article stresses complex components as parts of an integrated, intercoordinated whole with each individual production area serving and being served by others. Dosymov describes the State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 facility and the "Bagatyr'" mines from this point of view in particular. He notes that the latter mines are now producing coal above planned output levels for the year but records continuing construction delays as a major problem at the miners city of Ekibastuz. The principal cause is shortage of construction materials.

ICHTHYOLOGIST SEES END OF ARAL FISHERIES IN NEAR FUTURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 7, July 1982 carries on page 30 a 1,000-word article by Ichthyologist A. Bayimbetov on current problems and prospects of Kazakh fisheries. The article is published under the regular rubric "Twelve Months of the Year."

Some 70.5 percent of the earth's surface is covered by water, mostly in the oceans. Inhabiting these waters are some 25,000 species of fish. The overwhelming majority inhabit salt water and very few species are found in fresh water. (There are only about 1,000 species of fish in the enclosed seas and internal waters of the Soviet Union, about 155-160 species of which are found in Kazakhstan.)

Fish are valuable sources of food, feed, drugs, fertilizers, oils and industrial raw materials for man. In 1977, about 9.7 million tons of fish were caught in the Soviet Union including 36,150 tons in the KaSSR. Unfortunately, fish catches have been on the decline since then. One reason is the damming of natural streams and the building of artificial reservoirs. Such efforts have reduced fish habitats and interfered with fish reproduction. The result has been a drastic reduction in fish, even highly important commercial fish. In 1961-1962, for example, 140,000 centners of carp were caught in the KaSSR but only 56,400 to 88,800 centners during the years 1976-1978. Some once common fish have even become quite rare.

The Aral is the largest single source of fish for the KaSSR but yields have fallen drastically in recent years, from 400,000-500,000 centners to 20,000-30,000 centners, due to the falling level of the sea and the increased salt content of its waters. In some areas fish cannot be caught at all. All this means, Bayimbetov laments, the total end of Aral fisheries in a few years.

In the last part of his article, Bayimbetov proposes solutions to republic fisheries problems and methods to protect fish resources, stocks of indigenous fish in particular. They include fish farms and seeding of reservoirs, breeding new varieties of local fish and acclimatizing foreign fish to Kazakh conditions, those of the Balkhash Basin in particular, and active measures to preserve the Aral and its fisheries. To this end Bayimbetov proposes, among other things, introduction of new, salt resistant fish and lake fish farming in the Aral Sea shallows.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KAZAKHS MAKE EFFORTS TO RESTORE ISLAMIC MONUMENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 5, May 1982 carries on pages 10-11 an 1,800-word article by Marat Qulbekov on current Kazakh efforts to restore the great Islamic monuments of the past. The article is published under the regular rubric "BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK Archaeological Expedition."

Hundreds of thousands of years ago there were once beautiful, culturally, artistically and scientifically advanced cities in the Kazakh steppe. Archaeologists, in fact, note the existence of as many as 200 such large and small cities in the Kazakh steppe in the 11th and 12th centuries. All that remains today, however, are a few mausoleums and other buildings that confer a general idea of the glories of the past. Such monuments are living evidence of the culture and art of the people of those times and thus the party and the government have done their utmost to protect and restore them. One evidence of this concern are the 1976 Soviet and 1978 KaSSR Laws "On Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments."

Qulbekov reviews in detail efforts by scholars of the Alma-Ata Construction Materials Scientific Research and Planning Institute led by Sof'ya Suleymonqyzy Takibaeva to study and duplicate the ancient construction materials and ancient construction methods used in building the ancient monuments, the Akhmet Yassaui Mausoleum in particular. A special emphasis of the work of the institute is on study of the ceramic tiles so characteristic of the older kazakh and Islamic architecture.

EMIGRE PAPER HELPS IRANIAN KAZAKH CONTACT SOVIET RELATIVES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 10, May 1982 carries on page 3 a 500-word unattributed article reporting on successful efforts by an Iranian Kazakh to reestablish contact with Soviet relatives through BIZDING OTAN. The Iranian Kazakh Demes went to Iran with his father and eight other brothers and sisters in the 1930s. Later, his father returned to the Soviet Union along with two of the sisters of Demes and a brother, Janbuz. To reestablish contact with these relatives, Demes wrote to BIZDING OTAN. The paper answered with a letter from Soltan Balqaiey of the TuSSR providing full details on Demes' family. The article stressed their success and prosperity. The number of persons mentioned as descendents of the three Soviet repatriots is witness to the prodigious birth rate of the Kazakhs in years past.

KAZAKH POPULATION GROWTH LOWEST IN CENTRAL ASIA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 6, June 1982 carries on page 18 an 1,100-word article by economist Abdiqadyr Attapkhanov on declining population growth rates in the KaSSR. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Golden Threshold."

It is very clear that every young family plays a special role in maintaining population levels and that family size is directly connected with the size and quality of the labor force. This fact has become increasingly obvious in recent years and a decreased growth in the Soviet labor force was one of the factors singled out by L. I. Brezhnev in his report to the 26th Party Congress as hindering Soviet development. As a consequence a new Soviet demographic policy has been developed and is now being carried out.

Discussing these points in detail, Attapkhanov notes the rapid decrease in the Soviet population growth rate since 1960. He attributes the change to a drop in fertility of women aged 16-49 with the largest drop among women over 30. As a consewuence Attamkhanov goes on, women 20-30, 20-24 in particular, are responsible for most of the growth that is taking place, thus the current importance of young families in the Soviet Union.

Demographers, he goes on, have shown the need for three children per family if any growth in population is to take place (260 children per hundred families are necessary to maintain current population levels alone). Real growth, however, Attapkhanov emphasizes, must come from the third, fourth, fifth, etc., child.

Turning to Kazakhstan he records the same tendencies already noted on an all-union basis there also. Whereas 37.2 children were born per 1,000 Kazakhs in 1960, yielding a growth rate of 30.6 per thousand, the same figures were 24.0 and 15.9 respectively in 1980. As a result, whereas the number of Kazakhs in the Soviet Union increased by 46.2 percent between 1959 and 1970, the figure was only 23.7 percent between 1970-1979. This was well below the growth rates for other Central Asian peoples. The Uzbeks grew by 35.5 percent during the same period, the Tajiks by 35.7 percent, the Turkmen by 33.0 percent and the Khirghiz by 31.3 percent.

Kazakh growth rates, Attapkhanov concludes, are now below what is needed to master the potentialities of the republic and thus the call by D. A. Kunayev at the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan CP for increased demographic growth in the KaSSR. Attapkhanov ends his article with a summary of the benefits and provisions of the new Soviet Family Law.

KAZAKH KOMSOMOL MAGAZINE INTRODUCES NEW SERIES OF FOLK MEDICINE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 7, July 1982 carries on page 7 a 1,000-word article by Ethnographer Otegen Abdramanov on the folk practices of traditional Kazakh veterinarians. The editors of BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK promise that the article is the first of what will be a series on all aspects of Kazakh folk medicine. The editorial note cautions against identification of folk medicine with blind faith in the efficacy of "religious" treatments. In this vein, Abdramonov's article treats highly practical areas of Kazakh folk veterinary practice. He includes details on setting broken bones, and traditional treatments for damaged ligaments and muscles. He stresses the broad experience of the Kazakh people in these areas due to their long, close association with animals.

ALMA-ATA POLICE RAID BLACK MARKET FOR BOOKS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 16 July 1982 carries on pages 10-11 a 2,400-word article by Aliya Bopezhanova and Musa Rakhmanberdiev on a police raid recently mounted by Alma-Ata authorities on an open air book black market held near the city. The article is published under the rubric "Conscience and the Law."

The two journalists visited the headquarters of the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast Department of Internal Affairs to report on a local black market in books. The police were aware of its operations but unable or unwilling to do much about stopping them. Finally, after being prodded, police plainclothesmen mounted a raid. They found a large open air bazaar attended by large numbers of buyers and blackmarketeers. The books on display were all new (the authors suggest that they came directly from state book trade warehouses; the sellers themselves, however, claim that the books were purchased in state bookstores at retail prices) and exhorbitantly priced. The sellers, moreover, were often leading citizens, including a chief engineer of a planning institute, a senior research worker and several teachers. Many turned out to have records of previous arrested for black marketing. Ten were arrested and questioned, but they told police little or nothing about the real sources of the books they sold.

Disturbed by the apparent broad scope of the problem, Bopezhanova and Rakhmanberdiev talked with a deputy chief of the state book trade who is quite willing to speak of a Soviet public highly interested in books and of shortages of popular titles but largely avoided the question of possible direct black marketing of new books from book trade warehouses. The deputy chief suggested that creating book exchange points would be one solution to the problem of book shortages.

The 10 arrested black marketeers were fined 50 rubles each, and their books and profits were confiscated. Bopezhanova and Rakhmanberdiev, however, were unimpressed by police and book trade responses to the problem. They thought that the fines and seizures were inadequate in view of the large profits being made.

STATUS OF EAST TURKESTAN KAZAKHS OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 7, July 1982 carries on pages 10-11 a 1,600-word article by Lucpan Badavamuly on the present state and history of Kazakhs and other Altaic minorities of East Turkestan. The article is published under the rubric "Answers to Your Questions" and was published in response to a letter by worker Sarsen Imanqulov who wrote BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK to ask about the areas in Turkestan occupied by Kazakhs and for information on East Turkestanian Kazakhs in general.

Badavamuly discusses the geography and demographics of Eastern Turkestan, now known as Hsin-chiang. Regarding Kazakhs, who numbered about 1 million in 1958 and are the second largest (after the Uighurs) of 13 Turkestanian Altaic nationalities (totaling more than 6 million), he provides an area by area breakdown of settlement with attention to the history and background of each group. Those discussed included the Uisin (claimed to be descendents of the ancient Wu-Sun of the Chinese sources; 100,000 in the Ili area); the Qyzay clans (100,000 in the Ili area); the Abag-Kerey (associated with the ancient Mongol Kereyid, now Turkic-speaking; 150,000 in the Altay), whose close relatives, the Ashamayly, live in the KaSSR, and the Nayman Kazakhs in the Tarbaghatay. He also records 60,000* Abag-Kerey Kazakhs in neighboring parts of the Mongolian People's Republic; 10,000 Kazakhs in Turkey, whence they fled Chinese oppression, and others in India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Other Chinese People's Republic Kazakhs are found in two autonomous hsien in Kan-su and Ching-hai Provinces.

In his historical survey, Badavamuly repeatedly emphasizes long term Chinese oppression of East Turkestan Kazakhs. This oppression was often exerted through the traditional "feudal" structure of Kazakh society. In addition to the Kazakhs, there are also 5 million Uighurs (1957); 80,000 Khirghiz (1962); 65,000 Mongols (1962); 10,000 Uzbeks and 45,000 other "minorities" in Eastern Turkestan. Chinese numbered 5 million in 1957.

* This figure is too low and is probably as estimated from the early 1970s. The Kazakh population growth rate during the period 1956-1963 was 3.86 per hundred in Mongolia. If this rate has continued there must now be nearly 100,000 Kazakhs in Mongolia. This amounts to almost 6 percent of the total population. Note that other population figures given by Badavamuly are also very old. [Translator Note]

International

KAZAKHSTAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHIEF REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 14 July 1982 page 3 carries a 1,200-word article by Zh. Qaliyev, chairman of the Presidium of the KaSSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, on the activities of the Society. According to Qaliyev, Kazakhstan conducts cultural relations with 97 counties, and these connections are expanding. In 1980 the Society sent various materials--albums, postcards, books, record, etc.--to 1,094 addressees, while in 1981 that figure rose to 1,178. Also, the Kazakhstan Friendship Society sends out a bimonthly information bulletin "Soviet Kazakhstan Today" in six languages. Last year more than 120 people from Kazakhstan traveled through the Society to 13 foreign countries, mostly to Syria, India and the United States, where they participated in USSR Days exhibitions. Thousands of Americans visited the Kazakhstan exhibition daily in New York. In addition, last year the Society received 35 delegations and 87 tourist groups from 51 countries in Kazakhstan. The Society is steadily increasing the number of its regional branches.

JOINT SINO-IMPERIALIST VENTURES IN XINJIANG CITED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 21 July 1982 page 3 carries a 1,300-word article by O. Barlybayev [not further identified] on the policy of the Chinese Government to encourage cooperation with corporations from capitalist countries in the economic exploitation of the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region. Barlybayev lists numerous projects in which representatives of capitalist firms and the Chinese are jointly engaged. He notes, for instance, that construction was completed in the second half of 1981 under the supervision of Japanese and Hong Kong companies on the Tianshan factory, the largest wool-goods producing plant in Xinjiang. Other joint ventures include a mineral fertilizer plant in Kuqa, a cracking shop in an Urumqi petrochemical plant, an agro-industrial complex, petroleum exploration, etc. Enriched uranium from Xinjiang is even being surreptiously supplied to South Africa. In all, nearly 100 goods produced in the region are being sold by more than 20 states of the capitalist world. To interest foreigners in Xinjiang, the Chinese Government is encouraging foreign businessmen to visit the region under the guise of developing tourism. Hotels for foreigners are being built in Urumqi, Turpan, and Kashgar. In fact, more than 5,900 foreigners from the capitalist world visited Xinjiang last year, and more than 40 such groups are expected this year. The "open door" policy of the Chinese has led to the appearance of foreign advertising and goods on the streets of the cities of Xinjiang.

Economics

YOUTH URGED TO STAY IN KIRGHIZ VILLAGES

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 10 July 1982 page 3 carries a 900-word article by J. Akhunova, a special correspondent, on why young people are becoming dissatisfied with village life in Kirghizia. After receiving a letter from a sergeant in the Soviet Army who complained that many young people were leaving his native village of Dobolu in Tyan'-Shan'skiy Rayon for the city because they consider life there boring, the correspondent investigated the situation in the village. She discusses the neglect shown for the village House of Culture and recommends that more recreational activities be organized for young people. She also notes that of the 40 students who graduated from school in 1980, only 25 and of 37 who graduated in 1981, only 23 are working in their native village, and that only sporadically. Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 13 July 1982 page 4 carries a 900-word article by a special correspondent of the newspaper in Batkenskiy Rayon, on young people who have decided to remain and work in their native villages in the rayon. The introductory note to the article mentions that a rally took place recently of high-school graduates who have chosen to stay on the farms of Batkenskiy Rayon, in response to an appeal by the graduates of two other high-schools in Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon published previously in SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN. At the rally a special appeal to young people in the rayon was also proclaimed. The article describes the activities of some high-school graduates who are successfully working on the farms of the rayon. According to the article, it is outstanding that some graduates have raised this effort to the level of a patriotic initiative.

KIRGHIZ AGRICULTURE LEADER ON PRIVATE PLOTS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 16 July 1982 page 3 carries an 1,800-word article by Iskender Muralalin, chief of the Agricultural Department of the KiCP Central Committee, on private, auxiliary plots in Kirghizia. In Issyk-Kul and Osh Oblasts, the sale of livestock and fodder to individuals for use on private plots has been well organized, and in Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon special pig farms have been formed to increase the number of pigs available to citizens. But elsewhere, for instance on farms in Naryn Oblast, livestock raising on private plots has been hindered by poor work in this realm. However, in general, the practice of having citizens tend state-owned livestock on private land and working out agreements with them to supply the animals to the state for compensation has given good results. At the present time more than 60,000 hectares of land have been distributed for private kitchen-gardening in the republic, and while this total represents a valuable resource, according to Muratalin, the land thus allotted is not always being used effectively. Fodder is not being grown to the full capacity of the land, and some individuals are cultivating crops like flowers, garlic or sunflowers solely for profit, instead of potatoes and vegetables. According to him, the countryside has no need of such "landowners" who seek only profit.

WARNING ISSUED ABOUT FIRE DANGER DURING CURRENT KIRGHIZ DROUGHT

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 16 July 1982 page 4 carries a 1,000-word article by a senior inspector in the fire prevention administration of the KiSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, K. Osmonov, and two others, about the possibility of fire damage to the harvest. In the summer, especially under the drought conditions currently prevailing in Kirghizia, workers must be alert to fire danger in collecting grain and fodder. However, on some farms insufficient attention to fire safety has contributed to losses: last year and in the first 5 months of this year, more than 2,000 tons of fodder has been destroyed by fire throughout the republic. The authors compare the fire-prevention efforts undertaken on two kolkhozes in Moskovskiy Rayon, stressing the deficiencies of one kolkhoz in this area.

KIRGHIZ YOUTH INFORMED OF STUDY OPPORTUNITIES IN CENTER

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 24 July 1982 page 4 carries a 700-word article containing the remarks of L. N. Chalagyzova, a responsible employee with the KiSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and two other educators. They offer advice to young people in Kirghizia wishing to enroll in higher educational institutions in the center of the country. Citing the head of the Kirghiz Komsomol T. Aytbayev and Communications Minister V. Tyurebayev as examples of people from Kirghizia who received their educations in Moscow, one educator recommends that young people seriously consider study outside the republic. Chalagyzova notes that acceptance into such institutions for representatives of various nationalities outside of the regular competition began in earnest in the late 1920's and that each year hundreds of young people from Kirghizia continue to be accepted outside the competition. One educator maintains that the republic's industry requires many more experts in electronics, radio engineering, and electrical engineering. Central educational institutions have been training and sending to Kirghizia the experts needed to operate sophisticated machinery. In the textile and food industries, as well as in the training of teachers of Russian, institutions outside the republic have made considerable contributions to the training of specialists needed in the republic.

HIGH-ALTITUDE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 28 July 1982 page 2 carries a 600-word article by Sh. Chertikiyev, a senior scientific associate of the Livestock Scientific Production Association of Kirghizia, on high-altitude livestock raising, particularly concerning the raising of yaks, in the republic. In its mountainous regions, such farms as the Kashka-Suu farm in Alayskiy Rayon, with most pastures at an altitude of more than 4,000-5,000 meters above sea level, are able to achieve good results in livestock production. However, in the republic as a whole, the effective use of pasture land is still a high-level desideratum. Although from 1966 to 1977 the number of yaks in the republic increased considerably to a population of 79,200, since that time there has been a decrease of 16.5 percent to 66,100 in 1980. According to Chertikiyev, the fault lies with the accounting procedures of the republic statistical administration, which classifies yaks with cows. Because the two animals differ in rate of maturity and yields of meat, the classification of the two in the same category has an adverse effect upon the development of yak-raising. That is, the policies of the KiSSR Planning Committee and the statistical administration have created a disincentive for farms in the raising of yaks. The matter is now under review, and Chertikiyev expresses the belief that it would help promote this sector if the appropriate organs resolve the issue properly.

TOBACCO GROWERS URGED NOT TO NEGLECT THEIR CROP

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 29 July 1982 page 1 carries a 1,000-word article on tobacco production in Kirghizia. According to the editorial, the number of farms that grown tobacco is increasing in connection with the division and specialization of labor in the USSR, and it would not be an exaggeration to say that tobacco has become the core of the economy of some rayons. However, this year the current drought and water shortage has complicated the prospects for tobacco growers. Since the basic agricultural sector in the republic is livestock breeding, some tobacco growers have undertaken the initiative to convert a significant portion of their tobacco fields to feed grains. Nevertheless, tobacco production should not be neglected, as has been the case in Osh Oblast. In rayons there in which tobacco has been grown in the past, this year work has been poorly organized, supervision has been unsystematic, and some fields have been allowed to dry up. On one sovkhoz, for instance, the peasants are preparing a good corn and fodder harvest, but the tobacco crop is being neglected. As a result, the danger that the plan for turning over tobacco to the state may not be met this year as in previous years has not been overcome. Also, in Osh Oblast in the rayons in which tobacco was replanted, the cutting of the leaves is being delayed, a fact that is contributing to losses and a lowering of quality.

THEFTS ON FARMS IN KIRGHIZIA DENOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 30 July 1982 page 1 carries a 900-word lead article on the theft of public property and funds on the farms of Kirghizia. The editorial claims that some kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are taking an indifferent attitude towards the loss of crops and various kinds of theft. In the first example cited, the chief accountant of a sovkhoz in Issyk-Kul Oblast, K. Alymbekov, was accused of pocketing 142,500 rubles along with two other officials and of bribing others. A case was brought against the criminals, Alymbekov was sentenced to the "highest criminal penalty," and the others were given long sentences. The theft of crops and farm animals is also criticized. Because the Ministry of Agriculture has not exercised firm supervision, some farm leaders have created conditions conducive to the theft of public property by delaying criminal investigations. In one case, a cashier and chief accountant appropriated 125,000 rubles over the last 5 years, but the investigators under the Ministry of Agriculture in Osh Oblast failed to uncover the thefts. Both investigators and criminals were called to accountability in court. Some criminals in many places are not being called to lawful, principled account, and conciliatory attitudes towards them are occurring. But an uncompromising struggle against such phenomena is the demand of the time.

Social and Cultural Affairs

PROBLEMS IN KIRGHIZ BOOK TRADE EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 1 July 1982 page 14 carries an 800-word arricle by Abdykerim Muratov, which appears under the headline "The Reader Speaks." His article is a follow-up to an article in the same newspaper 11 February 1982 on books of translation and the book trade in Kirghizia in general, which noted that some books which are hard to find--though published in editions of some hundred thousand in Russian--sit around gathering dust in bookstores in their Kirghiz-language versions. Muratov agrees that many Kirghiz translations are of low quality and maintains that the translation tasks in these cases are entrusted to translators of little experience who have never written anything. In addition, he complains that in neighboring republics translators have accumulated experience in translating books from the original languages, English, German, Arabic, etc., but not in Kirghizia. Another problem in the book trade arises from the distribution of books. For instance, Muratov claims that in his neighboring rayon, Aravanskiy, bookstores are full of Kirghiz books because the majority of the population there consists of other nationalities. He also recommends that authors try to educate the reading public so that it acquires a taste for books other than those about romantic love.

KIRGHIZ MONUMENT SOCIETY PLENUM REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 8 July 1982 pages 14 and 15 carries an 1,800-word report by T. Abasbekov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Kirghiz Republican Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments, on the fifth plenum of the Society's Central Council. Abasbekov summarizes the remarks of various speakers at the plenum, beginning with the report of V. M. Ploskikh, a historian and deputy director of the History Institute of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences in charge of scientific work. While Ploskikh could point with pride to such efforts as the attempt to compile a "Collection of the Monuments of Kirghizia," he emphasized instances in which historical monuments have been allowed to deteriorate. For instance, the ruins of the former city Ak-Beshim in Chuyskiy Rayon, a monument of All-Union significance, had been entrusted to a kolkhoz, and last year barley was sown on the territory of the ruins. Similar abuses of historical sites were discussed by Ploskikh and attributed to a failure by economic and construction leaders to comply with the laws on historical monuments. The head of the Archeological Restoration Sector of the History Institute claimed that there were few archeological experts at his institute but that there were many tasks. However, another speaker and the chairman of the Preservation Society's Central Council presidium, K. K. Konduchalova, urged the History Institute not to delay any further the compilation of maps showing the location of archeological monuments. Such maps would help alleviate some of the current difficulties in preserving monuments.

KIRGHIZ WRITERS CRITICIZE LACK OF NATIONAL RESTAURANTS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRBYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 8 July 1982 page 2 carries a 750-word open letter by 10 writers living in Kirghizia addressed to Toktogul Chilebayev, the KiSSR minister of trade, and Abdrazak Mokenov, chairman of the Frunze City Soviet Executive Committee. The writers note that when they visit neighboring republics, they are often taken by their hosts to restaurants serving traditional Central Asian cuisine and to chaykhanas, that is, traditional teahouses. But while they are pleased at their hosts' hospitality, they are ashamed that their own capital city of Frunze has so few establishments of a similar nature. In fact, only a single chaykhana operates in Frunze, the one at the large kolkhoz bazaar, and it has several disturbing characteristics. The writers of this letter state that no one has the right to forget that the chaykhana has been an integral part of the whole culture of the Central Asian peoples. In addition, the writers call it regrettable that a "national canteen," in which the Kirghiz national drink kumiss was also served, was closed down a few years ago in Frunze. The writers ask why chaykhanas cannot be opened in various places to show others the abundance of present-day Soviet life. According to them, it would be a pleasure to offer guests to Kirghizia the best of Kirghiz cuisine, since greeting guests hospitably is an ancient national custom of the Kirghiz.

PROBLEMS IN ATHEISTIC EDUCATION SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 15 July 1982 page 15 carries a 1,700-word article by Sh. Temirkanov, who is not otherwise identified, on the organization of atheistic educational work in Kirghizia. The article is a contribution to the contest sponsored by the KiSSR Writers' Union and the newspaper KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY for the best articles on the topic of atheism. Temirkanov concentrates on the efforts made by the republic's Znaniye Society to instill a scientific, atheistic viewpoint among the population. Although the percentage of lectures devoted to atheistic topics in comparison to all lectures conducted by the Society exceeds the All-Union average, in many rayons of the republic work in this area is not being carried out systematically or effectively. In some villages there has been for a number of years much severe criticism of members of various sects, but no attention has been paid to the Orthodox Church or to Islam. Atheist work is especially important in the countryside because it is there that religious vestiges are most strongly retained. The shortage of child-care facilities and social enterprises, as well as the slow rebuilding of rural housing, has isolated women from production and complicated the loss of religious belief among them. In addition, while young people can go to the movies, clubs, and dances, there seem to be no other places for the retired to go except to the mosque or church. Professional lecturers must also enlist teachers, doctors, and other rural intellectuals in atheistic work.

LANGUAGE PURITY ADVOCATED BY KIRGHIZ TEACHER

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 22 July 1982 page 6 carries a 600-word article by a high-school teacher in Frunze who recommends that the Kirghiz language be treated with great respect. Although the author of the article himself was educated in a Russian school, has lived in many parts of the USSR and other socialist countries for nearly 30 years, and speaks Russian fluently, he has not neglected his native language and does not speak a jumbled Kirghiz. Contending that Lenin's views on the overuse of foreign words in Russian apply to all languages, he criticizes the use of more than 70 Russian words in place of their Kirghiz equivalents in an introduction by Kengeshbek Asanaliyev to a book by Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov. If noted literary scholars write such a mixed language, he wonders, what kind of lesson will young people derive from it?

FOLLOWERS OF CHRISTIAN SECTS WARNED TO OBEY LAW

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 25 July 1982 page 3 carries a 1,500-word article by V. Il'inskiy, identified only as a journalist, about the underground activities of certain members of Christian sects in Kirghizia. Il'inskiy states that while most believers uphold their civic responsibilities, some people carry their religious devotion to extremes, falling into the trap of bourgeois propaganda and wittingly or not becoming its "sacrificial lambs." Certain followers of the Evangelical Baptist Church stated in a letter to the church hierarchy that they would provide bail for their fellow believers who are "illegally" persecuted for their belief in God. The article names a dozen signatories of the letter, who are also said to admit that a certain Kozorezova is chairman of an organization called "Fraternal Council of the Imprisoned"--an organization characterized as illegal and reactionary--and that propaganda sessions have taken place in various homes. The article contends that those proclaimed guiltless by the authors of the letter have in fact committed crimes; the law does not permit the propagandizing and teaching of religion to others. The plea of these Baptists for justice does not give them the right to break the law and behave like hooligans towards the authorities, as was the case August 6, 1981 towards the deputy chairman of the Alamedinskiy rayispolkom. But whenever the authorities call to account those who venture outside the law, a hue and cry about persecution of believers is raised. For instance, a certain V P. Khaylo in the Ukraine became a cause celebre among the Baptists of Frunze and other parts of Kirghizia, even though, according to Il'inskiy, after serving 7 years in prison for stealing state property, he returned to his anti-social ways. Also, the former leaders of another sect, the Adventist-Reformists, characterized as a most reactionary and fanatical sect, A. V. Patushnyy and G. V. Dolbineva, had avoided work, abandoned the Soviet way of life, and evaded residence registration. But they have been called to account. Il'inskiy mentions other cases in which members of Christian sects have violated Soviet laws, including the case of Genadiy Sipko (born in 1962) who refused to take the military oath. His older brother, A. Sipko, a clergyman in the Frunze community of Evangelical Baptists, evidently influenced Gennadiy's behavior, and thus Il'inskiy asks whether such religious leaders have any moral right to educate believers, if this education leads to violations of the law. He answers, of course not.

EDITING OUT NEGATIVE REFERENCES TO RUSSIANS DISTURBS KIRGHIZ LITERARY SCHOLAR

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 7, July 1982 pages 127 to 133 carries a 4,500-word article by Kumon Rysaliyev, a candidate of the philological sciences, who is critical of efforts by editors to correct or improve upon the texts of literary works, particularly those belonging to the literary heritage of the Kirghiz. Rysaliyev discusses at first modifications of a stylistic nature, comparing certain passages from a novel by Mukay Elebayev initially published in 1936 and reprinted in 1974. He criticizes the changes he cites and maintains that while it is sometimes quite necessary to alter some words and expressions, the main aim of an editor should be to avoid damaging the notion that what is published is what the author actually wrote and to avoid interfering in the author's "creative laboratory." He notes that most of the changes were introduced in the first half of the 1950's but are no longer appropriate. However, what seems to concern Rysaliyev more are corrections made in texts because, as he describes it, the editors appear not to understand clearly what the author originally meant. Although Rysaliyev does not say so explicitly, several of his examples demonstrate that he disapproves of editors who have omitted negative references to Russians or Cossack Russians in Kirghiz literary works. For instance, in the version of Elebayev's novel published in 1936, one passage describes a Russian who has lived in Kyzyl-Kyya for some time in prerevolutionary times. A sentence referring to a general Kirghiz opinion of a man who comes with only a cart horse to his name and grows rich was omitted in a later edition. Another omission was the characterization of a certain town as a "Cossack Russian town," which along with other deletions makes it difficult for a reader to understand why the hero, a teenage Kirghiz boy, was afraid to pass through the town. Rysaliyev states that this seems to have been done only as the result of being especially careful lest the editor be blamed for letting such sentences through the editorial sieve, but according to him, "in fact, there is nothing to be fearful of here." He attributes the alterations in the texts to "vulgarism" in Kirghiz literary criticism and at the overall situation at the beginning and end of the 1940's and in the first half of the 1950's and to the fact that nearly all of the editors at the time did not have a very correct understanding of textual criticism. And despite advances in the culture and science of the republic since that time, insufficient attention has been paid to formulating principles and guidelines for editing the texts of the literary heritage. While Rysaliyev is encouraged by the 1980 editing of Mukay Elebayev's work, he is still concerned that readers are not informed of the textual distortions of the 1974 version. While there has been a little discussion of textual issues in the media, it has been insufficient, according to Rysaliyev. Special care must always be taken to be faithful to the literary heritage, or otherwise "we cannot pass on the literary heritage to future generations in its genuine form." Editors should not be entitled to make corrections as they please, but through the exchange of opinion in the media, basic principles for dealing with texts can be objectively worked out.

EXCESSIVE CELEBRATIONS AT CALL-UP CRITICIZED IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 4 July 1982 page 2 contains an 800-word account by A. Usubakunov, a correspondent for the newspaper, of village meetings in Ak-Suyskiy Rayon. Among the matters discussed at the meetings were heavy drinking by women, especially at the time of the death of a relative, and excessive celebrations when a young man is inducted into the armed forces. According to one village elder, a "new" custom has come into being in the village of Maman. When a young man is called into the armed forces, guests are invited three times, three sheep are slaughtered, and three or four cases of vodka are brought. At the first celebration, the boy receives blessings from the village elders, at the second from his close relatives, and finally from his friends and peers. Usubakunov asks when the bestowal of blessings was ever accompanied by vodka "among us." One mother and father "tossed a poor man's yearly salary to the winds" getting blessings for their son at induction and offering sacrifices when he returned. Usubakunov wonders if this could be called a "new custom."

KIRGHIZ DOSAAF HEAD ON REPUBLIC ORGANIZATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 7, July 1982 pages 75-80 carries a 2,400-word article by Major General Kalinur Usenbekov, chairman of the Central Committee of the KiSSR Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy, and a Hero of the Soviet Union, on the organization he heads. After a brief history of military support organizations in Kirghizia, Usenbekov notes that of the 700 armed forces members from Kirghizia who have earned the title "Hero of the Soviet Union," 12 are Kirghiz. At the present, DOSAAF organizations and the Komsomol are attracting the young to various forms of military-patriotic education. In the republic there are now 4,573 primary organizations of DOSAAF located in all enterprises, farms, and educational establishments. Some exemplary activities of individual organizations are cited, especially in connection with sports. Usenbekov also maintains that military-technical types of sports are being conducted well in Kirghizia, and that it is one of the leading republics in the USSR in this respect. Teams from the republic were well represented in union and zonal competition, but more needs to be done to expand mass participation in these sports.

TURKMEN SSR

Economics

BETTER CONSUMER SERVICES FOR COUNTRYSIDE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 July 1982 p 1 carries a 1,200-word lead editorial on the expansion of the trade network in the countryside. It is noted that "the Turkmenistan Consumers Cooperative exceeded the goods turnover plan in the first 6 months of this year and sold 3.7 million rubles of goods above the plan to the rural population." However, "despite successes in rural trade and measures implemented to perfect its structure, there are still some shortcomings and flaws in this important work. Regrettable events such as cheating consumers to extract more money from them, hiding scarce goods and speculation are hardly nonexistent."

CALL FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF LOCAL LABOR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 July 1982 p 2 carries a 1,300-word article by A. Mukhammedov, director of the Ashkhabad Placement and Information Bureau, on the need to improve utilization of local resources. He notes that "as research has shown, Turkmen women who are currently unemployed are basically occupied with housework or private enterprise." Further, that "last year in the Ashkhabad Repair-Construction Trust 2,071 man-days were lost, and 1,206 man-days in the Housing Construction Combine were lost." It is said that "measures must be strengthened against violations of the work order." Also, "one must strengthen demand and study the effective utilization of labor, economizing and the application of labor resources."

MORE ATTENTION MUST BE GIVEN POULTRY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 July 1982 p 1 carries a 1,200-word lead editorial on the necessity to pay more attention to animal husbandry and poultry operations in some rayons. With regard to the USSR Food Program it is said that in kolkhozes in Tagta and Sakarchaga rayons "insufficient attention is given the growth of animal husbandry. In these enterprises zootechnical demands have been neglected and feed has not been used economically. As for enterprises in Saragt Rayon, the road has been opened to a decline in the poultry population." The editorial notes further that "local party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must strengthen demands on enterprise managers who view animal husbandry cheaply."

WEAK IDEOLOGY CAUSES UPSURGE OF ISLAM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 July 1982 page 3 carries a 1,600-word article by A. Tuyliev calling for more militancy in the approach to atheistic education. He notes that "in places where political education and ideological work is weak, religious representatives attempt to draw people to their side. Even some youth are entwined in the web of religion." Furthermore, "even now one runs across those keeping traditions like the galyng [bride price] and gaytarma [the bride's returning to her parents after 1 month of marriage] which do major damage to the life of youth within the context of useless remnants of the past." Other harmful aspects include faith healing and marking certain feast days.

REMNANTS OF THE PAST TO BE COMBATTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 July 1982 page 1 carries an 1,100-word lead editorial on the need to combat "harmful remnants of the past." It is stated that "the firm struggle of every communist and working man to bolster the economic strength of our country is intimately linked with the significant, courageous, principled and unremitting struggle against harmful remnants of the past." Culpable in this respect are "not only those following harmful remnants of the past and religious believers but also those who say 'thus it is in Islam' and 'this is the tradition of our ancestors,' as well as those who take part in religious holidays and practice similar reactionary traditions and harmful remnants of the past." Party members are asked to exercise greater vigilance.

TRUTH ABOUT 'HOLY' PLACES REVEALED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 20 July 1982 page 2 carries a 2,000-word article by O. Palvanova and A. Khayydov, both workers in the Scientific Atheism Section of the Philosophy and Law Department of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, on the fallacious nature of the shrines and holy places of Turkmenistan. "Most of the 'holy' places in Turkmen territory are the graves of the representatives of Sufism." The philosophical orientation of the Sufism of the past is discussed; as for the present, "those who call themselves ishans [a Muslim religious dignitary, similar to a mullah] today are wholly religious illiterates but, according to Sufi thought, have taken on the 'holiness' of their ancestors. Thus, there are many 'sacred' graves in our republic." It is mentioned that "in the Azerbaijan SSR and Iran especially, large trees are called pir [a spiritual teacher, patron saint or founder of a dervish order]. It is noted further that "religious believers consider some wells to be holy when located together with trees." In addition to such traditional holy places or shrines, "one runs across newly created 'holy' places in the republic." The authors call for more enlightenment.

HISTORY OF SHIPS WITH TURKMEN NAMES SUMMARIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADABIYYAT VA SUNGAT in Turkmen 23 July 1982 page 14 carries a 1,350-word article by Boris Paramonov in which he discusses ships in the 19th and 20th centuries bearing Turkmen names. Noting that some Turkmen place names have never been used for ships, he adds that "ships bearing the names of our southernmost cities are a matter for the future."

YOUNG CRITICS CLUB FORMED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADABIYYAT VA SUNGAT in Turkmen 9 July 1982 page 5 carries a 2,000-word report on a discussion held at the recently formed "Young Critics Club," which was brought into being by the criticism department of ADABIYYAT VA SUNGAT because "it is no secret that there is a shortage of young critics." One of the problems confronting them is that "the existence of poetry containing weak, dubious, pointless, even incorrect thoughts is no secret." Another problem is plagiarism: "For example, they take an idea from Yesenin or Yevtushenko and write a poem. It does not occur to them that this is plagiarism, and they think they have reexpressed this idea especially powerfully and effectively." The "Young Critics Club" is to combat these tendencies.

TURKMEN WRITERS COMMITTED TO USSR FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADABIYYAT VA SUNGAT in Turkmen 16 July 1982 pages 1-3 carries a 1,500-word report on a meeting of the Turkmen Writers Union Presidium at which members were addressed by Tashli Gurbanov. "In mentioning the contribution of Turkmen writers in the implementation of the Food Program, he discussed works describing men who served the land." He said further that "writers going to the village, the kolkhoz and sovkhoz must be turned into a major event." However, he adds, "we know of some masterworks dealing with rural workers. Recently, however, only a few of such works and publicistic articles have been created. We writers must, in cooperation with the mass media--newspapers, radio and television--turn our attention to the basic theme of the village."

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS NEGLECTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 28 July 1982 page 4 carries a 1,500-word summarization of letters received by SOVET TURKMENISTANY on the restoration of historical and architectural artifacts. Most of them point to neglect on the part of the TSSR Ministry of Culture, which has taken the line that "it is difficult to find enthusiastic youths who will devote themselves to this work. The basic reason must be that there has been little talk to youth about the honorable and complex work of restoration." The point is made that until sufficient cadres have been trained, the restoration of significant historical and architectural monuments on Turkmen soil will be lagging.

Political Affairs

WORK ETHICS, LOYALTY NEEDED FROM PARTY LEADERSHIP CADRES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial titled "Position and Obligation." The editorial emphasizes that leadership cadres must pay special attention to labor discipline problems and the ethical-political climate within labor collectives. The leader's ethics and loyalty to his obligation set the standard for others. Consequently, the leader must subordinate himself to the Leninist work method, combat bureaucratic tendencies, and never abuse his positions. He must display the essential qualities of simplicity, modesty, concern, responsibility, demandingness, and fairness. The editorial cites the chairman of the Buvay Rayon People's Control Committee, A Egamov, who abused his position by procuring a large apartment for his married daughter, having his courtyard asphalted at state expense, and trading his old color television set for a new one.

GREATER ACTIVISM DEMANDED FROM RURAL PARTORGS, LEADERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Rural Communists." The editorial points out that rural party organizations in Uzbekistan have 300,000 members of which 190,000 are closely linked to agricultural production. Primary partorgs, as well as rayon and oblast partkoms, must devote special attention to the performance and skills of party leaders and specialists in the rural sector. Unfortunately, the editorial continues, a number of rural partorgs display insufficient demandingness toward communists who show little activism in the primary task of meeting plan goals. Citing the case of a kolkhoz chairman in Turtkul Rayon whose egotism and laxity toward crop thefts led to the failure of the kolkhoz to meet its plan, the editorial stresses that rural communists and partorgs must be highly demanding and activist in everyday tasks, fight for the moral development of cadres, and efficiently and productively utilize all available resources.

PARTKOMS URGED TO SUPPORT KOMSOMOL WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial titled "The Development of Youth." The editorial points out that the republic Komsomol organization, with more than 3 million members, has been organizationally strengthened in recent years. Currently, some 190,000 of its members are working on 7 all-union, 34 republic, and 246 oblast, city and rayon construction projects, which are one of the most effective means of instilling social activism and the concept of friendship of peoples in them. The editorial urges partkoms to support the patriotic initiatives of Komsomol youths by helping primary Komsomol organizations to implement party congress decisions and to instill in Komsomol activists a sense of responsibility toward assigned work.

DZHIZAK OBKOM SECRETARY ON SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION COUNCILS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by S. Nishonov, secretary of the Dzhizak Obkom, titled "Beginning Today." The article describes the work of information groups and councils on science and technology being formed in every organization and institute in the Dzhizak Oblast. The councils provide information and advice on new developments, techniques and cost-cutting principles. For example, one council at the Department of Physics of the Dzhizak filial of Tashkent Polytech has helped introduce new production techniques at a plastics plant, while another at the "Dzhizakstepstroy" Territorial Administration has pushed the adoption of cost-cutting proposals. These councils are an important component of the efforts of oblast partorgs to orient the planning and conduct of scientific research toward practical application in production.

IDEOLOGICAL WORK STEPPED UP IN COTTON FIELD STATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by E. Hayitboyev, chief of the agitprop department of the Namangan Obkom, titled "Center of Political Educational Work." The article describes oblast party activities aimed at turning cotton field stations into mass cultural and political educational centers--"a second home for the farmers." There are presently 1,820 field stations in the oblast. Most of them are built according to a standard plan, have sufficient inventories of radio and television sets, gas plates, and sports equipment, and provide various services such as trade, warm food, and childcare facilities. Nearly 10,000 agitators and some 2,800 political information officers operate in these field stations, conducting lectures and conversations on themes such as the political situation in the USSR, the Food Program, communist ethics, and the international situation.

Economics

REPORT ON WATER WORKS CONSTRUCTION

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek [Editorial Report]

4 July 1982: A 100-word report states that the 106-kilometer long Ulyanov Canal in the Karshi Steppe has been reconstructed to help irrigate 15,000 hectares of cotton-growing farms in a newly reclaimed sector. Now, the canal can carry 132.2 cubic meters water per second.

4 July 1982: A 100-word report states that pumps made at the Ural Hydromachinery Plant imeni Ya. M. Sverdlov have passed their first test at pumping station 7 of the Karshi hydro-complex. Four such pumps will move water from the Amudarya up to the Talimardzhan Reservoir, enabling it to hold 1.6 billion cubic meters water annually.

28 July 1982: A 200-word UzTAG report states that the final weld has been made on the 90-kilometer long pipe canal which will carry 200,000 cubic meters water per 24-hour period from Tuyamuyin north through the Druzhba, Khazarasp, Bagat, Khanka, and Urgench Rayons to Urgench. In 1983, the canal will be extended another 40 kilometers through the Shavat and Gurlen Rayons.

FISHING INDUSTRY NEEDS INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Mahmudov, chairman of the UzSSR State Committee for the Fishing Industry, titled "The Superiority of Collaboration." Mahmudov begins this article, published in conjunction with Fishermen's Day, with a review of the recent intensification of development of the fishing industry. Manmudov states that considering the annual decline of republic water resources and the lack of available water and land, the fishing industry must increase productivity by reconstructing existing basins and widely introducing scientific and technological advances. Viewed as a component of the agro-industrial complex, the fishing industry must depend for its further development on the cooperation of a number of ministries and agencies. Individual enterprises must begin to use their water basins, where suitable, to grow fish. The Ministry for Land Reclamation and Water Resources must step up construction of fish ponds near reservoirs and natural water basins. The Ministry of Procurement must produce better quality feeding mixtures, with more protein, for fish. Obispolkoms and local organs of the Ministry for Land Reclamation and Water Resources must release adequate water to the fisheries. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is behind in training needed fishing industry specialists. The Ministry of Trade and the "Uzbekbirlashuv" must increase the number of stores trading in fish and must outfit them with necessary equipment. Finally, Mahmudov calls for increased supervision to guard against pollution of fishing waters by industrial wastes and chemicals.

LABOR PROBLEMS NOTED AMONG TERMEZ PORT TRANSPORT WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 July 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by newspaper at-large correspondent R. Abdurahmonov titled "River Transport Workers on the Job." The correspondent recalls that in 1957 the small docking facility [pristan'] at Termez on the Amudarya River was changed into an international port for shipping to Hairatan and Sherkhan ports in Afghanistan. In 1964, freight operations at Termez were switched to the brigade method, and in 1974, at the request of these brigades, automated freight handling machinery was installed. According to Javdat Sultonbekov, chairman of the port trade union committee, equipment breakdowns, absenteeism, and freight damage, have resulted in labor discipline problems. Whereas transport workers handled 630,000 tons freight in the last quarter of 1981, this figure declined in first quarter of 1982. The trade union committee and the port authority have issued regulations covering labor discipline and freight and equipment security, and have hiked pay incentives, which have improved second quarter 1982 results. The correspondent concludes with a list of outstanding brigades and vessels. The latter are the "Oleg Koshevoy," captained by I. A. Simkovskiy, the "Brest," captained by Sh. Bozorov, the "Shaydakov," captained by Kashshof Ismoilov, and the "Ashkhabad," captained by Mamed Rajabov.

ECONOMISTS SUPPORT EXPANSION OF PRIVATE PLOT ECONOMY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Prof A. Tokhtaboyev, chairman of the Political Economy Department of Tashkent Medical Institute, and Docent K. Yoldoshev, senior scientific associate in the Political Economy Department of Tashkent Agricultural Institute, titled "Private Plots." The authors emphasize the growing and future importance of private plots in meeting population requirements for food. In 1970, private plots accounted for 20.8 percent of vegetables and fruit and 48 percent of dairy and meat products produced in Uzbekistan. By 1980, private plots were producing 36 percent of potatoes grown in the republic, 49 percent of vegetables, 52 percent of melons, 45 percent of meat, 61 percent of milk, and 37 percent of eggs. Because collective and state farms are specialized in major crops, they are falling increasingly behind in meeting food demands. The authors feel that expanding the private plot sector can help fill this gap. Turning to the problem of population growth, especially in rural areas where 59 percent of the population lived according to the 1979 census, the authors suggest that surplus rural labor, 15 percent of that population, can be usefully engaged in the private sector. The average number of work days for those engaged in agricultural production is 180-220 days a year, a figure that increases in areas where agriculture is heavily mechanized. The authors propose that the private plot economy can also tap this labor force. They also urge that private plot farmers should try for higher productivity. In 1980, there were 921,000 milk cows on private plots--68 percent of the total number in the republic--which averaged 1,500 kilograms of milk per cow, considerably below the average on collective and state farms. Increasing their productivity will result in greater amounts of milk available to the public. They conclude by proposing improved relations and ties between private plot farmers and state and other organizations.

UZBEKBIRLASHUV CHAIRMAN SURVEYS CO-OP SECTOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by Z. Sirojev, chairman of "Uzbekbirlashuv," titled "Contribution of Consumer Society Workers." Sirojev notes that Uzbekistan consumer co-ops account for 46 percent of the turnover in retail goods, bake 60 percent of the bread, and sell 70 percent of the vegetables, 98 percent of the fruit and berries, 60 percent of the raw hide, and 100 percent of the wool and fur produced in the republic. Still, Sirojev, admits, supply of food to the population remains one of the most important problems on the agenda. Sirojev feels that improving the year-round supply of food will require fuller utilization by co-op organizations of the produce from private plots. He proposes that long-term agreements be signed with private producers to buy their meat, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits. Thus far in 1982, consumer co-ops have already purchased from them 67,000 tons of meat, 670,000 tons of vegetables and potatoes, and quantities of eggs, chicken, and fruit. Sirojev also calls for increasing the size of cattle herds on the 220 farms run by co-op organizations in order to meet 1982 goals calling for 90,000 tons of meat and a total of 325 million rubles in food products. The chairman concludes with remarks on ties between

Uzbekistan and foreign co-ops. In the last 5 years, more than 100 delegations from foreign co-ops have visited the republic, and two seminars for leaders of co-ops in Asian, African and Latin American countries have been held in Tashkent. He concludes with the statement that Uzbekistan consumer co-ops actively participate in all foreign trade operations handled through "Tsentrosoyuz."

MEASURES URGED TO COUNTERACT SEVERE WATER SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "The Responsibility of the Irrigator." The editorial states that the republic is feeling an acute shortage of water this year. The Andizhan Reservoir, which held 1.863 billion m^3 water in 1981, now holds 491 million. The Kattakurgan Reservoir has 184 million m^3 water this year compared to 494 million last year. Water tables are also falling at the Karkidan, Uchkyzyl, Charvak, Kasansay, and Charvaksay Reservoirs, and in the Amudarya, Syrdarya, and Chirchik Rivers. Cautioning against becoming "frightened" by this situation, the editorial urges compliance by irrigators with measures aimed at conserving water. It points to shortcomings such as irrigating cotton plants without first weeding and cultivating around them, not keeping irrigation ditches clean, and allowing water to spill over into drainage ditches, roads, and field fringes. Auxiliary water sources such as springs, wells, and drainage ditches, must be tapped, and all pumps must be operated at full power. The editorial calls on party and soviet organizations to strengthen discipline among field workers, especially irrigators, of agricultural organs.

MUBARAK GAS REFINERY LABOR PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word article by newspaper correspondent M. Karomov titled "Where Is Its Past Glory?" Karomov states that the 840-man collective of the Mubarak Gas Refinery pledged to refine 15 billion cubic meters gas and to produce 375,000 tons of sulphur during 1982, but it has already reneged by fulfilling the five month plan by only 94.3 percent. Karomov spoke to the plant's partorg secretary and its deputy chief engineer who fixed the blame on a shortage of skilled workers and a high turnover in the work force. The plant is designed to employ 917 workers, including 217 skilled workers--it is short 85 compressor machinists, machine operators, and metal workers. The chief of the plant's planning department said that 405 workers quit in 1981 of which 41 were forced to due to lack of sufficient public facilities. Thus far in 1982, 132 workers have quit, and many are not being replaced. He identifies the causes of the high turnover as insufficient housing and inadequate cultural and educational services. Only 17,000 of the plan's 33,000 square meters of housing were constructed in 1981, and only 3,000 of the plan's 54,000 square meters of housing have been completed thus far in 1982. Since the plant's labor force is largely young, they become easily bored in Mubarak which has only a few clubs and movie theaters. Trade and public dining services are completely substandard.
M. I. Meleshchenko, deputy chief of "Soyuzuzbekgazprom" Administration, pointed to inadequate electric power as another cause for the high turnover. As the

three production lines at the plant have gone on station, power demands have increased such that the present heat and power plant cannot provide full power. He states that the "Uzbekgidroenergostroy" has been dragging its heels on construction of a new power plant for the past 2 years. The correspondent concludes by urging the Mubarak Raykom and the "Soyuzuzbekgazprom" to take immediate steps to save the refinery from backwardness.

NEW GAS DEPOSIT TAPPED IN BUKHARA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 200-word UzTAG report titled "New Gas Deposit." The report states that geologists of the Alat Expedition team of the "Uzbekneftegazgeologiya" Administration have tapped gas through the drilling pipe at the Devalkak exploratory site near Karavulbazar settlement in Bukhara Oblast. It is the third deposit discovered this year in the oblast. Other expedition teams have located gas deposits on the southwest slopes of the Gissar Mountain Range and at the locality called Gharbiy Tegirman. According to information released by the UzSSR Ministry of Geology, the composition of the newly found gas is less mixed with sulphur than present gas fields in this area.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 July 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial titled "The Foremost Job of Builders." The editorial notes that republic builders handed over for use 1.3 billion rubles in fixed capital assets and reached plan targets for housing, schools, children's and medical facilities during the first 6 months of 1982. During the second half of 1982, they must finish 3 billion rubles in production capital assets, 2 million square meters housing, schools for 80,000, and preschool facilities for 20,000. The republic council of collectives of construction organizations recently met to discuss ways to accomplish these goals, and pointed out the need for further improvement in the organization of labor, better utilization of existing resources, activation of reserves, accelerating completion schedules, and increasing the responsibility of leaders for assignments. The editorial remarks that a number of supply organizations are bottlenecking construction projects by late or non-delivery of necessary equipment and supplies. It states that party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol organizations must provide practical assistance in order to quickly improve the situation at construction sites of enterprises that will produce mineral fertilizers and chemical herbicides and pesticides. Further, greater use must be made of local labor resources to speed up construction of enterprises that will produce consumer goods in Andizhan, Dzhizak, Fergana, and Namangan and numerous small cities and rayon centers. The housing construction situation must be quickly corrected through wider introduction of the cooperative construction method and activation of all resources. This gap is acutely felt in Almalyk, Samarkand, Dzhizak, and other large industrial centers where there are newly completed production capabilities. The editorial concludes by urging increased supervision over cooperation between contractors and suppliers, and especially over projects connected with the agro-industrial complex.

UZSSR GOSSNAB, COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY INVESTIGATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 500-word report titled "At the Uzbek SSR Prosecutor's Office." The report states that the prosecutor's office investigated the UzSSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply (Gossnab) and subordinate administrations and found that they are not complying with state regulations covering the delivery of products to other economic regions of the country. Contract violations, primarily late delivery of products, and those responsible have not been adequately dealt with. The prosecutor's office also investigated the UzSSR Ministry of Communications, and found that subordinate offices have been violating regulations covering the hiring, transfer, firing, and vacation schedules of workers and employees. Workers are being fired without the consent of local committees of trade unions, illegal orders are being issued to work overtime and on offdays, and non-regulatory fines are being levied. There are also shortcomings in ministry services. Finding of these investigations were discussed at meetings of Gossnab and the collegium of the Ministry of Communications, whose chairmen issued orders calling for disciplinary punishment for those responsible.

UZBEKS FACE HARDSHIPS, SHORTAGES IN IVANOVO OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 900-word report from newspaper station correspondent V. Nudler of the "Ivanovoirsovkhozstroy" Trust titled "We Greet You, Selfless Ones." Nudler reports the story of Bahrom Otaqoziyev, one of hundreds of Uzbeks who have come to the Ivanovo Oblast to work. Otaqoziyev says he arrived in 1976, could not stand the hardships, and returned to his native Almalyk. He was so ashamed of his lack of will-power, that he returned as chief of a "santekhnik" brigade at the construction site of the "Uzbekistan" Sovkhoz. Workers began to move into new housing, conditions improved, and Otaqoziyev himself married Nadezhda Viktoroyna who bore a son. His family has a 0.18 ha private plot. He acknowledges that winters are severe, but his wife likes the snow and he likes to go ice fishing. Otaqoziyev thinks of his country often, but says that newspapers and journals are shipped regularly from Tashkent "so I'm informed of everything that happens." He was especially inspired by Brezhnev's speeches in Tashkent which he can write out "word-for-word." Otaqoziyev's statement concludes with a list of specialists badly needed in Ivanovo: skilled amelioreators and builders in every section, bricklayers, painters, cement layers, welders, tractor drivers, and crane operators. He says: "Newcomers will live in trailers [vagonchik] for a certain period, but they will get used to the climate and all the hardships will soon be forgotten."

ILLEGAL PRIVATE USE OF STATE LAND REVEALED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 July 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word report under the "At the UzSSR People's Control Committee" titled "How Is the Land Being Used?" The report states that the PCC conducted a widescale investigation of how collective and state farms are carrying out instructions to introduce the crop rotation method, and found that presently crops are being rotated on 2.6 million hectares on 1,286 farms. At the same time, it revealed numerous shortcomings, pointing to inadequate supervision by the Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the "Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy" over the implementation of the rotation program. Serious failures to introduce this method were found in the KKASSR, Bukhara, Khorezm, Dzhizak, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, and Tashkent Oblasts. The investigation also turned up the alarming fact that 1,966 hectares of fields, ranging from 40 to 60 hectares per farm, have been turned over to private production in addition to regularly allotted private plots. In some cases, state land is turned over to enterprises and organizations for private plots, and some 237 hectares were stolen for the construction of private buildings. Investigative results were turned over to party, soviet and PCC organizations. Punitive measures were taken against 82 individuals, and 16 were fined.

UZBEKISTAN CIVIL AVIATION CAPABILITIES SLATED FOR EXPANSION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 July 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by E. Sa"dullayev titled "Sky Gate." Sa"dullayev reports on the current and projected expansion of civil aviation facilities in Uzbekistan, basing part of the article on an interview conducted with Ghani Mazitovich Rafiqov, chief of UzSSR Civil Aviation Administration. Rafiqov remarked that during the 11th FYP a substantial portion of AN-24 and YaK-40 airplanes will be taken out of commission and replaced by 70-passenger TU-134 liners. A group of Uzbek pilots has been sent for flight training in these craft. In the last quarter of 1982, the YaK-42 and IL-86, flown by pilots from Moscow, will begin to operate in the republic. Rafiqov stated that Tashkent pilots must learn to fly the IL-86 and Samarkand pilots the YaK-42, which will be used mainly on local flights. Further, the air time of TU-154 and TU-134 airplanes and of KA-26, MI-2, and MI-8 helicopters is increasing. Asked whether airports are to be renovated and reoutfitted along with the expansion of airfields, Rafiqov replied that during the 11th FYP airports would be required to handle a volume of 3.4 billion passenger kilometers. The plan calls for building modern airport complexes in Karshi, Navoi, Bukhara, and Fergana, renovating airfields in Samarkand and Termez, and finishing the renovation of the Nukus and Tashkent airports. The correspondent Sa"dullayev continues that the civil aviation administration has decided to curtail further reconstruction of unprofitable airports at Saryasiya, Tamdy, and Muynak, introduce flight costs as the basic indicator for evaluating aviation services, and to reconstruct the Namangan, Termez, Navoi, Turtkul, Kokand, and Kungrat, so that they can accommodate YaK-42s and TU-134s. Other developments noted by Sa"dullayev include the following. The average air time of every plane will be increased beginning 1983. Agricultural crops will be cultivated on 6.5 million hectares of airfields. The KA-26 helicopter will be moved from Urgench to Kokand for consolidation. The MI-2 helicopter fleet in Khorezm will be enlarged and, if necessary, the MI-8s from other fields will be transferred here. In connection with the expansion of steppe reclamation projects, planes and helicopters will be moved from Sergeli to the Dzhizak aviation enterprise, and the Sergeli base will be turned into a rest facility and training center for pilots. Tashkent airport will get new terminals for IL-62 and IL-86 flights to center and international airports, while the present terminals will be used for local flights. Sa"dullayev concludes that the expansion at Tashkent will make it possible to open direct flights linking the city with capitals of socialist countries and of south and southeast Asian states.

TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON LABOR DISCIPLINE MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 400-word comment by N. M. Mahmudova, chairman of the republic council of Uzbekistan Trade Unions, to a 1,100-word journalistic piece by newspaper correspondent A. Qorjovov titled "Cause of Our Accomplishments." Mahmudova cites statistics reflecting growth during the 10th FYP and states that current growth depends on strengthening labor discipline and decreasing work force turnover. She considers the major factors to be increased publicization of top workers, improving their living and working conditions, and expanding their meaningful vacation time. Once more, she cites figures from the 10th FYP during which the development of production forces in small and medium-sized cities, settlements and rural points made it possible to bring 30,000 workers into production.

SUPREME COURT MEMBER DISCUSSES LABOR DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by S. Yigitaliyev, member of the presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Court, titled "The Foundation of Economic Construction." Yigitaliyev states that, according to sociological studies, the most frequently encountered violations of labor discipline are coming to work late or leaving work early, engaging in activities unrelated to work during work hours, taking unauthorized breaks, and absenteeism. He identifies some of the causes of these violations as poor organization of labor, retention of vestiges of the past in people's consciousness, deficiencies in city transport, unsatisfactory housing and consumer services for workers and employees, labor force shortage, alcoholism, and administrative neglect of workers' needs and demands. He also notes that workers sometimes take advantage of labor shortage, and cites the case of a man at the "Uzbekkhimmash" Plant who complained that his foreman didn't like him, failed to show up for work, made other demands, and nonetheless continued to be paid for half a year. Yigitaliyev notes a "serious approach" must be made to cases of absenteeism and alcoholism in view of the present labor shortage, and points to other measures than dismissal, such as fines or withholding incentive pay or vacation time. He stresses that drinking on the job is especially problematic among workers at vehicle transport enterprises, and calls for tougher action from leaders.

Social and Cultural Affairs

EDITOR ADDRESSES ROLE OF WRITERS UNION JOURNAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by Hafiz Absudamotov, chief editor of the UzSSR Writers Union Journal SHARQ YULDUZI, titled "Mirror of Our Literature." Abdusamatov begins this article, which was published on the eve of a ceremonial meeting marking the 50th anniversary of SHARQ YULDUZI, by stressing that the journal has never strayed from the path indicated by the party. Works published in the journal have reflected the great steps in the building of socialism in the republic. During collectivization and industrialization, the journal opened its pages to farmers and workers. Patriotic contributions filled the journal during the Great Patriotic War. It has given a prominent place to works that glorify Lenin, praise the new Soviet man, and depict images of workers. It has publicized party policies, the themes of peace, friendship of peoples and internationalism, and the works of writers from other republics. Abdusamatov ends the article with a quotation from the Bashkir writer Mustay Karim who praises the journal for the broad space it sets aside for works of writers from fraternal republics.

WRITERS UNION PARTORG MEETS ON WRITERS' ROLE IN FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 23 July 1982 carries on page 7 a 400-word report titled "On the Path to Prosperity." The report states that the primary partorg of the UzSSR Writers Union met to discuss the tasks of Uzbekistan writers in helping to implement the decisions of the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee embodied in the Food Program. Rahmat Fayziy, chief of the Uzbekistan section of the VAAP, spoke on the need for writers to help mobilize farmers by writing publicistics and sketches on rural agricultural themes. This idea was echoed in the talks of Asqad Mukhtor, chief editor of SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN"ATI, Shamil Alyadin, chief editor of YILDIZ, Erkin Vohidov, chief editor of YOSHLIK, Mikhail Grebenyuk, section director of ZVESDA VOSTOKA, Abdulla Oripov, chief of the Tashkent section of the writers union, Mumtoz Muhamedov, chairman of the soviet of the Uzbekistan section of the USSR Literature Fund, Turob Tola, first secretary of the writers union party bureau, and the writer Andrey Ivanov. Sarvar Azimov, chairman of the writers union, closed the meeting with an expression of trust that writers would comply with these obligations.

REVIEW APPROVES NOVEL'S TREATMENT OF TURKESTAN REVOLTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word review of Muhammad Ali's verse novel BOQIY DUNYO [ETERNAL WORLD] (Tashkent: "Gafur Gulyam," 1981) by Dr of Philology Ochil Toghayev titled "Eternal World." The reviewer notes that Ali worked for 10 years on this novel which is set against events from the 1898 Andizhan Revolt to the 1917 Revolution and portrays, through characters drawn from a single family, the passage of the Uzbek people from feudalism to socialism. He commends Ali's treatment of the Andizhan Revolt, whose tragedy was that the people were incited to rebel but lacked a definite goal and adequate arms, and of the 1916 Dzhizak Revolt, in which the rebels were helped by Russian revolutionaries. According to the reviewer, the poet reveals the existence of two Russias: one was Tsarist Russia which oppressed local peoples, and the other was the Russia of Lenin, Frunze, Lapin and "other purehearted Russian children who aroused the political and revolutionary consciousness of the local peoples, supported their struggle, and guided them toward a bright future."

RESTORATION OF FORMER KHAN'S PALACE IN KOKAND

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 July 1982 carries on page 6 a 600-word article by Abdujabbor Yahyoyev (architect of the Uzbekistan Scientific-Research and Project Institute of Monument Restoration) entitled "Returning it to Its Original Condition." The article concerns the restoration work at the former khan's palace in Kokand. Work was begun in 1974 with the aim of fully restoring the former khan's palace. Great care was taken in the study of archeological finds and archival materials and military sketches in order to determine what the original structure looked like.

STUDY OF INTRICATE GEOMETRIC DESIGNS SHOULD BE POPULARIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 9 July 1982 carries on page 7 a 400-word article by H. Karimov entitled "Enchanting Designs." The article concerns the geometric designs traditionally used by Uzbek artists and architects. Unfortunately, the author notes, the masters did not write down how the designs were made and how they could be repeated. Today when young people in Uzbekistan and neighboring republics use these designs they slightly modify the old patterns. They do not know the complex aspects of this work. One scholar, Zokir Bositkhonov, has been studying these designs for over 30 years. He has collected much material on them. The UzSSR Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments, the Usta [Master] organization of the Uzbekistan Artistic Fond [as printed] and the Uzbekistan Architects' Union should help to publish the material Bositkhonov has collected over the years. This would be a great help to artists in a wide variety of fields.

UZBEKS TO STUDY SPECIALIST-SHORT FIELDS AT CENTER UNIVERSITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word newspaper interview with Salim Polatov, UzSSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, titled "On the Threshold of Student Life." Pulatov responds to questions concerning normal admittance procedures to republic VUZes for the 1982-1983 school year. Asked about admittance to VUZes in center cities, Pulatov states that this year 700 students will be sent from Uzbekistan to study in 106 specialist-short fields in 40 cities of the RSFSR, BeSSR and UkSSR. They will be admitted on a non-competition basis. Another 279 will go to schools in the KaSSR, KiSSR, TaSSR and TuSSR. The latter will be selected from among those who have passed entrance exams with "excellent" and "good" scores in all specialities except the fine arts. Pulatov also notes that increasing emphasis will be placed on accepting and supporting young people sent to republic VUZes by kolkhoz, sovkhoz, enterprise and organization committees to study specialities which are short of trained workers.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE ON THEFT OF STATE PROPERTY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 23 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word interview with Haydar Yahyoyev, first deputy chairman of the UzSSR People's Control Committee, by Yo. Yakvalkhojayev titled "State Property Is Our Property." Yahyoyev responds to questions concerning the morals and self-interest of workers in the trade, construction, and other sectors where loss of state property due to theft is high. He cites the case of A. Aliboyev, manager of the "Uzbeksvyazstroy-4" Trust of the UzSSR Ministry of Communications, who had a house built for himself from state materials as an example of widespread theft in the construction industry. One of the causes of declining morality and escalating theft is that the status of people, especially in the mahallas [Muslim neighborhoods], is increasingly becoming equated with their wealth, even that gained through crooked means. Not only is this passively accepted as normal, but there are also a number of cases where petitions are circulated in mahallas attesting to the fine character of a person caught stealing and requesting the person be let off. Worse, honorary banquets often greet those who have been fined or jailed for a period. Trade and other workers see the extravagant displays of wealth at weddings and parties, or excessive tipping at restaurants, and come to think of such a life-style as normal and desirable. This leads to theft. Yahyoyev states that investigations of 5,444 stores in 1981 revealed that trade regulations were being violated in a third of them and that 3 million rubles in deficit goods were being held back.

WRITERS UNION MEETS ON DEGENERATING SONG LYRICS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 30 July 1982 carries on page 6 a 700-word report titled "There Must Be More Inspiring Songs." The report states that Sarvar Azimov, chairman of the UzSSR Writers Union, chaired a meeting devoted to problems in the song genre. Azimov cited a CPUz Central Committee resolution that identified serious defects and undesirable trends in song lyrics. Lyricists and composers fail to treat the Soviet way of life and the outstanding qualities of Soviet man, the media air too many songs on narrow daily themes, and "artists" write, play, and sing their own "creations" instead of collaborating with professionals. Other speakers and participants at the meeting included Sobir Boboyev, chairman of the UzSSR Composers Union, Enmark Solihov, chief of the music department of the UzSSR Ministry of Culture, Ubay Burhonov and Rasul Rahmonov, deputy chairmen of the UzSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Pirmat Shermuhamedov, instructor in the cultural department of the CPUz Central Committee.

COMPLETE REGISTRATION OF HERITAGE MONUMENTS URGED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 July 1982 carries on page 6 a 200-word report titled "Ancient Monuments in Their Prime." The report states that a plenum of the UzSSR Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments was held in Samarkand on 28 June to discuss the need for more extensive study and protection of ancient monuments and archaeological sites. Republic scholars urged that a complete register of all sites in all oblasts be drawn up in order to facilitate their study, preservation, and restoration. The remainder of the page contains a 2,200-word article by Polat Zokhidov on the restoration of a 12th century minaret in Bukhara titled "Eternity," and a 600-word article by society architect Abdujabbor Yahyoyev on the restoration of the 19th century palace complex of the Kokand Khanate titled "Being Restored to Its Original Condition."

STORY CENTERS AROUND VARIOUS WATER PROJECTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 900-word excerpt from a short story by Fattoh Zohidov entitled "Women's World." The excerpt contains reference to a scholar (Shavkat) who, while arguing for a certain water resource project, developed heart trouble (a heart attack?). The events in this excerpt are related by Shavkat's wife, Manuvvar, to another scholar and prominent Party figure, Odina Rahmonqulovna. Munavvar in the excerpt asks for help from Odina Rahmonqulovna. It becomes clear that Shavkat opposes the diversion of Siberian river water to Central Asia; he fears that the same kinds of mistakes might be made in this project as were made in the early 1950's when there were proposals to build the Great Turkmen Canal connecting such major rivers as the Volga and Amu Darya. Shavkat's wife is unable to understand why the head of the learned council which listened to Shavkat's proposal, Professor Fozilov, is still enjoying such a good life. After all, he was the one who promoted the disastrous Great Turkman Canal proposal; instead of being punished he was left in his position of authority. Shavkat wants to promote rational use of water resources of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya by constructing water reservoirs. Odina Rahmonqulovna says that, unlike those of the 1950's, the project to divert Siberian river is not being hastily adopted. Instead, it is being thoroughly studied in every aspect.

NEW CONSTRUCTION DOES NOT ALWAYS TAKE OLD MONUMENTS INTO CONSIDERATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 July 1982 carries on page 6 a 2,000-word report by Polat Zohidov entitled "Eternal Quality." The article concerns primarily the Kalon Minaret in Bukhara. It recounts the history of the monument and stories associated with it as well as efforts to restore and study it. There is also discussion in the article of efforts to bring the art of wood carving back in Bukhara. The article concludes with a discussion of construction plans near the minaret which have created a lot of controversy. Fifteen years ago a project was drawn up for building a large gold embroidery factory near the minaret. The project received a positive recommendation from the USSR Union of Architects and was accepted for construction. But there were those who were staunchly opposed to the new building. One of the reasons for opposition had to do with the monument. The height of the factory and its water storage towers would have ruined the view of the minaret. "This was not [proper] respect for a rare, almost nine century old monument."

Taking this into account, the architect of the new structure did away with the water tower and put the water storage underground. Two storeys of the factory were also put underground.

"But, with this, if for some reason the water would have seeped out of the reservoir, water would get onto the minaret and other monuments. Although the project was approved (curiously enough, even by the main monument protection office), there was no way to carry it through. The building was expensive and inconvenient in every aspect. As a result, the minaret was left safe from the senseless attack.

In recent years there has been a new proposal. The proposal, worked out by the Moscow Project Institute, would place a complex of tourist buildings--such as a hotel, restaurant, cinema, theatre and bath--near the minaret. It is planned to create all conditions tourists need in accordance with modern day demands. But it should be clear, after all, what negative consequences will be caused by building a complex engineering system and communications under the monument which has an archeological cultural stratum of over 10-20 meters. As a result of the improper use of a cafeteria [taomkhona] which had been established experimentally in Khiva in a madrasa, a large part of the building was ruined. We would not like to observe such a condition in the case of the ancient monuments around the great minaret.

It is necessary for tourists who come to see things to live in the monuments of the ancient centers? It is not better for tourists, after visiting the monuments on foot, to go to relax in an architectural complex in a garden setting somewhat removed and with all the conveniences?

The famous minaret, with its handsome appearance, is still following the events unfolding around it."

International

CENTRAL ASIAN SCHOLARS CONTRIBUTE TO SYRIAN STUDIES ON IBN SINA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 July 1982 carries on page 5 a 700-word article by Bakhtiyor Irisov titled "Ibn Sina Calls for Scientific Cooperation." Irisov reports that a scientific conference dedicated to the life and work of Ibn Sina was held in Damascus, Syria, in 1981, and was attended by scholars from Egypt, Lebanon, Algeria, and Morocco. Papers read at the conference were published in a joint issue Nos 4-5 of the Syrian journal AT-TURAS AL-ARABI. Irisov briefly describes these articles, and notes that two Soviet Central Asian scholars also contributed to the issue. Prof M. Khayrullayev, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, published the article "On the Problem of Scientific Classification in the Medieval Near and Middle East," and the Tajik scholar N. Ne"matov published the article "Economic Life in Ibn Sina's Time." Irisov also states that a second volume dedicated to Ibn Sina, and containing 14 articles, has just been published in Syria.

AFGHAN WRITERS UNION ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 700-word report titled "At a Developmental Stage." The report covers the activities of the Afghan delegation for the Days of Afghan Literature in Tashkent. The delegation arrived from Baku on 27 June and held a poetry reading evening. The group was received at the UzSSR Writers Union, toured the city and attended the ballet on 28 June, was received by the CPUz Central Committee on 29 June, and departed for Kabul on 30 June. While at the Writers'

Union, the Afghans were received by Sarvar Azimov who spoke to them about the activism and development of Soviet writers, and used as an example of a people without prior literary language the Karakalpaks. Following this, Abdulla Naibi, head of the Afghan delegation, spoke about the activities of the Afghan Writers Union. He disclosed that the prerevolutionary journal JAVANDUN has now become the literary organ of the Afghan Writers Union, and its first issue has appeared. Further, in June 1982, a writers union section began work in Badakhshan Province with some 140 writers--"most of them children of peasants." Efforts are being made to form sections in 13 other provinces. Finally, Naibi says that in May 1982, a plenum of the writers union board was held to discuss works created in the past 18 months, as well as tasks newly charged to Afghan writers by the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party.

GDR ENCYCLOPEDIA REFLECTS UZBEK LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 9 July 1982 carries on page 7 a 300-word article by Cand of Philology A. Humaniyozov titled "In a GDR Encyclopedia." The article notes the publication of a 3-volume LEXICON FREMDSPRACHIGER SCHRIFTSTELLER [DICTIONARY OF FOREIGN WRITERS] by the Leipzig Bibliographical Institute in the GDR, which includes entries on the Central Asian literary heritage and Soviet writers. These entries were written by Dr Doris Schultz of Humboldt University who defended her doctoral dissertation on Uzbek dialects of Fergana Valley. Jumaniyozov concludes that "the great attention paid to our literature and its representatives in the 'Encyclopedia of Foreign Writers' is proof that Uzbek literature has a prominent place in world literature."

UZBEK ENSEMBLE TOURS EAST AFRICA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 300-word TASS release titled "A Great Success." The report states that a group of Soviet artists, including the Uzbek vocal and instrumental ensemble "Sado," gave a warmly received concert in Tananarive, capital of Madagascar. An article published in the state newspaper ATRIKA noted: "The culture of ancient Uzbekistan has only flourished under socialist conditions... in a region that had been backward under Tsarist Russia." Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 200-word TASS release filed from Dar-es-Salaam titled "The Success of Uzbekistan's Artists." The release states that Tanzanian newspapers favorably received the five concerts given by the "Sado" ensemble and other Soviet artists. It notes that the Soviet group also performed in Madagascar and the Seychelles and will go to Rwanda from Tanzania.

AFGHAN UZBEK LANGUAGE JOURNAL CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 100-word article entitled "On the Pages of YULDUZ." The article tells of the contents of the Afghan Uzbek-language journal YULDUZ. Among the articles mentioned is one by the Soviet Uzbek literary scholar Begali Qosimov.

FRENCH TRANSLATION OF 'BOBIRNOMA' NOTED

[Translation] Taskhent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 July 1982 carries on page 7 a 100-word article entitled "Gift From Paris." A gift has arrived at Samarkand State University imeni Alisher Navoi from Paris. It is a new translation of the precious historical book, "The Bobirnoma." This precious monument of classical Uzbek literature has been published in Paris in commemoration of its author, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobir's 500th birthday.

The new French edition of "The Bobirnoma" was sent to Samarkand, to the university's scientific worker, M. Kholbekov, by the translator, Dr. J.L. Bak'e-Grammon. Muhammad Kholbekov is a teacher of Samarkand State University's Department of French Language. He has been studying [?] Uzbek translations of French authors' works for a long time. He has also translated selections of works of several French authors. French specialists were well aware of the Uzbek scholar's scientific work and translations. This was why the gift came to M. Kholbekov.

The new publication of "The Bobirnoma" is evidence of the great attention to the Uzbek scholar.

LEBANON INVASION PROMPTS COMMENTARIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word publicistics piece by the senior Uzbek writer Hamid Ghulom titled "The Arms of the Butchers Will Be Cut Off!" The thrust of this piece, occasioned by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, is a contrast of the life in Lebanon--"The Asian Switzerland"--before and after the invasion. Ghulom recalls a visit he made to the country [probably at the beginning of the 1960s] during which he met the lawyer Ahmad Daqqash, who drove him around Beirut in his Jaguar, and George Hannah, then head of the Lebanese-Soviet Friendship Society. Ghulom expresses his concern for the fate of his friends and the country and pledges the solidarity of the Soviet people with the Lebanese people in their present suffering. Ghulom also published a poem titled "Bird of Hope" in OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI 2 July 1982 page 1 which, among other things, depicts Yasir Arafat as a skillful and courageous general, "a master" comparable to Sierro Maestroni and Fidel Castro. The 24 July 1982 paper carries on page 3 a 500-word statement signed by the lawyer Ya. Mordukhayev, the artists I. Oqilov, I Katayev, and S. Ben'yaminov, and war veterans P. Shamuelov and M. Pinkhasova, titled "A Curse on the Israeli Invaders." The statement calls the Israeli invasion of Lebanon "a repetition of what Nazi Germany did" and cites a Tunisian statement at the UN comparing Prime Minister Begin to Hitler. The statement also quotes other sources which ascribe responsibility for the invasion to the United States because it supports Israeli Zionists and militarists: "We firmly condemn Zionism." Furthermore, the statement reads, attempts by Zionists to lure Soviet Jews to emigrate are futile because they live as equals among equals and work as one body and soul with more than 100 other nationalities and subnationalities in the Soviet Union. The statement concludes: "We, along with all Soviet peoples, demand that Israeli troops cease shedding blood and withdraw from Lebanon." The 28 July 1982 paper carries on page 3 a 1,000-word commentary by Docent and Cand of Philosophy F. Ismoilov in the world news section titled "Terror Is the Weapon of Zionism." Ismoilov begins his commentary with the statement that Israel is attempting a "fascist solution" to the Palestinian problem in its invasion of Lebanon, although fascism is not a new development for Israel. The commentator cites an Israeli attack on a Palestinian village in May 1948 and the June 1967 war as previous Israeli crimes against Palestinians. He links Zionism and terrorism, reviews Prime Minister Begin's career, and quotes Ben Gurion's negative view of Begin. For Ismoilov, Israel is "a fascist state, [which] is an anti-communist and terroristic dictatorship of extremely reactionary and chauvinistic elements allied with monopolistic capital." On 30 July 1982 on page 3 a 400-word commentary by O. Bekov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "Bulwark of Murderers," appears. Belov stresses the responsibility of the United States for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, arguing that Israel could not carry it out without the support of its "older brothers." The commentator cites an interview with a Palestinian refugee who says: "Begin is a criminal, yes. But Reagan is our most horrible enemy. Even my 4-year-old boy knows that. Why? Because they [the U.S.] ship their planes and tanks here, and the Israelis kill us with them?" Bekov concludes that "the Lebanese and Palestinian people will of course triumph, and the aggressor will be punished.

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14 January 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1352

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- AUGUST 1982

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14 January 1983

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No.1352

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- AUGUST 1982

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys cover a one-month period and contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social issues and other areas of interest.

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

CHERNENKO BOOK ON PARTY WORK HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 4 August 1982 p 1 carries a lead editorial of 2,700 words highlighting Chernenko's book on "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus," the second edition of which was published in Baku in Azeri. According to the review its basic point is that the "development of the creative activism and efforts of the workers and the strengthening of plan organization, technological order and work order are extremely important factors in expediting the intensification of the economy."

Economics

IRRIGATION CANALS RENOVATED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 19 August 1982 p 1 carries a 750-word Azerinform article on the renovation of the extensive irrigation canal system. The canals include: the Ordzhonikidze Canal--67 kilometers long and running with many twists and turns from the Araz--of which renovation has reached the point where "the first 18 kilometer section from the Araz to Zhdanov is now ready"; "the irrigation-drainage network in Mughan, which carries a substantial part of Azerbaijani cotton, is being rebuilt"--it is 135 kilometers long. As a result of these renovations "last year 30,000 hectares of land were improved through irrigation. This year 35,000 hectares will be put to use." It has been established that "money allocated to irrigation is, on the average, repaid in 3 years."

HOUSING SCANDAL IN NAKHCHYVAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 August 1982 p 2 carries an 800-word report on violations in housing construction and dwelling allocations in Nakhchyvan city. "Due to blatant violations of housing laws citizens sent numerous documents and complaints to higher party and Soviet organs about serious shortcomings in plumbing, cleanliness and sanitation." Another aspect of the scandal was that high functionaries of the gorspolkom had allocated housing in a corrupt manner, a crime for which one was "removed from the ranks of the party," and two others were severely censured.

KHYNALYG POET INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 13 August 1982 p 4 carries a 350-word note by L. Goldshteyn on an interview with the Khynalyg poet Rahim Alkhas. In addition to writing in Khyna, he also writes in Azeri, Uzbek, Turkmen and Tatar. It is noted further that Khyna is a member of the Ibero-Caucasian group of languages, closely related to Lezgian. It has had an alphabet for 25 years containing 77 letters: 59 consonants and 18 vowels.

NEW CONSTRUCTION DESTROYS OLD MONUMENTS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 19 August 1982 p 2 carries a 1,200-word article by Sabir Afandiyev, chief scientific worker of the Archeology and Ethnography Section of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History, on the destruction of ancient historical monuments. "Material-cultural remains both on and below the ground are shattered and destroyed in the maws of powerful scooping mechanisms. Important questions like the protection and renovation of historical monuments are often not answered according to the concern shown to this sector by party and state." A number of examples are given.

TEACHER SENTENCED FOR CORRUPTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 4 August 1982 p 4 carries an 800-word article on the sentencing of the Docent F. Poverennaya of the Buynadzade Institute of Economics for accepting money in order to inflate grades. "Because she took bribes amounting to a minimum of 1,300 rubles, F. Poverennaya was sentenced to 11 years in prison." Two other teachers also received lengthy sentences.

CORRUPTION IN EDUCATION ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 6 August 1982 p 3 carries a 2,600-word article on "corruption, protectionism and nepotism" in the higher educational system. While numerous universities and institutes are mentioned in this regard, the M.F. Akhundov Azerbaijan Institute for Russian Language and Literature and the Azerbaijan Construction Engineers Institute are singled out.

BIOGRAPHY OF ORDUBADI PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 6 August 1982 p 6 carries a 1,350-word review by Nazif Gahramanov of Tofig Rustamov's "A Pen Hardened in Flames" which is a publicistic biography of the journalistic activities of M.S. Ordubadi, the greatest Azerbaijani historical novelist of the first half of the 20th century. "One of Ordubadi's most brilliant phases was in his publications in the journal MOLLA NASRADDIN" wherein "the writer shows great sympathy for the revolution in Iran and explains the actual situation there on the basis of concrete examples." His other journalistic work is described. In the Soviet period "when he was editor of YENI YOL" he worked in "the struggle for the purification and refinement of the Azeri language." No reference to his other literary activities is made.

SHORTCOMINGS IN AUTO INSPECTION, ENFORCEMENT

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 11 August 1982 p 4 carries a 1,000-word Azerinform dispatch on shortcomings in state auto inspections as determined by the MVD. As a result of these shortcomings "the number of fatal traffic accidents increased last year." Among items to be improved: eliminating drunkenness on the roads; more careful inspection of private cars especially with regard to horns, lights and brakes; and the use of advanced inspection technology. As a consequence of the MVD investigation the chairman and deputy chairman of the State Auto Inspection Administration were fired.

International

AZERBAIJANI VOCALIST IN YEMEN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 August 1982 p 4 carries a 1,150-word article on Zeyneb Khanlarova's concert tour in the Yemen People's Democratic Republic. The tour was extended from 15 to 30 concerts. The article notes that "through Zeyneb Khanlarova's guest appearances she has created a close cultural relationship between the Soviet Union and Turkey, Iraq, Spain, Switzerland, Kuweit, France, Italy, Nigeria, Senegal, Yemen, Egypt, Syria, Canada, Jordan and other countries.

AMERICAN SCHOLAR ON AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 13 August 1982 carries a 200-word interview with Azade Ayishe, professor at Southern California, on her current research. On the role of women in Azeribaijan, she says: "We know that the Soviet government showed interest in Azerbaijani women because of their skills and this opened up a new page in history. Images of the struggling woman created in Azeri literature, their thoughts and spiritual world, will find its reflection in my research." She adds: "I always read Azerbaijani history. This history is truly a red history." [NB: The word 'red' can also mean golden']

SOUTHERN ANTHOLOGY REVIEWED BY IBRAGIMOV

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 27 August 1982 pp 4-5 carries a 3,500-word article by Mirza Ibragimov on the recent publication of the AZERBAIJAN ANJUMANI, v. I, an anthology of Southern Azeri literature and memoirs embracing the period of 1941 to the present. Ibragimov notes that "AZERBAIJAN ANJUMANI writes that its basic thrust is to spread social educational work, science, education and literature to Azerbaijanis connected with the national existence and historical destiny of all the peoples of Azerbaijan, especially Azerbaijanis living in Tehran and to strengthen education in the mother tongue." Numerous examples are given.

POETESS FETED NORTH AND SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 20 August 1982 p 4 carries a 400-word article by Rovshan Valiyev on the response to the poetess Mirvarid Dilbazi's 70th birthday in Southern Azerbaijan. It is noted that "she speaks out for the love of Azeri and for the preservation of our language and old traditions" and that her "verses, which have pervaded Southern Azerbaijan, are quoted in Tabriz and pass from mouth to mouth in Maragha, Ardebil, Zenjan and everywhere in the land of the south." Furthermore, after the fall of the Shah's regime "one of the first songs heard on Tabriz Radio was composed to the words of the poetess, "Choban Gara," which sings of freedom."

On the same page is a 900-word article by Gasym Gasymzade, quoting two of her quatrains devoted to the South in order to display her work in the context of internationalism.

Political Affairs

RURAL CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS MUST PROMOTE PARTY AGRICULTURAL DECISIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 Aug 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the need for rural cultural services organizations to promote new party agro-decisions. At present there are 231 rayon and 800 rural houses of culture in the state system alone working to this end in the KaSSR. The editorial calls for new forms of mass culture work and improvement of its content since the psychology of rural workers must be changed. Cultural work must take into account the enhanced educational levels and new sophistication of rural workers. Special efforts must also be made to propagandize the latest party agro-decisions.

LOCAL SOVIETS INTERVENE ACTIVELY IN PAVLODAR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 Aug 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by A. Zhazin, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pavlodar City Soviet of People's Deputies, on active intervention by his and other local soviets in Pavlodar City and regional environmental protection. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature" and the regular subrubric "Economy and Ecology."

Pavlodar City is working hard to achieve the goals advanced by the party congress and to meet the requirements of the USSR Constitution. Local soviets of People's Deputies there have an especially important role to play in making, carrying out and supervising fulfillment of environmental plans. The plans are drawn up by local soviet executive committees with the cooperation of representatives of polluting industries and workers of health and weather agencies. Special subcommittees are set up to offer suggestions, and their members and individual deputies journey to problem industries to verify on-the-spot fulfillment of agreed-upon plans.

Zhazin lists a number of problem industries in Pavlodar City and gives specific examples of what they are now doing to reduce air and water pollution and cut the amount of industrial wastes. Already, air quality has improved and still further improvements are hoped for in the future. Throughout his article Zhazin emphasizes the active character of soviet and mass intervention against polluting and other problem industries in and about Pavlodar City.

KAZAKH MVD CHIEF STRESSES ROLE OF POLICE LIAISONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by KaSSR Minister of Internal Affairs A. Platayev on the role of police division liaison officers in combating antisocial behavior and crime. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

KaSSR internal affairs organs are working actively to carry out the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, strengthen socialist legality and law and carry on an effective and forceful struggle against crime. In the latter area the current emphasis is on prevention involving, among other things, anti-crime "pillar points," mobile police stations, crime-prevention councils at work places and police division liaison officers.

Platayev describes the work of leading liaison officers and criticizes areas where they are not working effectively. He notes their great success in maintaining effective relationships with the masses and in mobilizing various groups of individuals in the war against antisocial behavior and crime. Two problem areas singled out by Platayev are social parasitism by individuals refusing to work for a living and alcoholism.

ACTIVE PARTY INTERVENTION KEEPS MANGYSHLAK DEVELOPMENT ON COURSE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 20-27 a 4,000-word article by S. Muqashev, first secretary of the Mangyshlak Oblast Party Committee, on the role of oblast party organizations in keeping Manghyshlak development on course. The article is published under the regular rubric "Socio-Economic Development Problems of Refined Socialism."

Many problems--such as industrial water and electrical energy shortages--have been encountered in the course of Mangyshlak development and will continue to be encountered as the pace of construction, production and exploration speeds up. Muqashev reviews the role of party organizations, both at the oblast and the local level in solving these many problems. He stresses the need for active party intervention in every area of development to secure fulfillment of developmental and other directives from above. He reviews some of the successful methods used to bring this about. Among them are special task forces of party activists.

PEOPLE'S SOVIETS MUST INTERVENE TO INSURE AGRICULTURAL PLAN FULFILLMENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 28-37 a 4,900-word article by A. Plotnikov, deputy chairman of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet, on the role of Soviets of People's Deputies in insuring plan fulfillment and economic development in agriculture and other areas. The article is published under the rubric "A New Era in Carrying Out the Leninist Agro-Policy of the Party."

The role of people's soviets is a key part of socialist democracy. Through the soviets, workers can help guide local and regional development. Today, in accordance with the New Food Program approved at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, agriculture and the associated agro-industrial complex are key focuses of the efforts and initiatives of people's soviets at every level.

KaSSR Soviets of People's Deputies are assigned the following tasks, says Plotnikov, in carrying out the New Food Program: 1) increasing agricultural output, 2) raising agricultural productivity, 3) guaranteeing agricultural plan fulfillment, 4) improving product quality, 5) building and putting into service new agro-industries and 6) assisting the development of private plots. Soviets are also to oversee every individual phase of agricultural production and the harvesting, transporting and storing of foods and food products to prevent loss and to take an active role in supervising the reconstruction of the rural environment to improve the living standrds of agricultural workers and stabilize cadres. Achieving these goals will require a revitalization of the soviets themselves and a refinement of their method.

Plotnikov reviews what is now being done by KaSSR soviets in the areas and provides specific examples of successes. Among the new methods being employed are agro-industrial union councils to directly supervise the work of a given agro-industry. The scope of the work of standing committees is also being expanded. Plotnikov stresses that local soviets are directly responsible for what goes on in their jurisdictions. Failure to achieve production success would be a violation of their mandates.

Economics

INEXPERIENCED STAFF CAN'T MAINTAIN COMPLEX EKIBASTUZ EQUIPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by M. Zhanghozhin and S. Otepbergenov on key problems of Ekibastuz energy development. The article is the first in a series of three and is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex."

At Ekibastuz the waters of the Ertis and local coal are being combined to produce abundant electrical energy as the energy blocs of the great regional plant arise one after the other. Four energy blocs of State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 are now on line at Ekibastuz and bloc No 5 is complete and will begin production shortly. However, although advances are being made, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov stress, Ekibastuz operations are by no means trouble free and a number of critical difficulties hamper current operations and future plans.

Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov suggest that the present Ekibastuz operating force (soon to reach 20,000) is simply incapable of running and maintaining the facility on its own, resulting in plant slowdowns, capacity losses and the frequent need to call in outside assistance from overworked department and project engineers. However, in defense of site labor, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov point out that the workers themselves are plagued by extremely poor planning documents and equipment that breaks down unnecessarily. Workers are also hindered by a virtually nonexistent complex repair base. A centralized maintenance plant is needed, but construction will begin only in 1983 due to a lack of planning staff and funds.

An even greater problem for Ekibastuz over the long term is the environmental issue. Enormous ash heaps are accumulating at the site at a rate far exceeding plans due to impure coal and inefficient Ekibastuz furnaces, and coal quality, some of the authors' informants note, is not improving. They suggest enrichment as one solution. Also a part of the Ekibastuz environmental problem is air pollution. Ekibastuz furnaces now burn 30,000 tons of coal every 24 hours and issue 250 tons of ash and other pollutants into the atmosphere. Nothing, however, is being done to solve this potentially life-threatening situation for the inhabitants of the Ekibastuz workers settlement.

In the course of their discussion, the authors also suggest that there may be major delays with Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station No 2, and energy bloc No 1 now under construction. The reason is shortages and late release of funds, also a problem for other areas of Ekibastuz development since 1979. The authors fault planning organizations for the problem. They note that there has been a backup of equipment and assemblies at the site. Since much of this must be stored in the open air, damage often results.

MAJOR REFORESTATION EFFORT PROTECTS ARID REGIONS IN NORTHERN ALMA-ATA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by Q. Omarkhanov on efforts to protect aid regions on the northern bank of the Ili in Kurtinskiy and Balkhaskiy Rayons of Alma-Ata Oblast. Kurtinskiy and Backhaskiy Rayons are among the few semi-arid regions in the otherwise well-watered Semirycheye. To protect the fragile local environment there and as part of a major reclamation effort, the Aqshi Forest Reclamation Station has been establishing and replanting forests in the rayons. There now exist there 4,200 hectares of closed forests and 2,532 hectares of forest protection zones. The latter have a particularly important role to play since they prevent soil erosion and preserve pastures. The Aqshi Station also protects local plant cover against insect infestation through spraying. The station plans to expand reforestation and other efforts in the future.

EKIBASTUZ COAL PRODUCTION FALLING BELOW PLAN GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by M. Zhanghozhin and S. Otepbergenov on growing problems with coal production at Ekibastuz. The article is the second in a series of three and is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex."

The coal deposits at Ekibastuz are world famous. Reserves are now estimated at 14 billion tons, enough for 100 years at current rates of production. This means that Ekibastuz will remain an area of active mining well into the next century. Today 73 million tons a year are being produced, one-third at the vast "Bogatyr'" cut.

There have been many successes at Ekibastuz, at the "Bogatyr'" cut in particular. However, production plans for the "Ekibastuzugol'" Production Union as a whole have not been fulfilled for the first half of this year and even the "Bogatyr'" cut is a million tons short for 1982.

The primary reasons for the shortfalls, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov suggest, is the poor showing of the "Irtyshuglestroy" Construction Trust, soon to be named the "Ekibastuzshakhtastroy" Combine with little more than a name change. The trust is far behind in work to build new pits and reconstruct others, a critical problem since enhanced coal capacity at Ekibastuz is dependent upon bringing these new and reconstructed cuts into full, planned production capacity.

The "Severnyy" cut, for example, is being reconstructed to raise output capacity to 30 million tons by 1985 and 50 million tons by 1990. Funding, however, is only being used very slowly and the first production unit that was due to begin operations next year is still not operational. The new "Vostochnyy" cut is also behind schedule and only 18 million rubles of 148 million rubles allotted for construction of the pit during the last 4 years has been put to use. At this rate, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov complain, completion the cut will take 20 years. Even work at the highly productive "Bogatyr'" cut is lagging with millions of rubles of uncompleted construction and installation work. The authors suggest that planned increased production capacity at the cut will be years late as a result.

Problems in addition to inadequate efforts by the construction trust are lagging pace of surface layer removal at the mines to prepare for mechanized removal of coal and major difficulties with mine railways. Last year at the "Bogatyr'" cut, for example, plans called for preparing 60 million tons of coal for mining by stripping away surface layers, but only 37 million tons were actually prepared. In some areas rotor mining machines and escavators must either be laboriously moved from one site to another, or mining capacity is left idle. In the case of mine rail transport, freight cars are not being provided rapidly enough at the mining fronts and weak roadbeds, and other factors lead to railbed collapses, breakage of track and accidents, all resulting in production losses.

The authors do note that the construction trust complains of labor shortage but seem unimpressed. They call for immediate attention by the appropriate authorities to problems uncovered in view of the importance of Ekibastuz for Soviet development. Problems discussed, moreover, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov stress, are by no means all.

HOUSING SHORTAGE PREVENTS FULL DEVELOPMENT OF EKIBASTUZ COAL PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by M. Zhanghozhin and S. Otepbergenov on the acute shortage of housing and other facilities at Ekibastuz and the effects of the shortage on development there. The article is the third and last in a series of three and is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex."

The shining lights of Ekibastuz development are the mines, cuts such as the "Tsentral'nyy," third largest in the Soviet Union in terms of production with 100 million tons of coal delivered during the last 5-year plan alone, and the great "Bogatyr'" excavation. But when one looks beyond the mines, as impressive as they are to visitors, the picture is not so rosy. In particular, there is a severe lack of facilities of every sort at Ekibastuz. From administrative buildings to housing, schools and cultural facilities. The government, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov note, has issued resolutions on enhanced development of Ekibastuz coal but has not offered help in other key areas of development, as might be expected.

A review by the authors revealed an administrative-living unit under construction for 10 years and now in its third 5-year plan, 14 of 18 school, cultural and other service projects planned for completion last year still uncompleted and a 1981 housing plan only 85 percent fulfilled despite the critical shortage. Responsible for the delays is the "Ekibastuzenergostroy" Trust, but it, Zhanghozhin and Otepbergenov note, is hampered by labor shortage and a lack of critical construction materials such as reinforced concrete while a housing combine is among the uncompleted construction projects itself. The worker-inhabitants of Ekibastuz are precious, the authors conclude, and Ekibastuz will never develop to its full potential if facilities are utterly lacking for housing and serving them.

DROUGHT, MISMANAGEMENT REDUCE CHIMKENT OBLAST VEGETABLE, FRUIT HARVESTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word article by N. Bondarenko, inspector of the Chimkent Oblast State Inspectorate for the Quality and Procurement of Agricultural Products, S. Kadeyev and A. Zholdasbekov, on problems with fruit and vegetable production in Chimkent Oblast. The article is published under the rubric "Don't Abandon What the Earth Gives You" and is the result of a SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN "raid."

Chimkent Oblast is one of the important fruit, vegetable and garden-producing centers of the KaSSR and plays a major role in supplying food products to the people of northern Kazakhstan. This year climatic conditions have been less than favorable and drought has prevailed. In spite of this, however, oblast agricultural workers have been working actively to fulfill the New Party Food Program advanced at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The results of their efforts are now beginning to be seen but are less than last year's yields, not only due to the drought but also on account of apathy on the part of harvesters.

The authors look at some of the problems involved and discover poorly organized harvesting in many areas with food left on the ground past ideal procurement time, spoilage due to a lack of transportation and packaging, labor shortage, poor labor organization, a lack of necessary equipment and poor choices of fruits, vegetables and other products harvested. The authors suggest that such practices and inadequacies are throwing away the real achievements of a difficult year.

CONSTRUCTION LAGS HINDER DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR SHILISAY PHOSPHOROUS DEPOSITS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by T. Ysqaqov on new phosphorous deposits being developed at Shilisay in Aktyubinsk Oblast and the construction lags hindering a production build up there. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum."

Shilisay is the site of a major phosphorous deposit with proven reserves of 10-12 billion tons, enough for 400-500 years. The deposits, moreover, are located only 1-15 meters below the surface and are thus readily accessible. Three experimental mines and an experimental refining plant are now in operation, and tests with fertilizers produced from phosphorus refined at the plant have shown them to have excellent properties.

Work has been going on for 5 years to develop the mines and refining capacity to an output of 700,000 tons of refined phosphorus a year by the end of the current 5-year plan. Development at Shilisay has become all the more pressing due to the New Food Program approved at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Unfortunately, Ysqaqov shows, lagging construction in every area places the achievement of currently planned goals in question. Reasons for the delays are labor shortage, poor labor organization and poor equipment usage. Ysqaqov concludes that the site and its potential products are too important to be hindered by construction problems and calls for a quantitative and qualitative build up of the construction work force to speed site development.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES FAIL TO ENCOURAGE AUXILIARY FOOD PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 August 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "The Auxiliary Enterprises of Citizens." The New Food Program approved at the May Party Plenum called for the encouragement and development of citizens' auxiliary food producing enterprises. Such enterprises are widespread in the KaSSR. Millions of extra tons of meat, milk, potatoes and vegetables are sold each year to the state by kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers. Such sales greatly assist the KaSSR food supply. There is no doubt that the people know how to operate such enterprises successfully and profitably. Moreover, many party and government organizations have achieved major gains in encouraging the development of such enterprises. This has resulted in purchases far above planned quantities in some rayons.

However, problems remain, resulting in substantial underfulfillment of purchase plans. For example, only 47 percent of milk set for purchase could actually be purchased from auxiliary enterprises in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. The editorial blames local soviets and agricultural organizations for these failures and calls for more attention to the development and problems of auxiliary food enterprises.

NORTHERN KAZAKH RAIL SYSTEM CARRIES 60 PERCENT OF REPUBLIC FREIGHT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by N. Ovsyanik, chief of the "Virgin Lands" Railway Administration, on the state of Soviet and Kazakh railways and plans for the future to meet goals advanced by the New Food Program approved at the May CC CPSU Plenum. The article is published under the rubric "Today Is All-Union Railway Workers Day."

Railroads have played an important role in the development of the people's economy and the CP and Soviet regime have devoted particular attention to their development. Rail lines have, as a result, developed at a rapid pace and today the Soviet Union is a railroad nation with one-tenth of the world's rail lines and nearly half of its freight turnover. At present Soviet railroads are transporting 10 million tons of freight and 11 million passengers each day.

Republic railroads are controlled by three railway administrations. One of them is the "Virgin Lands" Railway Administration controlling railways in Kustanayskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Kokshetavinskaya and Tselinogradinskaya Oblasts. This system carries 60 percent of republic freight including iron, coal, ores and food.

Ovsyanik notes the enhanced role of the system in terms of the goals of the New Food Program approved at the May CC CPSU Plenum. To meet these goals, improved service to the republic agroindustrial complex and improved utilization of the freight cars transporting agricultural products is needed. The amount of growth is proceeding hand in hand with the strengthening of the material and technical base of the system and construction of new lines. In some cases these new lines are specifically intended to meet agricultural needs.

CRITICAL SHORTAGES HINDER DEVELOPMENT OF GUR'YEVSKAYA POND FISHERIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by N. Muftakhov on the current state and problems of Gur'yevskaya Oblast Pond Fisheries. The article is published under the rubric "In Service of the Food Program."

The role of pond fisheries in guaranteeing supply of food products to the people is great as can be seen in the decisions of the 1982 May CC CPSU Plenum. The New Food Program calls for a three-fold increase of commercial fish output during the next 10 years. Achieving this goal will require rebuilding and reequipping fish hatcheries and proper use of all reservoirs and natural bodies of water.

Gur'yevskaya Oblast with its numerous rivers and other large bodies of water is one of the areas with broad possibilities for developing pond fisheries. Muftakov reviews existing and planned pond fishing facilities and the processing plant base in the oblast. He notes many problems hindering pond fisheries development in the oblast: Shortages of breeding stock, of fry, of building and of other vitally needed raw materials, unavailability of urgently required special equipment, including large pumps to maintain the ponds, poor management and a disorganized and inefficient system of fish sales, of live fish in particular. Muftakhov notes also that some existing ponds are poorly located with respect to transportation lines and are difficult to maintain as a result. The current thrust of new fish pond construction is centered on the Caspian littoral.

KAZAKH RURAL AREAS CHANGING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial on changes taking place in rural living standards and in the character of rural areas themselves. The social development of rural areas has always been a part of the program of the CP. Recent proof of this can be seen in the decisions of the May Party Plenum that made the raising of rural living standards a key part of the new Soviet Food Program.

The editorial reviews the changed appearance of Kazakh rural areas in recent years stressing the fact that, in many cases, rural service and other facilities are in no ways inferior to those found in the cities. Moreover, virtually all rural households now have television, radio and gas for cooking. The sovkhozes and kolkhozes themselves are also well organized, well-laid out and beautiful.

However, the editorial continues, problems still remain. It castigates lack of planning in rural development as a key problem area. Also criticized is poor quality construction and poor electrical and water systems and failure to deal with existing problems of local authorities. The editorial calls for active measures to overcome these difficulties and for a speed up in rural reconstruction. The goal, it concludes, is clear. Rural living standards must be raised during the period 1982-1990 to meet the goals of the new party Food Program.

KAZAKH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SOCIETY PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 15 August 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Care for Natural Riches."

Evidence of party and government concern with the environment is seen in the various official resolutions and laws that have been sanctioned on forests, water conservation, land use, atmospheric and faunal protection, etc. Such state acts set forth specific measures for the protection of the natural environment and of natural resources.

Much is being done in the KaSSR to carry out the provisions of Soviet environment laws. For example, gas and dust collectors have been installed at large industries to reduce air pollution; air pollution control laboratories have been set up in the cities of Dzhambul, Chimkent and Aktyubinsk, and closed circulation water systems have been introduced into the ferrous and nonferrous metals industries to prevent water pollution. Struggle is also being waged to protect 16 million hectares of land against wind and water pollution and to restore forest cover in many areas.

But this is not to say that there are no problems, as witnessed by numerous letters to the editors of SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN complaining about environment issues, the condition of the Esil River, for example. It is unfortunate, the editorial continues, that little or nothing is being done to respond to these complaints, in the area of water resources in particular. The editorial calls upon the appropriate authorities to take action and ends by summarizing the requirements of current state plans in the environmental area. The editorial devotes particular praise to the work of the Kazakh Society for the Protection of the Natural Environment.

KAZAKH AGRICULTURAL MINISTER CITES FOOD SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 13 August 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word interview with Gabiden Shakhmanovich Kurmanov, deputy minister of agriculture KaSSR, on the current state of Kazakh agricultural production and the new party Food Program. Kurmanov was interviewed by Musa Rakhmanberdiev and the interview is published under the regular rubric "Rhythm of the 5-Year Plan."

Kurmanov was asked questions about the unfavorable weather conditions of the beginning of this year and their impact upon Kazakh agriculture, the new party Food Program in general terms, the role of the KaSSR in its fulfillment in particular and the reasons (management or resources?) for current problems in Kazakh animal husbandry. In answering the first question, Kurmanov acknowledged the difficulty but stressed the measures taken to overcome it. He noted the failures in some areas that were criticized at recent plenums of the CC CPSU and of the CC Kazakhstan CP but underscores the record of accomplishment of Kazakh agriculture in the past.

Kurmanov characterizes the new party Food Program as a program of abundance but notes that achieving this abundance in view of worldwide food shortages will be no easy task. He stresses, however, the need for a comprehensive, coordinated effort to achieve the new goals. In terms of the contribution of the KaSSR he sums up current accomplishments and future prospects. The most recent estimates of Kazakh food production for 1982, for example, set grain production at 27.9 million tons, potatoes at 520,000 tons, vegetables at 770,000 beets at 2.2 million tons, meat at 1.5 million tons, milk at 2.48 million tons and eggs at 2 billion. In this context Kurmanov stresses the contribution of new emphasis crops, e.g., rice, buckwheat, millet and corn but does not provide production figures. For animal husbandry, Kurmanov stresses proper care as the solution.

NEW FORCES MOBILIZED TO COMPLETE URGENTLY NEEDED ALMA-ATA CANAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 22-27 a 2,500-word article by K. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Oblast Committee of the Kazakhstan CP, on the importance of the Great Alma-Ata Canal now under construction and the new efforts now being made to complete it on time. The article is published under the regular rubric "Carrying Out the Food Program, an Obligation of all the People."

The New Party Food Program approved at the May 82 CPSU Central Committee Plenum calls for major efforts to achieve the coordinated reclamation of land and attain planned agricultural yields from irrigated and drained lands. Aukhadiyev provides an overview of what is being done to this end in Alma-Ata Oblast with special reference to the Great Alma-Ata Canal, now under construction.

Alma-Ata Oblast, he stresses, is heavily dependent upon the 20 percent of its farm and pasture lands that are irrigated since they provide some 70 percent of total oblast agricultural output. And this fact, Aukhadiyev goes on, illustrates the great potential for further development based upon increased use of irrigated lands. However, this growth will be impossible without a radical transformation of existing irrigation systems, the establishment of new and the introduction of more water. Playing a key role in achieving all of these ends will be the new, Great Alma-Ata Canal and its associated Bartogay Reservoir.

There is a potential of 1.2 million hectares of agricultural lands between the Chilik and Chemolgan Rivers but only some 85 percent is now being used, mostly for pasture, with only 20.1 percent of the total used for crops. There is 153,000 hectares of irrigated lands between the two rivers but surface water supply is currently adequate for only 124,000 hectares. The new canal will allow full use of existing irrigated lands and, at the same time, it will permit the full potential to be realized from currently unused or underutilized lands.

The canal will serve Kelenskiy, Talgaskiy, Iliyskiy, Engbekshikazakskiy and Chilikskiy Rayons and Alma-Ata City. It will stretch 170 kilometers and have its origins in the 963 million cubic meter planned capacity Bartogay Reservoir. The first, Chilik to Alma-Ata link is due for completion this year and will begin to serve local irrigation systems in 1983.

Aukhadiyev stresses the progress that is being made on canal construction but also notes that many tasks scheduled for completion in the immediate future are still incomplete. His description of the mass mobilization of new construction and other organizations to speed completion of the canal suggests that work has been going more slowly than planned. The visit by D.A. Kunayev and other leading Kazakh figures in July may also be interpreted as part of a major effort to press forward construction.

Problems mentioned by Aukhadiyev include shortages of housing and service facilities for canal workers and difficulties with prefabricated assemblies and the uninterrupted supply of labor and materials. Aukhadiyev stresses the role of his own and other party organizations in pressing forward canal construction and sees 1984 as a "possible" completion date. Efforts to rebuild local irrigation systems in Chilikskiy and other rayons are currently underway as the canal advances. He ends his discussion with a description of a new, "industrialized," food and fodder production in Alma-Ata Oblast to be built up based upon the new canal and associated systems.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS OFTEN COMPLETELY IGNORED BY KAZAKH MINISTRIES, INDUSTRIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 61-67 a 3,100-word article by V. Konovalov, chief of the construction and construction industry section of the KaSSR Committee for People's Control, on work by the committee and its subunits to achieve adherence to environmental regulations, those governing air and water pollution in particular, by Kazakh ministries and industries. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Protection of the Environment, Under Party Control."

Great attention has been devoted at every stage of communist construction to environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources with the system worked out by Lenin himself providing guidance. The Leninist principles of environmentalism, moreover, have been restated by later party congresses and by L.I. Brezhnev himself.

It is particularly important today, with the rapid growth of industry, construction, transportation and other sectors of the Soviet economy, to take into account the negative environmental impact of the development that is taking place and to take measures against it. In Kazakhstan, as a consequence, increased capital and other resources are being devoted to environmental protection as the pace of development speeds up. In the 10th-year plan, for example, 700 million rubles were spent in KaSSR environmental protection projects from health funds alone, in addition to those supported by other funds.

Gas collectors have been installed at polluting industries to prevent harmful substances from entering the air, water purification systems have been introduced, often involving close circulation systems. Such systems both economize on limited water resources and protect the environment from waterborne industrial wastes. These measures, moreover, are only a part of what has been and is being done and Kazakhstan has emerged as one of the leaders in this area.

Konovalov reviews some of the successful projects that have been carried out in every part of the republic to realize the current goal of a major reduction in the introduction of pollutants into the environment. However, he continues, work of people's control units, including that headed by himself, has shown that many industries and authorities, including ministries, still fail to devote adequate attention to environmentalism and, in some cases, ignore environmental laws and regulations entirely.

Konovalov provides numerous examples of offending industries and authorities, such as the "Karaganda Tsement" Production Union that, he claims systematically violates air pollution laws, the Chimkent "fosfor" Production Union and the Dzhambul "Khimprom" Production Union and other metallurgical, energy and electrical production units. The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy is singled out for special blame.

One particular problem, he goes on, is slow construction (or nonconstruction in some cases) of badly needed environmental projects by shortsighted managers and others interested only in immediate plan fulfillments with various waterworks to prevent pollution and waste systems a particularly sensitive area.

Some factories, Konovalov laments, are put into operation without functional sewer systems, completely contrary to law, and in others, poorly operating systems into bodies of moving fresh water, the Irtysh River, for example, now badly polluted with sewage as well as with industrial wastes.

Konovalov suggests that managers and even ministerial chiefs are often totally uncooperative with people's control units in solving such problems and sometimes take no action at all, despite promises to the contrary. He provides numerous examples of projects still uncompleted after 7 or more years, despite official claims of attention to them. He concludes that environmentalism and conservation are vitally important for economic growth and calls for making concrete environmental proposals an integral part of any development plan. Moreover, he suggests throughout his discussion that those giving rise to pollution must bear real responsibility for their actions.

FRUITS, BERRIES IN SHORT SUPPLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on page 31 a 700-word article by B.G. Matakhanov and K.D. Ayapov, assistant professors of the Kazakh Agricultural Institute, entitled "Why Are There Not Enough Fruits and Berries?" The article is published under the regular rubric "Twelve Months of the Year" and is immediately preceded by recipes for jams and jellies[!].

During the years 1976-80, 15.2 million tons of fruits and berries were raised in the Soviet Union each year, a 23.4 percent increase over the years 1961-65. During this same period KaSSR production of fruits and berries rose from 50,900 tons to 243,100 tons or by 477.1 percent.

In spite of this rapid increase of production, however, we have been unable to meet needs. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, for example, only 38.2 kilograms was produced per year per capita, whereas a minimum of 81 kilograms a year is considered the norm by Soviet nutritionists.

Matakhanov and Ayapov offer the following explanations for the short fall: 1) low, very low yields in some cases due to a lack of specialized fruit- and berry-growing enterprises (only 24 percent of the total KaSSR output is grown in such enterprises) and the small scale of the enterprises that do exist; 2) poor quality fruit trees with low productivity and inefficient methods of orchard use and organization. Reorganization of orchards alone, the authors conclude, would result in major gains.

Social and Cultural Affairs

RUSSIAN SPEEDERS DISTURB KAZAKH VILLAGERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 20 August 1982 carries on page 14 a 1,500-word article by Musa Rakhmanberdiyev on the disturbance caused in a small Kazakh village by numerous speeders on a nearby highway. The article is published under the regular rubric "Questions To Look Into."

The small village of Mamyr is located in Kaskelenskiy Rayon just west of Alma-Ata. The problem is that the settlement is located on a paved highway which, in some cases, runs right in front of the houses. Although the speed limit is a posted 40 kilometers an hour motorists speed by much faster, at from 80-90 kilometers an hour most of the time. The problem Rakhmanberdiev complains, is bad enough during the day but at night the noise carries and becomes intolerable. Villagers have repeatedly complained to the authorities, to no avail.

Journalist Rakhmanberdiev recounts how he took up position at a police radar station to meet some of the culprits. Unlike the journalist himself and his two police companions, moreover, speeders apprehended turned out to be Russians, and well-placed Russians at that, all in private automobiles. One, an assistant professor at a physical culture institute, even showed "his true colors" by trying to bribe the policemen with an offer of facilitated admission to his institute of one of their children. But it was to no avail, and he, like the others, received his speeding ticket.

Rakhmanberdiev suggests that the problem is one of a lack of consideration and sensitivity by the speeders who are all too wrapped up in their own lives and problems. He laments that peace and quiet are, alas, all too rare on account of such persons.

ONLY RUSSIAN TRANSLATORS OF KAZAKH WRITERS AVAILABLE IN KAZAKH-SPEAKING RAYON

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 20 August 1982 carries on page 14 a 600-word article by Shyngghys Tanqiyev on problems with the availability of Kazakh books in the rayon. The article is published under the rubric "It's Not That There Is No Demand for Books, It's That They Are Unavailable."

Unylskiy Rayon in Aktyubinsk Oblast is considered one of the most outlying rayon of the republic. Most of its inhabitants are Kazakhs, and Kazakh is the language of instruction in the schools and of business.

However, in spite of the overwhelmingly Kazakh color of the area, Tanqiyev complains, the books in the Kazakh mother tongue so lovingly read by the people are rarely available in rayon bookstores, even the most recent publications. In fact, printed materials in Kazakh of almost any sort are unavailable. Tanqiyev seems to suggest collusion to that end by the book supply office of the oblast consumers union. (It is difficult to obtain Kazakh books from this organization even by mail order.) What is available are Russian language books including numerous translations of works by Kazakh writers but not the originals. It is through sales of these Russian books, incidentally, that local book stores have been overfulfilling their sales plans, Tanqiyev notes.

Tanqiyev complains in particular of the unavailability of books published by the scholarly "Gylym" Press. Suppliers seem to think, he laments, that there are no readers for books of the sort published by the press in the rayon but, he adds, this is far from the case and rayon readers are literate and discriminating. But some of the press's books might as well never have been published as far as rayon readers are concerned. He ends by calling for larger issues of books and for improved distribution. The demand for Kazakh books is there and should be met.

KAZAKH MONUMENT SOCIETY VISITS TASHKENT MAUSOLEUM OF HERO TOLE-BI

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 27 August 1982 carries on page 10 a 1,700-word article by Baltash Ysqaqov, consultant of the Central Council of the KaSSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, on a recent expedition by his society to the 18th century mausoleum of the Kazakh hero Tole-bi in the old city of Tashkent in the KaSSR. The article is published under the regular rubric "Journey Into the Past."

Tole-bi was an 18th century Kazakh chieftain who once roamed near Tashkent with his people and later took up residence in the old city, where he is buried. Tole-bi, who refused to give way before the Dzungan invaders and thus protected his own people and his adopted Tashkent, is considered a patriot and hero by the Kazakhs and thus the interest in his mausoleum. The article details the discovery of the site of the mausoleum, its structure and decoration, its history and the history and legends associated with Tole-bi himself, both among the Kazakhs and the Uzbeks. Ysqaqov ends his article by calling for cooperation with representatives of the UzSSR in preserving and studying this important monument of interest to both Kazakhs and Uzbeks.

KAZAKH SUPREME COURT JUSTICE STRESSES SOCIETY'S ROLE IN CRIME PREVENTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 7, July 1982 carries on page 20 a 1,100-word article by Qazi Azamatov, justice of the KaSSR Supreme Court, on the need to take active measures to prevent crime. The article is published under the rubric "Don't Think of What You Can Get But Think of Your Honor."

Justice Azamatov holds that active efforts must be made to prevent as well as to punish crime and thus better serve the interests of society. Justice Azamatov provides specific examples of the types of preventable crime. They include one example of wife stealing, which he characterizes as occurring "here and there," several alcoholism related crimes and various larcenies. We are not born criminals, he notes, and crimes do not take place except in a human social environment. If the members of society actively intervene to prevent crime and to instill responsibility and honesty in its members, much crime will be avoided. We don't have to drink, for example, and society does not have to tolerate alcoholism.

KAZAKH TOWN COUNCIL DEFENDS GREEDY MOLLAH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 12 August 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Senik Qaliev on problems with a "greedy and dissolute mollah" practicing in his village. The article is published under the rubric "Knowledge, a Ray of Light, Religion a Hindrance."

Two years ago, Qaliev writes, a new mollah came to Fogolevka Village (Leninskiy Rayon, Chimkentskaya Oblast) with the highest recommendation of the "official" religious authorities. Although accepted by the community at large, some local people, however, soon became less than pleased with Kilbat Rasulov, the ex-teacher from Uzbekistan with a knowledge of Arabic who had turned to religion in his old age, after retirement, and without leaving his family, as it turned out. Most notably, it soon became apparent that Rasolov was enriching himself and his family in Chimkent at the expense of local believers with his fees, ransoms and demands for contributions (Qaliev provides us with a list of services and Rasulov's charges). Moreover, Qaliev continues, the new mollah's relationships with the women residents of the village have left much to be desired, and there is even a hint of lewd conduct.

Complaints, Qaliev goes on, flew thick and thin but, he complains, when they were brought before the village soviet, the members of the soviet vehemently defended the mollah and tried to suppress complaints raised against Raslov and close the mouths of the complainers themselves. Qaliev wonders whatever possessed the religious authorities to send a person like Rasulov to the village in the first place, suggesting that the mollah's conduct at Fogolevka Village was nothing new but had already been going on at Tashkent and Chimkent City before he even came to Fogolevka. Qaliev criticizes the responsible religious authorities by name including the head of religious affairs for Chimkentskaya Oblast.

STUDY FINDS MORE ARABO-PERSIAN THAN RUSSIAN WORDS IN KAZAKH PRESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 August 1982 carries on page 10 a 1,300-word review by Nemat Kelimbetov, senior instructor at the Kazakh Abay imeni Pedagogical Institute, of Leninshil Rustemov's new book "Qazingi Qazaq Tilindegi Arab-Parsy Kirme Sozderi" (Arabo-Persian Loan Words in the Contemporary Kazakh Language, "Gylym" Press, 1982). The article is published under the rubric "Beloved Language."

The orientalist and linguist Leninshil Rustemov has recently published a book on Arabo-Persian loan words in the Kazakh language. The book examines in detail 1) the long-assimilated Arabo-Persian loan words in everyday Kazakh and 2) the important but rarely used Arabo-Persian elements found in the popular tales and epics once well known to the people.

Rustemov notes in his book that Arabo-Persian loan words are far fewer in Kazakh than in other Turkic languages such as Uzbek, Azeri, Tatar or Anatolian Turkish. A sample of QAZAQ ADEBIETI surveyed by the author, for example, showed that 78 percent of words used were Kazakh, 14.4 percent of Arabo-Persian origin and 7.6 percent Russian and international words. He concludes that about 15 percent of the current active Kazakh vocabulary is of Arabo-Persian origin and 7 percent of the passive vocabulary.

Rustemov's book, in addition to explaining the grammatical and linguistic relationships of Arabo-Persian loan words, pays great heed to the social, economic and cultural context in which the borrowings originally took place. He notes the influence of a common Islamic literature in particular but stresses the many peculiarities and special characteristics of Arabo-Persian word use in Kazakhstan.

OBLAST PARTY CHIEF STRESSES WELL COORDINATED ATHEISM PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 63-90 a 4,100-word article by Q. Amanbayev, secretary of the Karaganda Oblast Committee of the Kazakhstan CP, on the need for a coordinated, systematic approach to atheism agitation. The article is one of a continuing series published by QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI of scientific atheism theory, propaganda methods and successful experiences in atheism agitation work.

Amanbayev reviews atheism agitation work and its organization and structure in Karaganda Oblast. He stresses the need for a systematic, coordinated approach carried out by well-trained agitators working according to unified plans. He provides specific examples of the approach needed and shows how it has led to successes in many parts of Karaganda Oblast. However, he also notices party units whose work is not up to required levels and is uncoordinated, unsystematic and chaotic. He also criticizes atheism agitation that is superficial and formalistic in some areas and agitators that fail to follow the highly effective method of actually dealing with believers on a first hand, personal basis. Amanbayev expresses concern about atheism education councils that are dominated by believers who attempt to substitute one religious custom for another, in burial practices for example, in the name of promoting "new," "Soviet" customs in place of the old. He underscores the fact that active atheism agitation can be crowned with success and condemns those claiming that religion is so entrenched "that nothing will do any good anyhow." Such attitudes, he laments, are taken advantage of by the religious to expand their power.

CONNECTION BETWEEN RURAL CULTURAL SERVICES, PRODUCTIVITY STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 71-76 a 2,900-word editorial on cultural services in rural areas and current efforts to enhance them as part of the New Party Food Program. The article is published under the rubric "Culture and Literature."

Agricultural workers are now striving actively to fulfill tasks assigned by the 1982 Food Program approved at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This program is of the utmost importance for the future of the Soviet Union and is the key to the solution of the Soviet food problem.

One major component of the New Food Program is the physical and social reconstruction of rural areas with new housing, schools, preschool facilities, medical and consumer services, etc. The new program calls for raising cultural levels and improving recreational resources in rural areas because there is a link between recreation and productive labor. The outcome will be a total and drastic restructuring of rural life.

KAZAKH KOMSOMOL MAGAZINE INTRODUCES NEW LAW AND ORDER RUBRIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 10-11 two articles, one a 1,500-word article by KaSSR Deputy Minister of Justice Adalbay Bulghaqbayev on the importance of law in Soviet society and the legal education of youth, the other an 800-word article by Ramazan Nurtayev, fellow at the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Institute, on laws governing mine safety, to introduce the new rubric "Legal Education." Bulghaqbayev's article explains the importance and basis of Soviet law and stresses its role in altering and shaping Soviet society. Because of its importance, he goes on, it is crucial to encourage Soviet citizens to observe and strengthen law to the greatest possible degree and one sure way to achieve this, he goes on, is through educating youth to be responsible citizens legally.

Nurtayev stresses, in his article, socialist society as a humanitarian society and mine safety regulations as a logical expression of the humanitarian concerns of party and government. Turning to mine safety regulations per se, he details how they set specific standards and specific responsibilities for maintaining mine safety and specific punishments for violations. He sees inattention to these regulations as one cause of mine accidents and production loss (other causes mentioned are production rushes due to failure to fulfill daily plans, excessive work bravado by individuals and failure to use equipment safely). Mine safety measures, moreover, Nurtayev goes on, are part of a system, with economic principles, that govern complex mine operations.

In addition to general discussions of law and problems of labor safety, as discussed above, future articles will be on labor organization, legal research, copyright law and environmental law. The editorial note also promises to publish answers by experts in response to young readers' questions.

DOCTOR CITES NONORGASMIC WOMEN AS DIVORCE CAUSE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 10-11 a 1,100-word article by medical doctor V. Chaykovskiy on the problem of nonorgasmic women and its negative impact upon family happiness and stability. The article is published under the regular family affairs rubric "The Golden Threshold."

The family is a foundation stone of the state. The health and ability to work of family members, as well as its fertility, have a direct impact upon its happiness and stability, as does love, the basis of communal life.

Love, however, and with it family happiness and stability, are destroyed by sexual incompatibility of husband and wife, by the problem of nonorgasmic women in particular, estimated by one authority to be the cause of 30-40 percent of all divorces.

Chaykovskiy looks at the problem in physiological terms and details its negative impact upon the health and psychology of nonorgasmic women and, through them, upon their husbands. He argues against the view that "this is the way things have to be" and stresses sexual compatibility between husband and wife as the norm rather than the ideal. He calls for careful effort by both partners in a marriage to understand and resolve the problem and underscores the need for sexual relations based on the physiological needs of each partner.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANCIENT KAZAKHSTAN PHILOSOPHER AL-FARABI LAUDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,600-word article by professor A. Qasymzhanov, doctor of philosophical sciences and corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on the ancient Kazakhstan (born in the old Otrar) philosopher and astronomer Al-Farabi. The philosopher's millenary is being celebrated this year and Qasymzhanov's article is one of a number that has appeared.

Qasymzahov seeks to counter established views that Al-Farabi was little more than a commentator and immitator of Aristotle. He notes, in particular, Al-Farabi's original views on logic and his advanced stance against dogmatic religion and attempt to distinguish a "pure" religion not antipathetical to philosophy. Qasymzhanov calls for a fuller study of the medieval philsopher's works to better understand the scope of his thought.

KAZAKH WOMAN CASTIGATES SOVIET MALE CHAUVINISM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 20-21 a 1,400-word article by K. Zhankenova entitled "A Word on Equality." In the 1970's, she begins, there was a debate in the pages of SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA on the women's movement and what a woman should be. The debate, she notes, went on for a year and many men as well as women expressed their views. Unfortunately, Zhankenova emphasizes, all too typical of male views was the placing of beauty and submissiveness above all other qualities in judging what a woman should be. It would not be going too far, Zhankenova laments, to say that this was the sum of it for most men. But, she implies, few men ever find their ideal.

It is now, she goes on, the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR and high time to give thought to equality. The revolution, Zhankenova stresses, freed women and gave them the right to develop their abilities to the fullest. The social contribution of women, she goes on, is, however, still not recognized by many Soviet men. Moreover, far too many working women do all the housework and are forced to wait on their husbands hand and foot with little regard for their own feelings. (She provides several examples from her own experience.) Men should share the housework with their wives and be more sensitive, Zhankenova concludes, to their needs. Thereby they will be providing long needed recognition of their importance to society.

UIGHUR MUSICIAN FROM EASTERN TURKISTAN SPOTLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUHI in Uighur 25 August 1982 page 4 carries a 900-word article by T. Qahhariy that sketches the life and activities of an Uighur musician, Abdukerim Razi. He was born in the Kashgar Province of Eastern Turkistan, went to Urumqi in 1930, and finally in 1934 went to Central Asian State University in Tashkent for an education. There he studied the works of Soviet composers and Uzbek classicial music. In the second half of the 1930's he worked in Urumqi, where he was a leader at the Uighur Theater. In 1955 he returned to the Soviet Union and remained with the Kazakhstan State Uighur Musical Comedy Theater in Alma-Ata until his death in December 1966.

TURKISH FILM BASED ON AYTMATOV WORK SHOWING IN KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 12 August 1982 page 4 carries an 800-word article by Fadli Aliyev, a senior scientific associate of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Linguistics Institute, on the Turkish film version of a work by the Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov, "My Cypress-Like Beloved." The short story was translated into Turkish, and in 1978 Turkish director Atif Yilmaz wrote a film script with Ali Ozgunturk on the basis of the translation and called the film "Red Kerchief." The film was first shown in the USSR in 1978 at the Tashkent Film Festival of Asian, African, and Latin American Peoples. In 1981 it was translated into Russian, and at present it is showing in the theaters of Kazakhstan. According to Aliyev, this is the second Turkish film to be shown in the USSR. The film was completely adapted to the conditions of life of the Turkish people, with just the basic plot of the Aytmatov short story retained. Much of Aliyev's article is devoted to one of the actresses in the film, Turkan Shoray.

International

NOVEL BY EMIGRE KAZAKH EXPOSES FALLACY OF MAOIST NATIONALITIES POLICY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 20 August 1982 carries on page 6 a 1,400-word review by Rakhmanqul Berdibayev of Kazakh emigre author A. Qabayev's novel "Qaza Boran" (Sandstorm), "Zhazyshy" press, 1981. The review is published as part of a regular series of reviews.

A. Qabayev was born in the Mongolian People's Republic but grew up in Chinese Turkestan where he was a party official, newspaper editor and writer. Drawing the criticism of his Chinese masters during the Cultural Revolution, Aqbayev was forced to flee for his life to his native Mongolian People's Republic in 1969. Since reentering Mongolia, Aqbayev has continued his writing career and has a number of poems, stories and the novel "Qara Boran," originally published in Mongolian like the other post-1969 works, to his credit.

"Qara Boran," the first of three novels on the same subject, describes the lives and sufferings of Chinese Turkestan Kazakhs from the time of the victory of the Chinese revolution down to the period of the Great Leap Forward. Setting out to expose the "Fallacy of the Maoist nationalities policy," the novel depicts Chinese oppression of the Kazakhs and other Turkestanian nationalities in detail stressing the lack of any real change occasioned by the Chinese Revolution.

Moreover, as Berdibayev points out, Aqbayev sees oppression as coming not only from Chinese chauvinists but also from the old feudal ruling classes of the Kazakhs themselves who have changed their colors but not their intentions under Maoist rule and have reemerged as party cadres.

Berdibayev stresses the importance of the works of emigre writers such as Aqbayev since the KaSSR reader is largely left in ignorance about the lives and fates of the Kazakhs living outside the KaSSR. He calls for a concerted effort todiscover and publish more works of the like.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHIEF STRESSES KAZAKH CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOVIET-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 15 August 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by I. Qaraqulov, vice-president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, on Soviet-Indian friendship and the role of Kazakhstan in it. The article is published to note the 35th anniversary of Indian independence and the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Indian Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Solidarity.

Just 35 years ago the Indian people emerged victorious from a long struggle against colonialism and its national independence. The Soviet Union was among the first to congratulate the Indian people in this achievement.

The Indian Republic has continued to develop along lines of national independence, democracy and social progress since that day. The Indian people, moreover, have actively participated in the struggle for peace and nonalignment in Asia and the world. Soviet-Indian friendship has, as a consequence, grown over the years and expanded in scope. The 1971 Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Solidarity has become the basis for this development.

Qaralov stresses the commonality of Soviet and Indian views in many areas, the neutralization of the Indian Ocean for example. He discusses the scope and character of Soviet economic and cultural connections with India with particular emphasis on the contributions of the KaSSR. He notes, for example, the many Kazakh factories supplying Indian economic development projects.

AFGHAN EMIGRE JOURNALISTS VISIT ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 9, May 1982 carries on page 3 a 600-word unsigned report on a visit to Alma-Ata by Afghan emigre journalists Aixan Baiani (a Uighur?) and Emerxen Ezezi (a Kazakh?), reporters of the Kabyl (Uighur-language?) paper IOLDUZ. The article details their reception by Academician Smet Kenesbayev on behalf of the Kazakh "Otan" society and visits to various points of interest including the Uighur branch of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences. The article details their reception by Academician Smet Kenesbayev on behalf of the Kazakh "Otan" society and visits to various points of interest including the Uighur branch of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences. The article includes a photograph of Baiani and Ezezi.

Political Affairs

PARTY STUDY SYSTEM IN KIRGHIZIA SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 8, August 1982 on pages 36-42 carries a 2,900-word lead article on party study in Kirghizia, apparently timed to coincide with the recent end of the academic year in the study system. In the reorganization of the party study system throughout the USSR, the number of those making their studies has decreased, and in Kirghizia as well, the number of propagandists has fallen. Last academic year nearly 7,000 propagandists were working in the system, a decrease of some 2,500 compared to the previous year. This has enabled propagandists to be chosen with greater selectivity and has improved the quality of the staff. The lead article also points out that in the party study system of some rayons the basics of scientific atheism are not being studied, and in some places the task of improving the work of young communists is not being carried out. When study groups consisting of a large number of people, 100 or more, are established, it hinders participation of students in lessons.

PARTY COMMISSION WORK IN NARYN OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 8, August 1982 on pages 62-66 carries a 2,000-word article by Raimbek Toktaliyev, chairman of the party commission attached to the Naryn obkom, on the duty of communists to maintain party order. Noting that party commissions occupy a significant place in the struggle for strengthening party order and for cleansing the party ranks, Toktaliyev provides a couple of examples in which party committees in Naryn Oblast have taken measures to punish errant officials. According to Toktaliyev, in the last 2 years in the oblast 310 people have received party punishments for violations of party and state order. Also, in the last 2 years, 58 people have been dropped from the ranks of the party and 101 communists have been given party punishments. Along with such attentiveness, party organizations in some places have been compromising towards instances of violations of party and state order. In addition, some party committees consider party punishment merely as an instructional procedure and neglect checking up on those communists who have been punished.

REASONS FOR RURAL FLIGHT BY YOUNG IN KIRGHIZIA CITED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 1 August 1982 page 2 carries an 800-word article by R. Baygubatov, who is not further identified, on the conditions in a village in Kochkorskiy Rayon and the reasons for the flight of young from the village to the city. There are more than 150 homes in Osoaviakhim, but only 84 people, including only 23 young people, work there. According to Baygubatov, the commonly held notion that young people leave the countryside for an easy life ignores the unsatisfactory condition of the material and cultural life in some villages. With the formation of Cholpon sovkhoz in 1958, Osoaviakhim was classified as a village without a future, but despite that determination, it has still not been decided whether to move the people of Osoaviakhim or take advantage of the land and develop the village. As a result, there is no club, bath, school, or library in the village, and young people spend their free time playing cards or in the streets. The fact that there are no water pipes causes great difficulties. In addition, official organizations have utilized labor resources poorly. For instance, not one leading young person working as a driver or in construction has been rewarded during 1980-1982. Because they were not provided with the work they deserved, some 12 drivers and 20 builders have left the village. In fact, the shortcomings prevailing in the village have led 85 young people in the years 1975 to 1981, or 14 a year, to abandon the village for the city.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SUPPLY IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 5 August 1982 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead article on the supply of fruits and vegetables to the citizens of Kirghizia. Growers of such produce are facing a severe test this year because the unprecedented drought and the frost in the first half of May caused much damage. But the editorial emphasizes the need to increase the efficiency of the harvest. For instance, about 5,000 tons of potatoes and 3,500 tons of vegetables are lost each year in the republic because of a shortage of storage areas. If the harvest could be collected without losses, the net harvest would rise by at least 20 to 30 percent. According to the editorial, it is impossible to understand the indifference of some local party committees which have observed the conditions this year, conditions threatening the fulfillment of the plan, and yet have been unable to organize effective assistance. The same newspaper on 17 August 1982 page 4 carries an 800-word article on the same topic by A. Beyshenaliyev, a special correspondent, under the headline "Why Are There Few Fruits and Vegetables?" According to the correspondent, he asked an official of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, V.F. Zharikov, why in a sunny republic like Kirghizia the supply of fruits and vegetables is unsatisfactory. Zharikov blamed this year's bad weather, but the correspondent, after a visit to various farms, believes it is incorrect to place the blame just on the weather. Some farm leaders have relegated the growing of such produce to second-class status and failed to irrigate the fields properly. Because of the inadequate measures of the Ayylcharbakhimiya [Agrochemical] Association, nearly 1,000 hectares of onion fields in the republic became infested with harmful worms. Beyshenaliyev states that no matter what farm you visit the harvest is encountering losses because of a shortage of manpower. And those working on the farm are dissatisfied with the assistance of city dwellers. While the correspondent was on a sovkhoz, some representatives from an enterprise and the Frunze City Executive Committee helped out for a mere 2 hours. Also, because there are no specialized farms for raspberries, strawberries, cherries, peaches, black currants, and apricots, these fruits are almost never found in the stores.

PROBLEMS AT SULUKTU COAL MINES EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 5 August 1982 on page 2 carries a 900-word article by S. Abdyldayev, a correspondent for the newspaper, on the problems currently facing the Suluktu Mine Administration. This year the Suluktu coal mines have fulfilled their 4-month coal target by only 77.6 percent, which means that they have delivered to the economy 49,000 tons less than planned. One reason for the shortfall lies in the fact that because of the great depth of one mine, down to 500 meters deep, and because of the steep grading, an integrated mechanization is not being used and the process of coal extraction is being carried out only by manual labor. Other problem areas are cited: exploration has been conducted poorly, there is an inadequate number of workers and engineers, turnover is high, accidents happen to machinery frequently, motor vehicles often break down and are left out in the open air, etc. One indication of the ineffectiveness of coal operations is the fact that at present 14 tons of earth are discarded for a ton of coal. Another problem area was revealed in a 500-word article on electric power use in the same newspaper 17 August 1982 page 2 written by S. Asankulova, chief of the power oversight inspectorate of Kyrgyzglavenergo [Kirghiz Main Power Administration], and the above correspondent. According to this article, the Suluktu Mine Administration had in the first quarter of the year expended 1,237,000 kilowatt hours of electric power more than planned, by far the largest such offender among the various mine administrations cited in the article.

DROUGHT IN KIRGHIZIA ADVERSELY AFFECTING COTTON CROP

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 11 August 1982 page 1 carries a 900-word article by a brigade leader at the Kirghizia Experimental Cotton-Growing Station and two special correspondents of the newspaper on some problems of cotton growing this year. The article states that this year in the cotton-growing center of the republic, Osh Oblast, cotton production has been cut back and fields of fodder-producing plants expanded. This has been done as a prerequisite for strengthening the oblast's fodder base. While the fodder harvest may be quite plentiful, it is disturbing that on many cotton-growing farms the pace of irrigation is lagging behind last year's pace. For instance, on one kolkhoz in Kara-Suyskiy Rayon last year 2,360 hectares of land were planted to cotton with a planned harvest of 33 quintals per hectare, while this year the cotton fields were decreased by 1,428 hectares with a goal of 37.9 quintals. However, last year the farm actually achieved only an average of 25.9 quintals per hectare, and this year the number of times the fields have been irrigated fully is less than last year. The amount of water given to cotton-growers is less than that provided last year, mainly because priority is given to fodder.

GREATER ATTENTION TO RURAL CADRE SELECTION IN KIRGHIZIA URGED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KHYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 18 August 1982 page 1 carries an 800-word article on the importance of insuring the proper selection of leading cadres in the agricultural sector. The CPKi has devoted much attention to placing and educating leaders in the countryside; in fact the CPKi Central Committee examined the matter of working with rural cadres 37 times during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plan periods. The party's Central Committee and obkoms have added all the oblast and rayon leaders of agricultural organizations, the kolkhoz chairmen, the sovkhoz directors, and the agroindustrial association chiefs to the basic "nomenklatura." While some exemplary agricultural leaders can be cited, deviation from the proper principles of party leadership can be observed in some raykoms and primary party organizations. In addition, according to the article, the KiSSR Ministry of Agriculture is not above reproach; in the 10th Five-Year Plan, 219 leaders or nearly 58 percent of the total leaders on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic were replaced. There are not just a few instances in which individuals have been assigned leadership positions without a thorough investigation of their working, moral, and political qualities. This has led to 39 leaders being dismissed from work as unfit for service.

HIGH PRICES IN KIRGHIZ BAZAARS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirgahiz 24 and 25 August 1982 on page 3 carries a 3,400-word article based upon material from a SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN raid conducted by S. Kongurbayev, an inspector with the KiSSR People's Control Committee, and four others. The raid took place at the central kolkhoz bazaar and the Ala-Archa Bazaar in Frunze in response to letters claiming that Frunze bazaars were the most expensive in Central Asia. For instance, in mid-August a kilogram of potatoes cost 1 ruble, carrots 2 rubles, onions 80 kopecks or a ruble, grapes 2 rubles, and honey 6 rubles. According to the authors, in many years of observation such high prices have not been seen previously. As for the cause of the high prices, everybody says that if only the appropriate trade organizations would provide sufficient fruits and vegetables to the bazaar markets, the prices would go down. In addition, no one places a limit on bazaar prices or checks on them. The rest of the article examines some of the problems connected with the Frunze bazaars. In June 1980 SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN published revealing material about the bazaars, but the Frunze City Executive Committee and KiSSR Ministry of Trade have failed to address the problematic issues raised by the newspaper. The authors of this article hope that this second appraisal of the situation will spur the two organizations on to resolve the problems quickly. They also state that the participation of the city party committee is required in this matter.

PROBLEMS IN KIRGHIZ LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 8, August 1982 on pages 49-55 carries a 2,800-word article by Iskender Muratalin, chief of the Agricultural Department of the CPKi Central Committee, examining problems in animal husbandry in Kirghizia. While the CPKi Central Committee has given clear directions to rural rayon party organizations for the resolution of the meat problem, many shortcomings remain, in the first ranks of which is the need to increase livestock offspring. The number of sheep grows by 208,000 every year in the republic, so that it has now reached 10.3 million, but on the farms of Talas, Osh, and Naryn Oblasts and some rayons, the plan has not been fulfilled for the number of ewes raised for breeding. At present the proportion of such ewes is only 47 percent of the republic's sheep population, and efforts must be made to increase this proportion. In addition, the production of wool has in fact not grown in recent years. Of special importance in enhancing the productivity of animal husbandry is the need to strengthen the fodder base. One problem in this area is that many farm leaders regard the sowing and tending of grasses as a secondary matter. Since natural grass areas form 50-60 percent of the whole fodder balance in the republic, these lands should be used wisely, but steps to raise productivity are being taken unsystematically, pasture rotation is not being instituted, and fertilizers designated for pastures are being diverted to other purposes. These shortcomings are especially prevalent in Naryn Oblast. But the party organizations working in livestock production must increase efforts to put into effect the current Food Program.

URBAN AID TO RURAL AREAS IN KIRGHIZIA DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 8, August 1982 on pages 56-61 carries a 2,400-word article by Fedor Chuprov, the second secretary of the Frunze city party committee, on the assistance being provided by city dwellers to rural workers. He discusses the contributions being made by urban factories to produce the agricultural machinery needed to carry out the current Food Program. Also, in the preparation of fodder and in collecting the harvest, the direct assistance of city dwellers to the countryside is growing. Last year on the fields of the republic during the period from May to September more than 7,000 people worked every day, and on Saturdays and Sundays that figure doubled. Last summer 11,000 school pupils assisted rural workers, and this year, due to the current drought, city party committees and labor collectives are expanding their aid to the countryside. In all activities involved in agricultural work nearly 20,000 city dwellers worked on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in June alone. Certain urban leading workers have also appealed to all able-bodied inhabitants of Frunze to prepare at least 10 kilograms of grasses for fodder. Many enterprises in the city of Frunze are making good headway on the plots of land assigned to them as a subsidiary food source, but according to Chuprov, some enterprise leaders have not utilized their plots even this year, but keep putting off appropriate measures until later.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL URGED TO COMBAT RELICS OF PAST

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 3 August 1982 page 3 carries a 700-word article by B. Abdysamatov, a candidate of the philosophical sciences and a teacher at the Osh Pedagogical Institute, on outdated customs. According to Abdysamatov, Komsomol organizations have organized atheist education poorly, and as a result some negative phenomena left over from the past are still occurring, particularly in connection with the marriage process. For instance, in Kara-Suyskiy Rayon, a father demanded a bride-price of 5,000 rubles for his daughter, but the mother of the groom could only afford 3,000 rubles. When the father became obstinate about the matter in a quarrel, the young man became convinced that he had to either obtain the money or kill the in-laws. Two shots were fired from the young man's old rifle, jeopardizing the lives of the father-in-law and the mother-in-law, who was 7 months pregnant. Another negative phenomena can be observed when some "gallant" young men, taking a gamble in the face of Soviet law, take underage girls as wives. Several men are cited as having married 16-year-olds and even younger girls and are said to have received the appropriate punishments. Such episodes demonstrate the need for increased activity by the proper organizations.

SOCIAL FUNCTION OF TURKIC LANGUAGES DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 5 August 1982 page 3 carries a 1,000-word article by K.K. Sartbayev, a corresponding member of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "V.I. Lenin on National Languages." Sartbayev provides a few quotes from Lenin on linguistic issues, such as his recommendation against privileges for any nationality or language, but most of his article consists of a description of the Turkic languages spoken in the USSR. He notes that the Turkic peoples occupy the second place in number of speakers after the Slavic peoples and that about 20 of the more than 60 written languages in the Soviet Union belong to the Turkic peoples. The Turkic languages are divided into the following groups according to social function: languages used (1) as Union republic languages--Kirghiz, Kazakh, Uzbek, Azeri, Turkmen; (2) as autonomous republic languages--Tatar, Bashkir, Chuvash, Yakut, Karakalpak, Tuvin; (3) in mixed autonomous republics--Karachay-Balkar, Kumyk; (4) in autonomous oblasts--Khakass, Altay; (5) in some rayons--Crimean-Tatar, Gagauz, Nogay, Dolgan, Uighur. Conducting official affairs in the native language as well as conducting congresses, sessions, conferences, and other aspects of social life in the national languages has expanded the social function of the Turkic languages during the Soviet era.

RICH KIRGHIZ WAY OF LIFE NEEDS REVITALIZATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 12 August 1982 pages 8-9 and 19 August 1982 page 10 carries a 4,600-word article written in Frunze in 1981 by Satkyn Sasykbayev. His article is in response to a lengthy series of articles published in the same newspaper last year by Aziz Saliyev on matters of everyday life among the Kirghiz. Sasykbayev is mainly concerned with certain well-known facets of traditional Kirghiz life and the regrettable state of these features at the present time. Depicting traditional life as one characterized by fine craftsmanship, lively sports, and entertaining fests of song and poetry, he tries to debunk the notion that such a life was lethargic, uncultivated, and simple. He recalls in glowing terms a real Kirghiz migration that he had witnessed with his own eyes and then complains that in films and pictures the former way of life is portrayed not in its real beautiful form, but as very unpleasant and poor. He also objects to the image that the furnishings of a traditional nomad's yurt were meager and the idea held by some people that the Kirghiz had very few traditional dishes. He complains that that at present there are no special "national" restaurants serving only Kirghiz cuisine in the republic, oblast, and rayon centers; those restaurants that exist serve a mixed menu of European and Central Asian cuisine. He maintains that the Kirghiz could learn from the experience of other republics, particularly Uzbekistan, in this matter. In addition, although yurts, furnishings for them, and national clothing are being produced in enterprises for herdsmen, they are of insufficient quantity and of poor quality. This unsatisfactory situation is connected with the supply of felt; fat-tail "Kirghiz" sheep produce wool suitable for felt, but not the hybrid "Malysh" sheep. But for some reason it is thought that "Kirghiz" sheep will ruin the "Malysh" breed, so they are intentionally neglected. This is not true in Tajiskitan and Turkmenistan, where "Hissar" sheep are raised as in earlier times to provide products for daily life. Another regretable situation is the tendency towards the uniformity in the breeds of goats. Also, the craftsmanship needed to produce yurts and their furnishings is no longer found in modern-day enterprises. Sasykbayev recommends that local organizations look into such problems and derive lessons from the significant work that has been done in Uzbekistan.

EDITORIAL URGES IMPROVEMENTS IN KIRGHIZ THEATER REPETOIRES

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 15 August 1982 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead article on the need for improvements in the repetoires of the professional and amateur theater companies and the Kirghiz State Philharmonic. According to the editorial, the repetoires of the republic's theaters do not measure up to the requirements of the day, and there are some works of shallow ideological content. It inevitably comes to mind when watching such performances what sort of education the viewer is deriving from them. It is also regretable that playwrights are not analyzing deeply the multifaceted problems of the present day or portraying clearly contemporary figures. Some shortcomings in the matter of theater repetoires arise from an indifferent attitude, a tendency responsible for the infrequent performance of some important works. On the other hand, some plays are repeatedly performed just out of financial considerations. Some playwrights even abuse their positions and have their own works performed chiefly for the sake of personal profit. In addition, according to the article, it should be noted with sorrow that in the last 10 years not one national opera has been added to the repetoire of the A. Maldybayev Academic Opera and Ballet Theater. For a number of years the N.K. Krupskaya State Russina Drama Theater artistic collective, while paying a great deal of attention to educating workers in an internationalist spirit, has not staged any work of Kirghiz dramatic art.

MORE LETTERS ADVOCATING KIRGHIZ RESTAURANTS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 19 August 1982 page 12 carries two letters containing 600 words in all, one by a single pensioner and the other by a group of pensioners, in support of the 10 writers who published an open letter in KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY 8 July 1982 page 2 in favor of opening restaurants that serve Kirghiz national cuisine in Frunze. One letter writer reveals that he had written articles for SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN and LENINCHIL JASH a number of years ago on Kirghiz national foods, and at the time some Frunze leaders considered the idea of opening national restaurants a good one. But during a discussion of the issue two groups were formed--one urging that such eating facilities be established and the other contending that it would be too expensive to do so. Up to the present nothing has been decided. The other letter describes a visit to Frunze by pensioners, who were disappointed to be unable to find in a restaurant any hot refreshing tea, just unappetizing coffee and such. The writers of this letter express their irritation over the fact that there are no traditional teahouses, properly speaking, in either Frunze or Osh.

KIRGHIZ ENCYCLOPEDIA STAFF TO PUBLISH VOLUME ON 1917 REVOLUTION

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 26 August 1982 carries a 700-word article by M. Edilova of Frunze on a volume soon to be completed by the staff of the Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia titled "The Great October Socialist Revolution." This volume is one of several to be produced in the aftermath of the publication of the six-volume encyclopedia itself, including a volume on Soviet encyclopedic work and a Kirghiz orthographic dictionary. At the present time a volume devoted to the KiSSR is being published in a Russian- and Kirghiz-language version. "The Great October Socialist Revolution" volume is basically concerned with describing the events taking place during the revolutionary years of 1917 and 1918. Covering not only matters relevant to the entire revolutionary process, the book also provides a description of revolutionary activities in Kirghizia and the social conditions prevailing at the time in the republic. The volume will include a bibliography encompassing nearly all of the literature pertaining to the October Revolution, including memoirs, fiction, and works of art.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR GREATER ATHEISTIC EFFORTS IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 27 August 1982 page 1 carries a 900-word lead article on the need to improve scientific-atheist propaganda among the population of Kirghizia. While some exemplary ideological-educational work in this area has led to the rejection of the religious point of view by many people, its disruptive, dark influence still holds sway over a certain segment of the population. Atheist education has a special significance when class enemies are striving to use religious slogans for counterrevolutionary aims. Lenin's teachings about the tie between bourgeois class interests and religious propaganda apply even at the present. For instance, there have been instances in which members of Christian sects living in Moskovskiy, Sokulukskiy, and Issyk-Atinskiy Rayons have advocated that their children not go to school on Saturdays, that these children ignore their teachers and the principles and ethical norms of Soviet pedagogy in general, and that young men avoid serving in the Soviet army. The leader of the Adventists-Reformists in Dzhalalabad, one Rutermel', has surreptitiously distributed prohibited literature of a reactionary, tendentious spirit as far as Suzakskiy Rayon and Kale-yingak. An unregistered, illegal community of Evangelical Baptists has been holding secret meetings in a house in the capital of Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon, Ivanovka. And as a matter of fact, in some mosques, "'mullahs' are encountered who incite believers, especially young people, against those belonging to other religions or 'infidels.'" The practice of expending vast sums, sacrificing livestock, and going on a pilgrimage to places called "holy" has still not been prohibited in Osh and Talas Oblasts and some other places. According to the article, no one has a right to be passive and indifferent to the fate of young people when some religious leaders gather boys and girls and even young children, orient them to customs and behavior that does not conform to socialist morality, hinder them from taking advantage of the cultural benefits of present-day life, such as going to libraries, movies, or parties, and advocate that they pay no attention to anything in this "false" world. Various organizations are called upon to undertake more ambitous efforts in atheistic work and are chided for past neglect of this realm. For instance, the article declares that it does not conform to the demand of the time for the republic publishing houses to turn out only one or two scholarly atheistic books a year.

HARMFUL RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS IN KIRGHIZIA DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 8, August 1982 pages 73-78 carries a 2,400-word article by K. Dadybayeva, a candidate of the pedagogical sciences, on the harmfulness of religious customs and the task of struggling against them. Dadybayeva lists a number of such customs, citing as examples of their potential harm the unfortunate consequences of a bride abduction and an attempted cure by a folk healer. She also objects to excessive celebrations of memorial feasts, providing as an illustration the case of a veterinarian who commemorated the death of his father 34 years ago. The veterinarian received as gifts a motorcycle, 3 horses, 42 goats and sheep, etc., from the nearly 370 guests and squandered 27 cases of vodka. Just as beks and manaps [local tribal leaders] in the old days held such celebrations to enhance their prestige and show off their wealth, these days some people hold feasts of this sort to achieve an empty reputation and fame. But what bothers her most is a disrespectful attitude towards women, which she regards as a violation of women's equal rights granted under the USSR and KiSSR Constitutions. A clear example of this is polygamy, which some people, pretending not to know Soviet practice, rationalize by various means--"because my wife is sickly, because my wife has given birth only to daughters, because this is a custom of our ancestors," and so on. Some people even call bride price "payment for the mother's milk." Furthermore, the custom of forcing a wife not to speak the name of her husband or mother- and father-in-law is totally outdated; at meetings of the village soviet such a woman is even compelled to have others speak their names. According to Dadybayeva, those working at atheist education should not regard these matters as trivial but should consider them problems of social-political and technical significance.

Military

UNIFYING ROLE OF SOVIET ARMY IN NATIONAL RELATIONS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 8, August 1982 pages 43-48 carries a 2,400-word article by D. Asanov, a Hero of the Soviet Union, on the friendship of the Soviet peoples and its reflection in the cohesiveness of the Soviet armed forces. Asanov recalls the firm rebuff of the non-Russian peoples to the efforts of Nazi Germany to sow discord among the nationalities of the USSR. He also invokes testimonials on the friendly relations between Russians and Kirghiz during World War II. The country has rewarded the efforts of all nationalities during the war, as is revealed by the fact that of those having earned the honor Hero of the Soviet Union are 7,998 Russians, 2,021 Ukrainians, 299 Belorussians, 161 Tatars, 107 Jews, 96 Kazakhs, 90 Georgians, 89 Armenians, 67 Uzbeks, etc.

International

TURKISH CITIZENS REPORTED INTERESTED IN KIRGHIZ WRITER

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KRYGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 28 August 1982 page 4 carries a 700-word article by K. Sabyrkhajuyev on showing the Soviet Kirghiz film "White Steamship" in Istanbul, Turkey in Turkish and English. The writer of the article traveled to Istanbul via the Moscow-Istanbul passenger train and visited, in addition to Istanbul, the cities of Ankara, Adana, Murchi [?], and Kayseri, staying 3 months in Turkey in all. The film was based on a short story by the well-known Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov, and according to Sabyrkhajuyev, it has enjoyed great success with Turkish audiences. He noticed from the bookstores that several works of Aytmatov's have been translated into Turkish and that they have been widely disseminated among the ordinary people of Turkey. Sabyrkhajuyev states that some of the people he met on the streets have read Aytmatov with great interest. One Turkish citizen maintains that Turks speak proudly of Aytmatov's name.

TURKMEN SSR

Economics

NEW 'SOCIETY FOR SCIENTIFIC ECONOMY' FORMED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 27 August 1982 p 1 carries a 200-word Turkmeniform release of the first Republic conference of the Turkmenistan Society for Scientific Economy. Among its objectives are: "to perfect returns from the economy on a daily basis, to raise the effectiveness of social production, to stimulate creative initiative and activity, and to broadly propagate scientific and technical achievements."

KARAKUM CANAL INCREASES FISH YIELD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 17 August 1982 p 2 carries a 300-word Turkmeninform dispatch on the 20 quintal per hectare herring catch near Ashkhabad. As noted, the "fish farm, which is in a new branch of the Turkmenistan agro-industrial complex, has gained in strength; the construction of the fully operational reservoir in the Ashkhabad foothills has been fully completed."

Social and Cultural Affairs

ATHEISTIC EDUCATION INCREASES PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 29 August 1982 p 2 carries a 400-word article by Ch. Ayymgulyev, secretary of the Party Committee of the Zhdanov kolkhoz in Kaka rayon, on measures taken to eliminate "the violation of agrotechnical rules in agriculture" and to restore the workers' enthusiasm for their work. "Learning from last year's shortcomings, we discussed definite measures on this serious subject. One of the most important measures is atheistic education." He adds that "we are undertaking a lot of work in order to extirpate harmful remnants of the past from the peoples' mentality, such as viewing the way of life with indifference, and in order to instill a belief in the future and success." To this end "25 agitators, 12 propagandists and 52 political informants and communists involved in production" are working on this.

CALL FOR HEIGHTENED ATHEISTIC ACTIVITY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVIET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 August 1982 p 2 carries a 1,100-word article by G. Akmyradov, chairman of the Scientific-

Methodological Council for the Propagation of Scientific Atheism under the TuSSR Znaniye Society Administration, and L. Smirnova, deputy director of the Republic House of Atheism, on the necessity "to perfect the forms and methods of scientific atheism." They note that the problem of struggling against harmful remnants of the past in the TuSSR is serious. Various religious groups operate on the republic's territory--Muslim mosques, Orthodox churches, and religious meeting houses for idol worshippers. There are places revered by believers where mullas, ishans and grave guardians come and go preaching sermons." The concrete example given is in the industrial 'new town' of Busmeyin "where there are only six atheistic lecturers." It is then noted that "the substantial number of the Buzmeyin inhabitants who go to Orthodox churches bear witness to the necessity of increasing the militancy of atheistic work."

RURAL AMENITIES TO BE INCREASED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 August 1982 p 2 carries a 1,900-word article by R. Nazarova, deputy chairman of the TuSSR Council of Ministers, on recent progress in raising rural culture and work yet to be done. While praising recent achievements as a whole, she points out that "in some rayons the cultural level of rural workers lags behind even the economic growth of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and their material living conditions because certain ministries, leading organizations, local soviets of peoples deputies and kolkhoz managements are not really paying attention to this important question." In fact, "only 36 percent of kolkhoz and sovkhoz settlements have planned projects and of these, 20 percent have not fully prepared for them. As a result, construction goes on without planning and growth prospects are not taken into consideration."

NEW PRISON-LABOR CAMP

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 August 1982 p 4 carries a 1,200-word article by A. Durdyev, deputy minister of the TuSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, on the new Neftezavodsk prison camp. "In 1981 in the system of the TuSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs a corrective-labor detention camp was established in order to orient thieves to perform work useful to society and to teach them productive skills in the Neftezavodsk settlement in Chardzhou Oblast. In setting up this detention camp the experience of fraternal Uzbekistan was studied and introduced into the practice of our republic." "Last year 792 people were sent to this detention camp."

NEWSPAPER, JOURNAL CIRCULATION DATA GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVIET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 August 1982 p 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial exhorting the population to subscribe to newspapers and journals. It is noted that "now there are 7 republic newspapers, 10 oblast newspapers, 7 mass circulation newspapers and 25 journals." According to Soyuzpechat', "every family in the republic receives an average of 4.5 newspapers and journals." A problem in the system, which is blamed on the postal service, is that evening publications often arrive late. Publications enumerated in this regard are: VECHERNIY ASHKHABAD, TURKMENISTAN AGITATORY, AGITATOR TURKMENISTANY, and ZDRAVOOKHRANENIE TURKMENISTANA.

UZBEK SSR

Political Affairs

NAVOI OBKOM CHIEF COMMENTS ON FARM PROBLEMS

[Editorial report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 3,200-word full page report by newspaper special correspondents H. Qodirov and J. Sa"dullayev titled "With Definite Goals in Sight." Several farm problems were recently discussed at an obkom plenum and a meeting of oblast partorgs. The meetings criticized the decline in head of cattle, substandard breeding techniques and zooveterinarian services, and slow introduction of mechanized equipment on oblast farms. Other problems discussed at the sovkhoz meeting included low water supply, slow development of private plots, and shortcomings in sheep and poultry raising. Discussants suggested that the cause of some of these problems could be traced to the fact that only 10 percent of the farm's 80 workers are communists.

PARTY REPORT-ELECTION MEETINGS HELD IN OBLASTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word report under the "Party Life" rubric titled "Deep Analysis, High Demandingness." This item covers report and election meetings of party groups and shop party organizations currently being held in Navoi and Andizhan Oblasts and in the Karakalpak ASSR. The Navoi Oblast meetings were attended by 96.3 percent of communists who heard a report that stressed the need for quick preparations for the cotton harvest and for extra hours to be devoted to private plots. The KASSR meetings discussed water shortage, economical use of resources, and the need to form mobile nurseries in the fields to free mothers for the harvest. Meetings in Andizhan Oblast were conducted in an exemplary atmosphere of criticism and activism.

Economics

OBKOM SECRETARIES COMMENT ON UZBEK WORKERS IN NONCHERNOZEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 3,500-word report by G. Lipshits, correspondent for the Uzbekistan Information Agency, under the banner headline "The Nonchernozem Zone: Address of Courage." Accompanying his text on individual Uzbeks working in Novgorod, Ivanovo Oblasts, Lipshits prints statements by secretaries of the three oblast party committees applauding the contribution of Uzbek ameliorators in the Nonchernozem region. Yu. A. Yudin, second secretary of the Novgorod

Obkom, recalls that the "Uznovgorodstroy" Trust, formed in 1974, now works in four rayons, while the "Uzparfinovodstroy" Trust, formed in 1978, concentrates on Parfino Rayon. Yudin is confident that the contribution of Uzbek workers will increase inthe future. G.I. Razumov, a secretary of the Ivanovo Obkom, notes that Uzbek workers are presently constructing the "Druzhba" and "Uzbekistan" Sovkhozes and, in the period reaching to 1990, will carry out reclamation work in seven rayons along the Teza River: Furmanov, Rodnikovskiy, Bichugda, Ivanovo, Shuya, Savinskiy, and Yuzhskiy. Yu. G. Teslenko, second secretary of the Vladimir Obkom, states that oblast party and soviet organs are concerned with creating the proper working and living conditions for the 900 members of the "Uzvladimirvodstroy" Trust. These organs have improved their mass political and educational work, established constant control over the production activities of the trust's mechanized columns, and have participated in mobile assemblies with the collegium of the UzSSR State Committee for Water Resources Construction aimed at increasing their aid to the reclamation project.

MINISTRIES BUILDING OWN VOCATIONAL TRAINING FACILITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by M. Sultonov, UzSSR deputy minister for higher and secondary specialized education, titled "Important Factor." The article describes the move of ministries and agencies into the field of constructing with their own funds tekhnikums and other vocational facilities for training specialists needed by them. As an example, Sultonov cites the construction of a 12-story study and laboratory building for the Tashkent Institute of Motor Transport and Highways paid for with 9.5 million rubles funds from the Ministries of Motor Transport and Highway Construction and Maintenance. He notes that more than 100 million rubles in capital investment funds have been obtained from republic ministries and agencies for such construction. The remainder of the article details ministry construction tasks and results.

STRONGER TIES BETWEEN RESEARCH INSTITUTES, ENTERPRISES FAVORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 August 1982 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,800-word essay by M. Sharifkhojayev, rector of the Tashkent Economics Institute, titled "Research and Product." The essay reflects the opinions of scholars of the institute toward issues that will concern the September Plenum of the CPUz Central Committee on science policy. Sharifkhojayev laments the insufficient utilization of the potential of research institutes and scholars to influence factors of quality and productivity at enterprises. While part of the problem may be attributed to research that lags behind the national standard, is poorly planned or is not practically applied, Sharifkhojayev feels that it is mainly due to the lack of centralization of scholarly resources and forces and of sufficient economic ties between research institutes and enterprises.

PRODUCTION VOLUME DECLINES IN OBLAST ENTERPRISES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 700-word economic review titled "The Worker's Word Is a Man's Word." The report states that some republic sectors have developed faster than called for in their plans for the first 7 months of 1982. Overall volume of industrial production rose 3 percent over the same period of 1981. Production of electric energy, coal and oil, rolled metal, compressors, tractors, and harvestors, has picked up speed. Production plans for cement, mineral fertilizers, canning, and clothing, have been overfulfilled. However, some collectives and sectors are headed backwards. Production volume has declined in a number of enterprises in Andizhan, Surkhandarya, Khorezm, and Samarkand Oblasts. The review cites as example the Samarkand Refrigerator Plant which showed a R500,000 decrease in production over the same period last year.

LABOR SHORTAGE HAMPERS CONSTRUCTION OF BEKABAD STEEL MILL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by newspaper correspondent H. Abdusamatov titled "Obstacles in the Path of Rolled Steel." The correspondent notes that because the present rolling mill of the Bekabad Metallurgical Plant is badly outdated and inadequate metal must presently be shipped to plants in the Urals, rolled, and shipped back. This procedure engages many thousands of railroad cars, costs millions of rubles, and wastes lots of time. To reverse this situation, plans were drawn up for a local rolling mill by the "Gruzgipromez" Institute to be constructed from 1979 to 1983 by the "Uzbekmetallurgstroy" of the UzSSR Ministry of Construction. Construction of the mill, slated to cost R37 million, is considerably behind schedule. Over the first 3 years only R7 million construction work was finished and only around R4 million of the R10 million work slated for 1982 have been appropriated. In reviewing the causes for this problem, Abdusamatov notes that the "Uzbekmetallurgstroy" needs a new production facility and that many elements of the work have had to be redone due to changes in the original plan. Most importantly, he cites the fact that the trust needs 870 construction workers but presently has a force of only 470.

NAVOI AIRPORT EXPANSION NEARS COMPLETION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "New Airport Building." The report states that finishing touches are being put on the new airport building in Navoi City. When opened at the first of 1983 the airport will be able to handle 200 passengers an hour.

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON GULISTAN SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS STATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Moscow--Space--Gulistan." The report states that work has begun on a satellite communications station in Gulistan which will make it possible to transmit the "Orbita-IV" program from Moscow to the populations of the Syrdarya and Dzhizak Oblasts. According to the UzSSR Ministry of Communications, such stations will also be constructed at Zarafshan and Nukus.

TASHKENT CONSTRUCTION PLANS SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by V. Kozimov, chairman of the Tashkent

Gorispolkom, titled "Great Plans, Bright Horizons." Kozimov reviews components of the 11th Five-Year Plan for construction work in Tashkent. These include construction of 1.5 million square meters housing, secondary schools for 59,000, preschool facilities for 27,000, public dining facilities for 20,000, 33 kilometers of streetcar lines and 47 kilometers of trolleybus lines, 6 stores of the "Universam" type, and various other public service facilities. In connection with the celebration of two milleniums since the founding of Tashkent next year, considerable efforts are being made to expand, repair and beautify parks, canals, and streets. Also on page 2 a 600-word newspaper interview appears with Sobir Odilov, chief architect of Tashkent and head of the main architectural planning administration of Tashkent Gorispolkom, titled "The Beauty of Tomorrow's Capital." Odilov remarks that radical changes will take place in the appearance of Tashkent over the next 2 decades. By the year 2000 the city will occupy 35,000 hectares and almost 75 percent of new housing will be apartment buildings in the 9-12 story range. Karl Marx Street is to be doubled in width and turned into a major thoroughfare. In place of the present Gorkiy Theater of Russian Drama will be built the largest trade center of the city. In place of the present Gorkiy Movie Theater on Navoi Prospect will be built an 18-story republic information center. Yuldash Akhunbabayev Square in Charsu is presently being rebuilt, with high-rise apartment buildings, a sports complex, and the main administrative building for republic tourism going up around the recently completed 23-story "Moscow" Hotel. The Kokaldash Medresseh and Jami Mosque are being restored, and a bazaar with 1,200 trade shops is being built on this square.

STATUS REPORT ON REPAIR OF COTTON HARVEST MACHINERY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by M. Egamberdiyev, chairman of the republic administration of "Goskomsel'khoztekhnika," titled "Machinery--A Powerful Force." Egamberdiyev states that 4 million of the expected 6 million tons of cotton to be harvested in 1982 will be done by 35,000 harvesters and over 140,000 other pieces of machinery organized into 3,200 harvest-transport detachments. While most of the harvesters have been readied for harvest, some 4,000 still require repair work. A substantial portion of the support and transport machinery also awaits repair. This work is considerably behind in Navoi, Syrdarya, and Khorezm Oblasts, and in Karakalpakistan. The "Goskomsel' khoztekhnika," in cooperation with the UzSSR Ministry of Agriculture and the "Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy," has dispatched specialists and repairmen to places behind in this work. It has also trained 9,000 harvester operators, and increased the training of 10,000 drivers.

ORGANIC-MINERAL FERTILIZER EXPERIMENTS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Dr of Technology A. Tojiyev, senior scientific associate at the Chemistry Institute of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Fertility Aids." Tojiyev describes experimental research conducted by scholars at the institute's laboratory for organic and mineral fertilizers on the chemical properties of humin acids derived from humus. Such acids may be derived from various coals, especially those types found at Kyzylkyya and

Shurab. Research shows that the ammonia, potassium and nitrate compounds of humin acids dissolve well in water. When mixed with ammonia and phosphorus into a "humate ammoniac compound," this organic-mineral fertilizer can considerably raise yields of cotton, vegetables, potatoes, and other crops. Moreover, cotton plant stalks, which presently must be removed from fields to avoid continuation of wilt and other diseases, can be treated with compounds like humin acid and then ploughed under. Tojiyev states that field experiments have been successfully conducted, the technology for the preparation of humin acids has been worked out, and organic-mineral fertilizer using such acids has been prepared. He calls for the cooperation and assistance of agricultural organizations in order to quickly apply this new product to the fields.

TERMEZ, ANGREN CITY ENTERPRISES EXPAND SUBSIDIARY FARMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by newspaper correspondent A. Khalilov titled "The Initiative of Urbanites." The article describes the movement of enterprises, organizations, institutions, and VUZes in Termez City to form, develop, and strengthen subsidiary farms. There are now 33 subsidiary farms in the city. According to I. Qurbonov, chairman of the gorispolkom, there will be 50 such farms by the end of 1982. At present, 45 percent of the meat, 60 percent of the milk, and 50 percent of the fruit and vegetables being sold in the city are grown on such farms and private plots. Kh. Tojiddinov, first secretary of the gorkom, has pledged the support of party and soviet organs in stimulating the growth of subsidiary farms and private plots by extending credit to individuals and providing them with feed for their stock. Also TASHKENT SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by newspaper correspondent for Tashkent Oblast H. Abdusamatov titled "Agrarian Shops of Angren." The correspondent reports that 32 enterprises, organizations, and institutions in Angren City have formed subsidiary farms. The city party organization has adopted a set of practical measures aimed at further developing subsidiary farm operations in the city.

PRIVATE PLOT FARMING SAID TO CARRY STIGMA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 13 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by Nusrat Rahmatov titled "A Piece of Ground." Rahmatov notes that in recent years private plot farming has undergone important changes. Today, village soviets and kolkhoz administrations are granting permission to tend stock on plots and loaning money to buy stock. The growing size of private herds gains in importance as available pasturage shrinks in the republic. Managed adroitly, private plots can be like subsidiary farms. Rahmatov details the intensive utilization of a kolkhoz plot by the family of Ergash Qilichev, a docent at Bukhara State Pedinstitute. He comments that during the 1930's men like Qilichev would be accused of having private property--"a minifarm"--but today such opinions are no longer applicable. Not only does Qilichev's family relieve the state of the burden of providing it food, but it also annually delivers to state receiving stations 400 kilograms honey, 500 kilograms potatoes, and a calf. Rahmatov feels that a number of problems connected with the development of private plot farming must be studied, and that attitudes toward such farming must be changed. He observes that usually private plots are tended by old men and women "because many of our young people think of private plots as a vestige of the past, as a remnant of the private property system." He acknowledges that it is difficult to change their minds "because of the ungrounded disparagement of private plot farmers." Rahmatov notes that many other problems face the development of private plot farming: livestock feed, water supply, ploughing, veterinarian services, transport of excess produce to market. There is no consensus on whom should deal with such problems, nor are there regulatory or advisory manuals. Rahmatov concludes with the thought: "Since ancient times, our forefathers lived by bringing life to pieces of land.... We msut carry on this tradition."

TASHKENT PRODUCE SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by A. Bukhorboyev titled "Customers Are Waiting." The article deals with the work of the Tashkent City "Fruit and Vegetable" Administrative, responsible for stocking city stores with produce. Bukhorboyev states that most people living in Tashkent go to the kolkhoz bazaars which provide variety and quality superior to that of city stores. According to recommendations of the Nutrition Institute of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, a person ought to eat each year 143 kilograms vegetables, 105 kilograms potatoes, 17 kg melons, and 87 kg fruit. To supply a city of 2 million with these amounts requires a highly effective system of purchase, transport, storage, distribution, and sales. According to Bukhorboyev the city administration fails on all these counts. Purchases are made by contract with kolkhozes, placed in boxes regardless of produce type or quality, shipped, erratically distributed to stores, where sizable quantities are held back by trade workers or are otherwise unsalable due to damage or rot. He also cites a recent case in which a "caravan" of melons from Syrdarya, Dzhizak, and Kashkadarya Oblasts arrived in Tashkent where they were inspected for the first time. It was found that the melons were green, high in nitrates, and completely worthless, with the result that the "caravan" was turned back. Bukhorboyev wonders why oblast representatives of the administration didn't inspect the melons before shipping and why local soviets permitted them to be shipped at all. He notes that the administration requires 1.5 million boxes a year for shipping produce, but that so far it has managed to assemble--by hand--only 750,000 boxes annually, and that no consideration is given to the need for special containers for different types of produce. Currently, the city population needs 214,000 tons of fruit and vegetables a year, but administration warehouses can hold only 110,000 tons of which 92,000 can be refrigerated. Moreover, only 50 of the 127 stores supplied by the administration are equipped to conduct a standard trade in produce. Yet, the administration seems indifferent to the fact that the UzSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry has slated construction to begin on only one produce store in 1982 and three in 1983. Because of these and other problems, the administration cannot keep up with the demands of the growing population of the city.

PRODUCE WASTE NOTED IN BUKHARA KOLKHOZ BAZAARS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 600-word article by newspaper correspondent H. Qodirov under the "Warning Signal" rubric titled "How Long Will the Waste Go On?" Qodirov remarks that although farmers bring produce to the kolkhoz bazaars in Bukhara confident of a quick sale in fact every day several tons of fruit and vegetables rot in the inadequate containers into which they are stuffed or on the ground. He attributes this waste to the irresponsibility and neglect of bazaar directorates who do not take steps to provide proper conditions for the sellers. The situation must be corrected because in city stores the price of produce is high, variety is limited, and quality is poor. Moreover, because of breached contracts with kolkhozes, the Bukhara Cannery is now canning some of the produce that has rotted in kolkhoz bazaars. Despite the fact that oblast newspapers have exposed the situation at these bazaars on several occasions, leaders of the oblast trade administration, gorispolkom, and other institutions, have thus far failed to take action against responsible individuals.

ENVIRONMENTAL ABUSES REGISTERED IN FERGANA VALLEY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 August 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Yu. Sultonov, docent at Fergana State Pedininstitute and member of the USSR Geographical Society, titled "Source of Wealth and Refinement." Sultonov lists a series of environmental abuses that have been and are being committed in that part of the valley that lies within Uzbekistan and is inhabited by 5 million people. First, not enough care is being taken in the extraction and processing of Fergana's mineral wealth. He cites the Fergana Oil Refinery that permits the natural gas separated out from oil during the refining process to pollute the atmosphere. Second, measures are not being taken to halt soil erosion, with the result that some 2,000 hectares in the region have become useless ravines. Third, Fergana's relatively abundant water resources are being wasted due to lack of strict regulation over irrigation and the dumping of waters by enterprises that could be purified. Fourth, while more trees and plants need to be planted, the fact is that the majority of the hundreds of thousands of trees and plants planted in populated areas each year are lost because they are not watered or cared for. Finally, because of the ever shrinking land where animals might roam and of the constant abuse of hunting laws, a number of wild animals in the area are becoming rarer.

Social and Cultural Affairs

BUREAUCRATIC HANDLING OF CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "The Person Behind the Letter." The editorial criticizes those party and soviet organs that are not sufficiently principled and demanding toward officials who handle workers' letters and complaints in a bureaucratic and lax manner, and who fail to meet schedules for receiving citizens. According to letters reaching the newspaper's editorial office, such officials are found in numerous party and soviet organs, ministries and agencies, and institutions and organizations. Because of the bureaucratic attitude, procrastination, insensitivity, and superficiality of these officials and leaders, citizens are frequently obliged to appeal to higher organs for redress of their appeals and complaints. The editorial reminds such leaders that every Soviet citizen has the right to expect a judicious review of an earnest effort to resolve their problems.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Public Supervision." The editorial reviews the functions of people's control groups and notes that presently some 420,000 people are engaged in such activities in the republic. It attributes the badkwardness of some industrial sectors, the failure of a number of enterprises and construction organizations to meet their plans, and the widespread occurrence of whitewash and wrongdoing in the economy to the ineffective supervision of control posts, groups, and committees. The editorial admonishes such groups to never forget that a critical factor in effective investigations is practical collaboration with standing commissions of soviets and trade union and komsomol organizations. The republic PCC has turned up serious failures within the administrative apparatus to protect state property, utilize resources, and punish those who violate regulations and laws. Frequently, leaders of partkoms, enterprises, and organizations pay little attention to the results of such investigations. People's control organs must make more effective use of publicity of their findings, and party and soviet organs must expend greater effort to properly orient the activities of people's control committees.

RISE IN INTERETHNIC MARRIAGES NOTED AMONG UZBEKS IN NONCHERNOZEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 3,500-word full-page report by G. Lipshits, correspondent for the Uzbekistan Information Agency, under the banner headline "The Nonchernozem Zone: Address of Courage." In the course of this report, Lipshits provides the names of three male Uzbek workers who have married Russian women in the Nonchernozem region, and cites a member of the Shimsk Raykom and Rayispolkom who says "the number of marriages between nationalities is increasing."

DIVORCE FACTORS, WOMEN'S ROLE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 20 August 1982 carries on page 2 a 2,500-word article by the Uzbek writer Otkir Hoshimov titled "What Is the Child Guilty Of?" Hoshimov discusses various factors that play a role in the rising divorce rate in Tashkent. One frequent reason given for divorce is incompatibility, but Hoshimov favors a materialistic explanation of such cases, claiming that greed of the parents is the more probable cause. Parents frequently turn court trials into "horse trials," seeking to get the best settlements for their families. Such greed is also displayed at weddings. There is a growing rate of divorce between people married 5-10 years, most frequently filed by wives who complain their husbands drink too much, their household furnishings are bad, or their relationship has turned sour. Another cause, according to Hoshimov, is that divorce has become fashionable. That is, women file for divorce because their husbands don't help out at home with the chores and the children. Women complain that they also work and should not have to do everything. Hoshimov acknowledges the view that men should begin sharing such duties, but personally feels that "women should remain women," particularly in the area of child-rearing. Since the beginning of man, he goes on, women have reared the children and "that is why men cherish women." After discussing jealousy as a factor in divorces, Hoshimov dwells on divorces between men and women who hardly know one another but are pressured into marriage by their parents. According to Hoshimov, such arranged marriages are increasingly common even in Tashkent and are not confined to ordinary workers but are also found among the intelligentsia, scholars, and officials. Hoshimov concludes his article with the statistic that each of the 10 rayons of Tashkent has an average of 50 divorce suits monthly, and 90 percent of these marriages are dissolved.

NATIONAL FLAVOR SAID MISSING FROM NON-UZBEK DIRECTOR'S FILMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 27 August 1982 carries on page 6 a 1,200-word article by Ergash Ismatullayev titled "Problems of Artistic Television Films." This critical survey of films made for Uzbek television contains the following passage: "We have some producers who, even though they are working on films for television, are not interested in its characteristics.... For example, Yuriy Stepchuk, despite having filmed several movies for television, has not aroused the interest of viewers with any of them. Some of his films should not be aired. The reason: the national characteristics of the Uzbek people are not being expressed in Stepchuk's films."

EDITORS COMMENT ON PARTY DECREE ON JOURNALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 6 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word report titled "At the CPSU Central Committee." The report presents the gist of the CPSU CC resolution "On the creative ties of literary and artistic journals with the experience of constructing communism." The resolution calls for greater activism and responsibility by journal editorial colleges and writers in publicizing party decisions, socioeconomic tasks, modern themes, and new traditions in Soviet society. Their efforts must be based on the principles of party observance [partiynost'] and populism [narodnichestvo]. The chief editors of Uzbekistan's literary and artistic journals responded to this resolution. Hafiz Abdusamatov, chief editor of the Writers Union journal SHARQ YULDUZI, in an article titled "Voice of Our Age," acknowledges that the resolution fully applies to the work of SHARQ YULDUZI and that it accords with the points made by Sharaf Rashidov in his speech on the 50th anniversary of the journal. Some republic journals, including SHARQ YULDUZI, publish works by authors whose world-view is not clear, who do not adopt a class position toward events, and who are confused or in error in their approach to the cultural heritage and artistic expression. Aleksandr Udalov, chief editor of the Writers Union journal ZVEZDA VOSTOKA in an article titled "Important Directive," states that the journal collective constantly endeavors to accept works that depict modern heroes and the rich spiritual world of the Soviet people, and greets the party resolution with satisfaction.

The same paper on 13 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 300-word article by Mirmuhsin, chief editor of the magazine GULISTON, titled "Exactly What's Needed." Mirmuhsin comments that the journal collective will provide deeper coverage of scientific and technological advances and new phenomena in workers' lives. In his opinion, Uzbek writers must make greater efforts to instill in youth both love and respect for the land, nature, and farming. Erkin Vohidov, chief editor of the young writers' journal YOSHLIK, in an article titled "Motivated," takes the opportunity to report that the YOSHLIK editorship held a joint roundtable with the LITERATURNAYA UCHEBA editorship, led by its chief editor A. Mikhaylov, to discuss the chief problems facing young writers. Otherwise, Vohidov feels that the party resolution on journals will helpfully orient YOSHLIK's work.

Shomil Alyadin, chief editor of the Crimean Tatar literary journal YULDUZ, in an article titled "Lofty Task," comments that journals publish too few works on workers' lives and too many shallow works on historical subjects by authors who cannot distinguish between important and unimportant historical facts.

The same paper on 27 August 1982 carries on page 1 a 600-word article by Nurali Qobul, chief editor of the fine arts magazine SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN"ATI, titled "A Document That Demands Work." Qobul complains about the unscholarly quality of works submitted to the journal and about various subscription problems. Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboyev, chief editor of the literary journal for children and teenagers GULKHAN, in an article titled "Educational Power of the Artistic Word," discusses the resolution on journals and notes that GULKHAN will open its pages to discussions on how to improve literature for children and teenagers.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF KARAKALPAK JOURNAL NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 30, 23 July 1982 carries on p 5 a 1,400-word report by Tojiddin Seytjonov (editor-in-chief of AMUDARYO journal, People's Poet of the Karakalpak ASSR). The article is written in connection with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Karakalpak-language journal AMUDARYO. The article reviews the literary environment in the early 1930's which gave rise to the new journal and the work of the journal over the years. It points out that editions of the journal now run 30,000 copies.

NEW WORK BY SHARAF RASHIDOV ON WORLD WAR II

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 31, 30 July 1982 carries on p 3 a 2,900-word excerpt from a new work by Sharaf Rashidov. According to the introduction provided, the work describes the Russian village Berezovka, which becomes an expression of the wonderful Russian nature and high respect towards the marvelous Russian people. The work reveals the spiritual reasons for the great victory through the patriotic images portrayed. The work will be published in its entirety in SHARQ YULDUZI.

COLLECTION OF WORKS BY UIGHUR POET OF UzSSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 31, 30 July 1982, p 5 carries a 700-word article by Murod Hamroyev (Doctor of Philological Sciences, Laureat of the All-Union Lenin Komsomol) entitled "Life of the Droplets." The article is a review of a collection published in Uzbek of poems by [Uighur] poet Rozi Qodiriy. The book is entitled "Shining Droplets" (Tashkent: Ghafur Ghulam Publishers, 1981). Among the poems discussed in the review is one entitled "Two Homelands." In this poem Qodiriy tells of his love for the homeland in which he has lived most of his adult life (the USSR) and his love for the homeland which gave him life and opened his eyes [Xinjiang].

CHANGES IN EDITORIAL BOARD OF 'OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI'

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek Nos 32 and 33, 30 Jul and 6 August 1982, p 8. Editorial board of the publication as listed 30 July includes Editor-in-Chief Asqad Mukhtor and Deputy Editor-in-Chief Khabib Karimov, and among the members of the board, Enmark Solihof and Rahima Nazarova. In the 6 August issue, Karimov, Solihov and Nazarova are not listed at all among the board members; Asqad Mukhtor is listed as a regular member (no longer editor-in-chief). The editor-in-chief is listed as Odil Yoqubov, the deputy editor-in-chief Ibrohim Ghafurov. Other new board members are Sobir Boboyev, Sa"dulla Karomatov and Olmas Umarbekov.

SEMINAR FOR YOUNG WRITERS OF UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 33, 13 August 1982 carries on p 1 a 300-word article titled "Young Shoots in the Garden of Literature." The article reports on a seminar for young writers of Uzbekistan which began work on Tuesday, August 10, at the UzSSR Writers' Union "Dormon" House of Creative Work. The introductory speech of the UzSSR Writers' Union First Secretary Azimov stressed the great responsibility of young writers of the republic. A list of other speakers at the seminar's official opening is also given.

The same paper carries on p 5 a 900-word article by secretary of the board of the UzSSR Writers' Union Oktam Usmonov titled "Contemporaneity--Our Main Theme." It provides a discussion of the goals and tasks of the seminar of young writers of Uzbekistan which has opened. This is the first time such a meeting has been held. According to Usmonov, the goal of the conference is to further strengthen the attention to the work of cultivating youth from the ideological-artistic perspective. Usmonov mentions other measures as well which have been taken to improve the work of the republic's young writers. For example, this academic year a group of Uzbek writers is studying under the Literature Institute imeni Gorky. Senior writers of the UzSSR are continuing to give help to younger writers. Usmonov refers to the need of young people for positive heroes to emulate. The present seminar is scheduled to last 3 weeks. During it, young writers will have opportunities to exchange ideas with senior writers of the republic. The participants will also visit museums, theaters and exhibition halls, and will meet with factory workers.

A collection of works is to be published as a result of the seminar under the title "Voice of Youth." Television and radio programs about young authors' works will also be broadcast.

DEFECTS IN HISTORICAL FICTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 33, 13 August 1982 carries on p 1 an article by Shomil Alyadin (editor-in-chief of YULDUZ) titled "High Assignment." The article by the editor of the UzSSR Crimean Tatar language journal is written in response to the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Creative Links of Literary-Artistic Journals With the Experience of Communist Construction." Alyadin states: "There are serious mistakes along with successes in the writing of works on historical topics. Certain authors of ours continue unable to demonstrate skill in separating an important fact from an unimportant fact or a historical event. Historical works, too, must serve our present day."

REPORT ON UzSSR SEMINAR FOR YOUNG WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 34, 20 August 1982 carries an 800-word report on pp 1 and 7, titled "Seminar of Young Writers of Uzbekistan: Thoughts of Dormon." This report concerns the seminar for the republic's young writers being held at the House of Creative Work in Dormon Village. The seminar brings together 60 young writers from all oblasts of the republic and the Karakalpak ASSR. They are working in six sections: poetry, prose, dramaturgy, criticism, children's literature and Russian literature. The sections are being led by well-known writers. Ibrohimov points out that young writers must have a firm grasp of Russian, "the language of the great leader Lenin and of Pushkin. The first secretary of the board of the UzSSR Writers' Union, Sarvar Azimov, spoke about this in a creative discussion with young writers."

MEETING OF BOARD OF UzSSR WRITERS' UNION SECRETARIAT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 34, 20 August 1982 carries on p 7 a 300-word report titled "At the UzSSR Writers' Union." The report tells of a meeting of the board of the UzSSR Writers' Union secretariat. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Creative Links of Literary-Artistic Journals With the Experience of Communist Construction" and "The Tasks of Writers of Uzbekistan." The editors of SHARQ YULDUZI (Hafiz Abdusamatov), ZVEZDA VOSTOKA (Aleksandr Udalov), YULDUZ (Shomil Alyadin), YOSHLIK (Erkin Vohidov) and OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI (Odil Yoqubov) each spoke on work already accomplished and future plans in these areas. The concluding speech at the meeting by First Secretary of the UzSSR Writers' Union Azimov called for organs of the press and publishing houses to raise further their demands toward manuscripts, to strengthen their sense of responsibility and to give serious attention to printing Uzbek authors' new works and to raising their ideological-artistic level.

FILMS FOR TV DO NOT SATISFY TODAY'S NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 35, 27 August 1982 carries on p 6 a 1,100-word article by Ergash Ismatullayev titled "Problems of Television's Artistic Films." The article discusses specific demands of films for television and some of the problems of the TV film industry in Uzbekistan. Some producers do not take an interest in the particular nature of television. "In particular, although Yuriy Stepchuk has made several films for television, not one of them has excited audiences. Some films do not even make it to the television screen. The reason is that the Uzbek people's national characteristics have been unable to find a true expression in Stepchuk's films." Ismatullayev complains also that there are only two television films produced in the republic per year. The films of the last years are far behind the demands of the times.

ENCOURAGING THE STUDY OF RUSSIAN IN SYR-DARYA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 20 August 1982 carries on p 3 a 600-word article by A. Umrzoqov (Syr-Darya Oblast) titled "Our Second Mother Tongue." The article reports on efforts by teachers of a school in Syr-Darya Oblast's Voroshilov Rayon to encourage enthusiasm among pupils to study Russian. Besides activities in the classroom with this goal, there is also a Russian circle and an international friendship club at the school.

FIRST PHYSICAL EDUCATION MANUAL IN UZBEK FOR PARENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 31 July 1982 carries on p 4 a 500-word article by F.N. Nasriddinov (prorector for academic affairs of the Uzbekistan State Physical Educational Institute, docent) and Sh. Qosimov (chairman of the Department of Sports Games, docent) titled "The First in the Uzbek Language." The article reviews the recent release by Oqituvchi Publishers, A.K. Atayev's "Raising Children To Be Nimble, Skillful and Strong." This is the first material published in Uzbek in language understandable to the layman on physical education for children. The book presents exercises, often with helpful illustrations, which are appropriate for children from 3 to 16. The reviewers' only complaint is that the book, which will find many readers interested in its contents, was issued in an edition of only 8,000 copies. "It would be appropriate if the editions of such necessary materials were increased."

BOOK ABOUT UZBEK LANGUAGE'S EARLY BORROWINGS FROM RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 7 August 1982 carries on p 4 a 900-word article by Alibek Rustamov and Hisom Ghulomov titled "Great Contribution to the Science of Lexicology." The article is a review of "Materials From the History of the Vocabulary of the Uzbek Language (Late 19th and Early 20th Century)" by Olim Usman and Shafiq Hamidov. The book examines the changes in Uzbek vocabulary in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, particularly those changes due to influence from Russian or other European languages through Russian. Most of the book (pp 18-204) consists of a glossary of such words. This glossary gives the transcription of the items in old

Uzbek (Arabic script). While recognizing that the principal source for international words in Uzbek was Russian, the authors present the variations of those words which were also borrowed through Azerbaijani or Ottoman. For example, the word "committee" is listed both under "komitet" and "qomita." The reviewers approve of the practice of giving the transcription of the Russian words in the form they were spoken; this subjected them to the rules of Uzbek pronunciation of those times.

HELP FROM MOSCOW IN TRAINING UzSSR RUSSIAN TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 11 August 1982 carries on p 3 a 1,300-word article by G. Shcheglova (rector of the Republic Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature, professor) and V. Lazarev (chairman of the Department of Soviet Literature, Moscow State Pedagogical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin, professor) titled "In Close Cooperation." The article tells of the training of Russian language teachers for the UzSSR, primarily at the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute. The introduction to the article underlines the importance of the Russian language for Uzbeks. "The Russian language, which, according to the demands of history, brought freedom to the peoples of Central Asia, has become the language of cross-national communication thanks to the Great October Socialist Revolution. It has become a social and cultural necessity for members of one nationality of the USSR to learn another's language, including for Uzbeks to know the Russians' [language]. It really has become a second mother tongue."

Twenty years ago the UzSSR Russian Language and Literature Pedagogical Institute was established, and since then it has graduated 10,122 Russian language and literature teachers. There are also Russian teachers for the UzSSR being trained at the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute. This institute provides over 50 Russian language and literature teachers yearly to the UzSSR. The work of students trained there and in other RSFSR institutions is regularly discussed at meetings of organs of the UzSSR Ministry of Education. In the last decades Moscow State Pedagogical Institute has provided around 700 Russian teachers for Uzbekistan. There has been a significant improvement in the background of the students sent from the UzSSR since the 1960's. In those years it was considered a good sign if 25-30 of the 70 who passed in the competition could speak Russian well; now it is strange to find a single one who does not know Russian well. The selection process for picking UzSSR students to be sent to Moscow Pedagogical Institute has been centralized. This has also been a significant achievement. Most of the graduates from the Moscow Pedagogical Institute work in leading posts of the educational organs; likewise, many work in republic pedagogical institutes. The article also details some of the continuing scholarly contacts between the UzSSR and Moscow State Pedagogical Institutes; these include dissertations by UzSSR Russian language and literature teachers which are written in Moscow.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN UZBEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 14 August 1982 carries on p 2 an 800-word article by R. Mominova and D. Odilova titled "Finding the Way to the Heart." The article tells of a young woman who decided to become an elementary school instructor. Despite her initial doubts about it, she began work in a recently established school in 1973 in Dombrobod. One of her accomplishments after she started work there was establishment of a Komsomol organization. Soon after her arrival she and a number of her colleagues decided to take on the responsibility of being the first to hold class in the Russian language for Uzbek groups. At the beginning it was difficult, but the teachers utilized the best experience in the field and gradually they began to see positive results. "Then the question arose: Should we also conduct mathematics lessons in Russian? This also produced some beneficial results. And now the pedagogues of Secondary School No 131 are extremely pleased with the results of our work. Those children who were raised in our nursery and are now in that school are learning very well not just Russian, but other subjects as well." The Russian language teacher who started the first Russian language group for Uzbeks in the elementary school is now conducting lessons in Russian not just for her own group, but for others as well.

USING UZBEK LANGUAGE LESSONS TO INSTILL LOVE FOR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 11 August 1982 carries on p 3 a 1,000-word article by Q. Masharipov (chairman of the Uzbek Language and Literature Kabinet, Khorezm Oblast Teacher Qualification Improvement Insitute; UzSSR Excellent Worker of People's Education) titled "Rich Source." The article examines ways in which Uzbek language and literature lessons, particularly through use of quotations from Sharaf Rashidov's work "Language of Friendship, Brotherhood and Cooperation," can be used to instill love and respect for the Russian language. Masharipov begins his article with a quotation from this work of Rashidov; the quote concerns the Uzbek writer Furqat who, as Rashidov notes, encouraged study of the Russian language by Uzbeks and friendship with Russians. Masharipov says that if eighth grade teachers begin the section "Furqat's Life and Work" with this passage of Rashidov's work, it will be pleasant and leave a good impression. Masharipov also says that "all pedagogues, and in particular native language and literature teachers, play a very great role in bringing this work of such great importance and its ideas to the minds of all school pupils and in propagating it." That is to say that while the major goal of the native language and literature teacher in the national school is to provide literacy for students in the native language, we must also not forget that he must know how to exert an educational influence in arousing love and interest in deeper study of our second mother tongue, the Russian language.

CHANGES IN UzSSR SCHOOL PROGRAMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 14 August 1982 carries on p 3 a 1,200-word article by M. Bekjonova (chairman of the Republic Study-Methodology Kabinet) titled "Great Meeting of Pedagogues." The author reviews some of the important matters being discussed at August teachers' meetings, especially changes in school programs. In 1982-83, almost all subjects in the UzSSR schools which are conducted in Uzbek, Karakalpak and languages of other fraternal republics will be conducted according to a revised program. Among the important changes is that in Uzbek schools the first grades will have 4 hours of Russian language lessons per week instead of just 2 hours.

A new textbook has been written for these lessons and will be in use in the coming year. Now first grade students will finish the oral course in the first semester, and will begin to study "The Alphabet" in Russian in the second semester. Foreign language will now be taught beginning in the fourth grade. Because the number of hours were cut, questions related to the content of teaching foreign languages had to be reconsidered. First the proposed program for teaching foreign languages in the 4th-10th grades was revised. It was published as a proposal to be tried in the schools in the new school year.

Also the first programs for teaching Arabic, Persian, Hindi and Urdu in the 2d through 10th grades have been published by the UzSSR Ministry of Education. From 1-30 June a month-long refresher course for teachers of general schools with Chinese language instruction was held jointly with Moscow State University at Moscow's Institute of Countries of Asia and Africa. Teachers of our republic from Tashkent, Mamangan and Chirchik participated in this seminar.

MARTYRS MURDERED BY RELIGIOUS FANATICS ARE REMEMBERED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 24 August 1982 carries on p 2 an 800-word article by Sh. Valiyev (docent, Andizhan Oblast State Pedagogical Institute; Candidate of Philosophical Sciences) titled "Love's Sacrifices." The article tells the story of a young couple who were married in 1931 in a civil ceremony and who were subsequently murdered by religious fanatics for having gone through the ZAGS registration. In 1978, a monument was placed over their graves. Since then, every year on 8 March people place wreaths of flowers at the foot of the monument to these young people who became sacrifices of love.

GUARDING AGAINST DYSENTERY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 26 August 1982 carries on p 3 a 700-word article by K. Ahmadjonova (Worker of the Republic House of Sanitation Education) entitled "Cleanliness--Guarantee of Health." The article tells of the ways dysentery is spread and how it can be avoided.

PRAYER FAILS BUT MEDICINE WORKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 August 1982 carries a 300-word article on p 4 by B. Dosimov entitled "Atheistic Training in the Family." The author points to the importance of atheistic training for children. He notes, however, that "unfortunately there are still some old people in our midst who are bound to religious survivals. Sometimes they try to poison the minds of their children with religious ideas. They cannot even imagine what harmful results such behavior leads to."

Dosimov recounts the case of religious parents with a 1 year old sick child who brought him to a clinic. The feldsher diagnosed the disease as meningitis, and wrote out an order to have the child taken to Tashkent. But the parents did not take the child there; instead they began to try to cure the child by religious prayers. The feldsher called for an ambulance immediately and obliged the parents to have the child sent to Tashkent. Forty days later the child was cured and left the hospital. "From this example, it is apparent that religion poisons while medicine cures."

ALCOHOL HARMFUL FOR WOMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 August 1982 carries on p 4 a 500-word article by A. Qodirova (professor) titled "Save From Alcoholism." The article describes the effects of alcohol on the human body; it especially stresses the harm alcohol can cause women, particularly pregnant women. The article tells of a young female surgeon who began to lead a loose life after she turned to alcohol. Eventually she contracted syphyllis and died at the age of 27.

UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE AND THE ROLE OF RUSSIAN IN THE USSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 5, May 1982 pp 13-14 carry a 2,000-word article by Shonazar Shoabdurahmonov titled "Today's Uzbek Literary Language." The article considers the development of the Uzbek literary language since the revolution both in terms of changes in the body of the language and its status. Shoabdurahmonov notes that the development of the modern Uzbek literary language has drawn both on internal capabilities (the traditions of the old Uzbek literary language) and external factors (borrowing words from other languages). In some cases, pairs of words continue to exist in Uzbek for the same concept even today. One may be the literary norm while the other may be a synonym in a particular dialect. In other cases there may be a stylistic difference between words. Shoabdurahmonov stresses the beneficial influence on Uzbek exerted by the Russian language. He also notes that the Uzbek language is not just the means of communication for those who speak it, because it has been raised to the status of a language of developed study and instruction, a language of social-political and artistic literature, and a language of the press; it has also become a "language which can serve in all fields of human relations." On the other hand, the Russian language, besides being a single source for enriching and developing the national languages of the Soviet Union, including the Uzbek language, has also become famous as the means of cross-national communication and the means for spreading the achievements of national culture, science and technology of the republics. "Only thanks to this language have the achievements of Uzbek science, economy, art and literature been raised to the All-Union and world scale. Through the translations into Russian, the classical works of Soviet Uzbek literature have become famous not just in our country, but abroad as well."

REVIEW OF WORK ON INTERNATIONALIST UPBRINGING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 5, May 1982 carries on pp 26-27 a 500-word article by Adiba Nosirova (senior teacher of Tashkent State Institute of Culture) titled "Important Research." Nosirova reviews M. Dzhunusov's work "Questions of the Theory of Internationalist Upbringing (Voprosy teorii internatsional'nogo vospitaniya) (Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1980). Nosirova gives a generally positive review of the book. She feels that it certainly is a happy event that this book has been published in Russian.

"However, it is extremely necessary to publish this book in Uzbek as well. This is because it illuminates questions of international upbringing and particularly its theory in a complete, unified, consistent and interesting manner. Therefore the appearance of the above monograph in an Uzbek-language mass edition will make a contribution to the work of arming specialists involved in international upbringing with necessary information."

IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 7, July 1982 carries on p 3 a 1,200-word article by G.N. Shcheglova (rector, Republic State Institute of Russian Language and Literature, professor) titled "Powerful Language." The article primarily is devoted to demonstrating the importance of the Russian language for the non-Russian peoples of the USSR. In illustrating her points, Shcheglova refers several times to statements by Uzbek CP Central Committee First Secretary Sh. Rashidov. After stating that all peoples of the USSR have equal rights with regard to use of their languages, Shcheglova adds that the importance of the language of cross-national communication is extremely great in developing and bringing together various peoples and nationalities, in the flourishing of language and culture, and in strengthening friendship and cultural relations. The Russian languages allows members of various nationalities to acquaint members of different nationalities with works written in their own language and it also serves as an invaluable means for development of all aspects of national languages. "It is an objective necessity of the building of a developed socialist society that Russian becomes the linguistic means of cross-national communication." "The number of persons of other nationalities and peoples considering the Russian language in particular their own second mother tongue has been growing rapidly." "Today the development of our time is demanding that young people studying in secondary schools master Russian fluently, that they read belles-lettres and technical literature which is comprehensible to others, that they understand oral speech and that they express their own ideas in Russian. In accordance with this demand, around 50 hours are allocated to Russian language and literature between the 1st and 10th classes per week. Beginning in the 4th class through the completion of the 10th class, there are Russian language exams given."

HISTORICAL-REVOLUTIONARY PROSE REQUIRES CLOSER ATTENTION BY LITERARY CRITICS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 7, July 1982 carries on p 14 a 1,400-word article by Akram Kattabekov (candidate of Philological Sciences) entitled "The Historical Novel and Criticism." The article is devoted to several questions regarding literary criticism of historical novels. In particular, Kattabekov points to the paucity of literary criticism devoted to "historical-revolutionary prose." "Ota (Father), "Khorezm" and "Farghona zulmat qoynida" (Fergana in the Grip of Darkness) have been ignored by literary critics with the exception of some brief critiques; these works have not been thoroughly analyzed. Kattabekov also notes that criticism of historical-revolutionary works has not always studied the social function sufficiently. Kattabekov cites a statement by F. Kuznetsov at a plenum of the USSR Writers' Union devoted to criticism. Kuznetsov said that under the influence of the attempt to avoid vulgar sociologism there has been a decrease in works of criticism of sociological analysis and attention to literature's social tasks and problems. "The reason I [Kattabekov] am giving this special stress is that the theme of revolution is an important social-political topic and we must analyze life in a sociological way."

International

AFGHANI CHILDREN ATTEND PIONEER CAMPS IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 August 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by H. Yoldoshev, chief of the main administration for people's education of the Tashkent Gorispolkom, titled "The First Bell Is Near." In reporting on summer activities and preparations of the Tashkent school system for the coming school year, Yoldoshev notes that during summer 1982 some 600 children from Afghanistan attended the Gulistan, Dorozhnik, Mir, and Tyulenin Pioneer Camps in Tashkent. During their stay, the children saw first-hand the great Soviet concern for human equality and rights, became familiar with Uzbekistan's economy and culture, and shared in party and holiday festivities.

RASHIDOV, NAVOI TRANSLATED INTO MONGOLIAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 6 August 1982 carries on page 7 a 200-word report by Sh. Sharipov titled "Rare Gifts." Sharipov states that at a recent meeting of young Soviet and Mongolian writers, the head of the Soviet delegation Omon Natjon, an Uzbek poet, was presented with copies of two books published in Ulan-Bator. One of them is a Mongolian translation of the novel "Powerful Storm" by Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party. The other contains selected poems by the 15th century founder of Classical Uzbek literature Alisher Navoi, translated into Mongolian for the first time. Omon Matjon presented the books to the Literature Museum imeni Navoi in Tashkent where they now form part of the permanent displays on the lives and works of Navoi and Rashidov.

RUSSIANS AND UZBEKS' LITERARY RELATIONS WITH INDIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 7, July 1982 carries on pp 24-25 a 1,700-word article by Laziz Azizzoda titled "Concerning Our Literary Relations With India." The article examines the history of Indian-Russian and Indian-Central Asian literary and other relations over a number of centuries as well as Indian-Russian and Indian-Uzbek relations in the Soviet period. In the Soviet era Azizzoda points to the contribution to Indian economic growth by Uzbekistan in the form of industrial and agricultural equipment. In the last 20 years, publishing houses of Uzbekistan have issued about 50 works by Indian authors in Russian and Uzbek. Works by the Uzbek writers Hamza, Ghafur Ghulom, Sharaf Rashidov, Uyghun, Zulfiya and others have been translated into Hindi and Urdu. Tashkent State University has a Department of Hindi, Urdu and Punjab Philology. This, along with the establishment of Urdu and Hindi editorial offices at Tashkent Radio, and the scale of scholarly research at the UzSSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Institute are all contributing to the strengthening of ties of culture and friendship. Azizzoda takes note of the

1967 and 1977 "dekadas" of Indian culture in Uzbekistan and the festivals of Uzbekistan art in India in those same years; he also mentions cooperation in the field of cinema.

AFGHAN COLLECTION OF UZBEK FOLKLORE PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 6, June 1982 carries on p 23 an 800-word article by Shomirza Turdimov titled "The Saur Revolution." This article reviews a collection of Uzbek folklore published in Kabul in 1980 in the Dari language. The collection is "Pearls of the People" (Collected, prepared for publication, translated into Dari and annotated by Fayzulla Aymoq). The collection is followed by a table of contents and a notice on the importance of the work; these latter items are given in Russian and English. Fayzulla Aymoq had two tasks in mind for the volume. One was to collect some Uzbek oral folk art and publish it in the form of a book. The other was to translate the examples of Uzbek folklore into Dari and provide them with explanations and thus give some indication to all peoples of Afghanistan of the rich Uzbek oral folk art. The collection is composed primarily of works of folklore recorded among Uzbeks living in Afghanistan's northern provinces. Turdimov notes that some of the selections in the volume are common to Uzbeks of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. One of the tales is also the same as a Tatar one. Turdimov concludes "It can be said that the collection "Pearls of the People" will become one of the literary links serving to further strengthen the friendship of the peoples of Uzbekistan and Afghanistan."

HUNGARIAN WRITER VISITS UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 34, 20 August 1982 carries on p 7 a 100-word report by V. Nikolayev titled "Creative Trip." It is a report on the stay in Uzbekistan of the Hungarian writer, Janos Sziladi, who is in the republic collecting material for a book of sketches about the USSR. He visited a number of places in Tashkent. He held discussions with the first secretary of the UzSSR Writers' Union and meetings with the kollektivs of YOSHLIK journal and Yosh Gvardiia Publishers.

UZBEK MUSIC ENSEMBLE IN AFRICA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 31, 30 Jul 1982 carries on page 1 a 200-word TASS report titled "Success of Uzbekistan Artists." The report tells of successful concerts given in Tanzania by the Uzbek song and dance ensemble Sado which, along with other groups from the USSR, is on tour in Africa. They have already performed in Madagascar and the Seychelles, and will next go to Rwanda.

NAVOI THEATER TROUPE TO REPRESENT USSR IN GDR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 31, 30 July 1982 carries on page 1 a 700-word report titled "Before the Responsibility-Laden Trip." It consists of an interview with Dilbar Abdurahmonova (chief conductor of the UzSSR State Academic Grand Theater imeni Alisher Navoi) concerning a trip to the GDR which a troupe from the Navoi Theater is about to make. Abdurahmonova recalls an earlier trip by the troupe to Cairo where the Uzbek ballet received rave reviews. This time the Navoi Theater will be the only group from the USSR to represent the Soviet opera art at an international festival to be held in the GDR. The Navoi's troupe will thus become the third Soviet opera and ballet troupe (after the Bolshoi and the Kirov) with which the GDR's urban theater-goers have become acquainted.

FRENCH AUTHOR VISITS UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 33, 13 August 1982 carries on p 7 a 150-word article titled "Andre Stiehl--Guest of Our Republic." It reports on the visit of this French author to Uzbekistan.

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1357

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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RASHIDOV INTERVIEW ON BILINGUALISM, FRIENDSHIP

AU141300 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Dec 82 p 6

[Interview with Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan by Valeriya Prutova: "Khashar--Mutual Assistance of Nations"--in Tashkent, date not given]

[Text] His day has to be meticulously planned. Our meeting was scheduled for 9:45 but by then he had already managed to receive the minister of agriculture and to discuss with him the unpostponable tasks of the cotton harvest. He had also been visited by the secretaries of the Central Committee since a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan was to be held the following day....

It is all the more startling that, in addition to his other duties, Sharaf Rashidov is also a professional writer. His books--novels, stories, collections of poems, film scripts and press articles--are published in dozens of countries in millions of copies. They can be read in Uzbek, Russian, English, French, German, Spanish, Polish, Romanian, Mongolian, Arabic, Persian, Bengal, Urdu and many other languages. According to critics, the portraits of his heroes in the two-part novel "Victors" and "Stronger Than a Windstorm" and in the novel "A Mighty Wave" hold a prominent place in the gallery of artistic portraits of our contemporaries. It was therefore natural that the first question I asked the author was:

[Question] How do you succeed in combining your party and state activities with writing, a profession that requires tranquility and concentration?

[Answer] My love for my work as a writer helps me. It has become part of my being and has entered my bloodstream. Now I cannot imagine my life without literature, though you are right that it requires a lot of time. To write a novel, for example, I need 6 to 8 or even 10 years. One has to sacrifice one's vacations....

[Question] When writing fiction and poetry, you use your native Uzbek tongue. What about works of journalism?

[Answer] I use both Uzbek and Russian. Where the subject matter is associated with life in Uzbekistan, I use my native tongue. International problems mostly require the Russian language.

[Question] What language do you use at congresses of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, at Central Committee sessions and at various meetings and conferences?

[Answer] Again, everything depends on the Plenum. Uzbekistan is a multinational republic, it is inhabited by more than 100 nations and ethnic minorities. Therefore, at mass forums we speak Russian, so that everyone may understand all speeches, and at meetings of cottongrowers or livestock breeders, for example, we most frequently speak Uzbek.

[Question] Why do you think was it precisely Russian that has become the language of international communication in the USSR?

[Answer] If for no other reason than because it is the native tongue of the majority of the country's population and, together with Ukrainian and Belorussian, which are related lanagues, is understood by 75 percent of the population. That alone would be enough to make Russian the common language. In addition to this, however, Russian is one of the most advanced world languages. It is hardly possible to enumerate the enthusiastic comments made about the Russian language by outstanding people of diverse periods and nationalities. They included Marx and Engels, Lomonosov, Tugenev, T. Mann, Merime and so forth. They also include my compatriots--scientists, cultural protagonists and poets of the past: Furkat, Mukimi, Sattarkhan, Iskhakhan. The Russian language has absorbed the greatest accomplishments of world science, literature and the arts. It is the language of Pushkin, Dostoyevskiy, Tolstoy and Chekhov. It is the language of Lenin, the language of the first socialist revolution, which has made it possible for ancient Uzbekistan to develop in freedom.

[Question] During the last USSR-wide census in 1979, a large segment of the non-Russian population listed Russian as its native tongue and an even larger segment as its second native tongue. However, there are also other cases: Some Russians list as their native tongue the language of the environment in which they live. How do you assess these facts? What are the unique aspects of bilinguality in Uzbekistan?

[Answer] Russian-Uzbek bilinguality comes to us naturally and organically. It is the staff of our life, a product of our history. We have had the same fate: Russians and Uzbeks, together with the other nations in the republic, jointly built Soviet power in Central Asia, they jointly fought against fascism. During the Great Patriotic War, Uzbekistan received more than a million evacuated people. At that time Uzbek families adopted 100,000 children--of Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Polish, Jewish and many other nationalities....

At one of Taskhent's squares there is an unusual group of statues: a woman and a man surrounded by a bevy of boys and girls. It is a memorial for the blacksmith Shakhmed Shamakhmudov and his wife Bakhri-opa, who adopted 16 orphans. The street where Shakhmed Shamakhmudov lived is now named after him: the houses of his now-adult children Nigmat, Aleksey, Sredor, Khalida, Mikhail...are also there. The children of the Shamakhmudov family include a Russian, a Belorussian, a Moldavian, a Ukrainian, a Lithuanian, a Kazakh, a Tartar and so forth. What was their common language? Russian, self-evidently, but also Uzbek as the language of their parents. There were thousands of such families in Uzbekistan, families that took in 6.8 or 11 children. That is the origin of our bilinguality.

[Question] Are mixed marriages common in Uzbekistan and what languages are spoken in these families?

[Answer] In a republic that is inhabited by more than 100 nations and ethnic minorities, mixed marriages are a common phenomenon. There is not a single collective here--enterprise, construction project, institute or laboratory--without people of quite different nationalities working or studying there together. The most different nationalities live together in Tashkent. In the spring of 1966 our capital was struck by a terrible disaster, an earthquake that virtually destroyed the city. The whole country immediately came to help us. A gigantic Khashar--tradition of mutual assistance--began in Tashkent, with everyone joining in the work. Builders from Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, in brief from all union republics, came to help in the city's reconstruction. Some of them have remained in Uzbekistan forever, raising families here. It is natural that Russian is the language most frequently spoken in such families.

It is becoming a tradition to give one child an Uzbek name and the next one a Russian name. But the children naturally speak both language.

[Question] A a young man, before departing for the front of the Great Patriotic War, you worked as a teacher and have therefore firsthand information about the problem. What changes have occurred since then in the language policy in Uzbekistan's schools? Are there any new elements in it?

[Answer] In the distant thirties one could not speak of any coherent language policy in the educational system. The children were simply instructed in the language spoken by the teacher. Even then there were many Russian teachers in our republic, though young national cadres were also emerging. I was one of them. I had completed the pedagogical school and transferred then to the University of Samarkand, from where I left for the front. I fought in the Nechernozemye [non-black soil] Zone, in the Novgorodskaya Oblast. There I suffered an injury.... Nowadays our schools offer a great variety of languages of instruction, a variety that adequately reflects the ethnic composition of our republic. Seven languages of instruction are used in our republic: Uzbek, Russian, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Turkmen, Tadjik and Kirgiz. Aside from these, the children can study Korean, Tatar, German, Greek and Macedonian as a native tongue. Besides, we have also foreign languages here. There are many specialized schools in our republic in which children are instructed in English, German, French, Arabic and even in Hindi, Urdu and other languages. Mixed schools are common--in 850 of them children are instructed in two languages, in 60 in three and in 8 in four languages. We have opened foreign-language departments at the universities and colleges.

[Question] The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding notes that 82 percent of the country's population speak Russian. Only a few years ago this percentage was much smaller. Some Western experts interpret this tendency as forced Russification, as an assimilation of the Svoiet Union's natural cutlrues. How do you view this problem?

[Answer] Such a problem does not exist, I think that it ceased to exist long ago. However, our enemies in the West seek to rekindle it from time to time. To speak about forced Russification means either to be unable to understand or to refuse to understand our way of life. But why should we fight windmills? Let them come to Uzbekistan, sit down in our of our tearooms behind a dastarkhan, listen to the sound of a dutar or a rubab, watch a game of kurash, attend a performance of the Bakhor dance ensemble, visit the Alisher Navoya Theater of opera and ballet or simply walk in the streets of Khiva, Bukhara or Samarkand...and then, if they still feel like it, we can carry on the discussion about so-called Russification.

CSO: 1830/105

AFGHAN REBEL LEADERS DESCRIBED AS MEMBERS OF UPPER CLASSES

Moscow GUDOK in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 3

[G. Musayelyan article: "The Enemies Are Coming from Behind a Cordon"]

[Excerpts] Kabul-Moscow--For all the differences within the Afghan counterrevolution, which is being nutured by Washington's secret services, its "leaders" are characterized by one thing. They are all, without exception, from the families of large landowners and the comprador bourgeoisie, from the former royal circles, and from those holding power in the top brass of the Muslim clergy. There is not a single worker, peasant or handicraft worker among them.

In order to establish the truth of this, it is not necessary to make a special trip to Peshawar or other centers of the basmachi in emigration. Much is known about the "leaders" of the enemies [dushmany] in the places where they got started and from which the people threw them out behind a cordon: in "Shurbazar," the commercial center of the Afghan capital, in the former aristocratic quarter of Pagman, in the wealthy suburbs of Kandahar, Faizabad and Charikar....

The social anatomy of the top brass of the Afghan counterrevolution can serve as a classic example of modern political economy. Their ties with the West's imperialist intelligence agencies and with the regicn's reactionary forces were obvious long before they set out on the path of open struggle against the people's power. The ideology of "Brother-Muslims," which has been implanted for decades not without the help of colonial and neocolonial circles, is the basis of the counterrevolutionary groupings' political covering.

Let us take one of the Peshawar leaders, Said Ahmad Gilani, also known under the name of Effendi-Sahib. A large feudal landowner, in his time, held great power in Kandahar and Nangarhar Province. And today Gilani uses "murids," who implicitly carry out his orders, to commit bloody crimes against the people.

The Gilani family is descended from high Islamic authorities, "Saids," from Iraq, who are well known in the Muslim East. It was founded in Afghanistan on the eve of the First World War. And it immediately became involved in pro-British activity. Effendi-Sahidb's father was hanged in 1919 as an English agent for participating in a conspiracy against independent Afghanistan. The son was able to make an enormous fortune. In the 1960's Effendi-Sahib, who had become a large landowner and "patron" of a number of Pashtun tribes, became actively involved in business; he received a monopoly on the sale of French Peugeot automobiles within the country. He was an adviser of Zahir Shah.

CSO: 1807/25

KREISKY RAPS PERLE COMMENT ON AUSTRIA AS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER POINT

PM301545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Article by correspondent L. Stepanov in the A. Artamonov "World Today" roundup: "Refuting Slander"]

[Text] Vienna--IZVESTIYA has already had occasion to write about the U.S. administration's attempts at impudent interference in Austria's internal affairs. Here is a fresh example of such impudence.

In an interview with the Viennese newspaper NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG, U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle, expressed dissatisfaction on the U.S. administration's behalf at the fact that Austria is playing the part of a "transshipment center" in East-West trade, illegally supplying the Soviet Union with the kind of valuable technology which allegedly decisively strengthens the socialist system's military potential.

Perle's allegations were firmly rejected by the Austrian federal chancellor. B. Kreisky termed the U.S. assistant defense secretary's comments "intolerable interference" in Austrian affairs.

CSO: 1807/55

STEPPED-UP U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITY IN INDIAN OCEAN, FAR EAST SCORED

PM241117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Yu. Lugovskoy: "The United States Threatens Peace in Asia"]

[Text] Is it possible to predict the emergence of seats of international tension? Answering this question, a diplomat from a developing country once observed: "You do not have to be an astrologer to do that. Watch where American aircraft carriers go, and you will learn where the next conflict could break out."

This remark, which does not lack sarcasm, springs to mind in connection with an article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper under the heading "The United States Is Elaborating a New Military Strategy for Asia." According to the newspaper, there is particular emphasis on stepping up militarist preparations in the Indian Ocean region. The Pentagon is sending new aircraft formations, warships and units of marines there from the Pacific.

The authors of the "new strategy" are trying to extend the arms race to the Indian Ocean sea area and to the whole of southern Asia. In other words, to turn the region into an integral part of their global strategy and an arena of preparations for nuclear war. The crux of their intentions in Asia, as in Europe, is to prepare bridgeheads in advance for inflicting a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. The regions which become such bridgeheads will have to serve as targets for the retaliatory strike and thus deflect it from the United States. These are the calculations--mingled with adventurism and as cynical as they are criminal.

Clearly such designs also reflect the heightened aggressiveness of the U.S. reaction to any changes in Asia which do not fit in with Washington's scenario for events. That is why means of deterrence are being prepared in advance and methods are being worked out for punitive actions against the national liberation movement, which the United States calls "international terrorism."

It is with this aim that the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces and a network of bases all around the perimeter of the Asian continent are being created. Weapons are being stockpiled and nuclear warheads deployed at the bases. "The U.S. Defense Nuclear Agency," the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE indicates, "is studying the consequences of nuclear explosions for regions outside Europe, with the main emphasis on the countries of Southwest Asia."

More and more pretexts are being sought in order to justify "strong-arm" methods. Extensive regions of Asia and Africa adjoining the Persian Gulf have been declared a sphere of "American vital interests." Things have gone so far that Washington even publicly threatens to use all its might "in the event of a change in the status quo in that oil-rich region."

Let us think about the meaning of such tirades. In essence, the United States is indicating unambiguously that it wants to stop any attempts by Asian countries to change the unequal nature of their relations with the West. Moreover, Washington is, as it were, warning the developing countries--and the warnings take the form of ultimatums--that it has imposed a kind of "taboo" on socioeconomic transformations. What is this but the most flagrant interference in other people's internal affairs and an attempt to establish a military-political protectorate over other countries?

What circumstances permit the Pentagon to build up its military potential in the Indian Ocean by redeploying naval and air force formations from the Pacific? Here mention must be made first and foremost of the factor of Japan's involvement in U.S. military preparations in the Pacific. The Americans have recently considerably stepped up the pressure on Japan, seeking its further militarization. Here the slander about the "Soviet threat" allegedly hanging over the Japanese Islands is repeated like a kind of ritual invocation. At the same time the United States is vigorously dragging Japan into participation in military preparations in the southwestern Pacific, which is thousands of miles from Japan. Japanese naval forces have begun to regularly participate in the multilateral "Rimpac" naval exercises and other maneuvers held under Pentagon command. This gave the newspaper ASAHI grounds for writing about plans to involve Japan in U.S. "global strategy" and for the "NATOization" of Japan. Indeed, the U.S.-Japanese military alliance has already, in effect, gone beyond the regional framework and is becoming global in nature.

Washington wants its ally to increase its military budget. Yielding to this pressure--and, it must be said, not entirely reluctantly--Japan is planning to increase military expenditure in the next fiscal year by 7.34 percent. In the next 5 years it is planned to allocate some $63 billion for military expenditure. But even this is not enough for the Americans. They want the Japanese to make still more sacrifices on the altar of the arms race. For what?

Here the calculation is obvious. It involves handing over to Japan the guarding of communications in the Pacific and the southern straits joining the Pacific and Indian oceans and a share in the role of Asian gendarme with the United States. And the U.S. 7th Fleet formations thus released are to be sent from the Pacific to strengthen the U.S. 5th Fleet, which is being created on a permanent basis in the Indian Ocean.

It must be added that the United States itself has no intention of weakening its military potential in the Pacific region. This is indicated by plans to deploy 48 American F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons in Japan.

As can be seen from the words of Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, this measure is directly connected with the quest for "strategic superiority" over the Soviet Union. At the same time the United States is extending its network of bases in South Korea and in Micronesia and other parts of the Pacific.

Meanwhile, the American military infrastructure in the Indian Ocean is being developed at full speed. Here it is obviously a question of a large-scale redeployment of a strategic nature. Afterall, there are now some 200 American ships in the Pacific region, including 7 aircraft carriers, and 315,000 soldiers. The allocation of even some of these forces to strengthen the floating grouping in the Indian Ocean creates a fundamentally new correlation of forces there.

The American command has already concentrated in the Indian Ocean 2 aircraft carrier formations with a total strength of more than 30 ships, most of which have come from the Pacific. There are 180 bombers on board the aircraft carriers, and half of these bombers are capable of delivering nuclear warheads. Thus, a nuclear first strike potential is being deployed in the Indian Ocean.

In parallel with this the modernization of bases in the Philippines and Australia, on Diego Garcia Island, in the Persian Gulf region and in South Africa proceeding at an accelerated rate. The United States intends to spend billions of dollars on this in the next 5 years. It is by no means an accident that these preparations have been launched now, just when models of the new generation of arms are going into production in the United States. Runways at bases are being lengthened with a view to receiving new strategic bombers. Harbors at ports are being deepened to receive Ohio submarines carrying Trident missiles.

The United States has recently persuaded Thailand to reopen certain bases on its territory which were created by the Pentagon during the years of the Vietnam war. The United States has begun working on Indonesia and certain other Southeast Asian countries to persuade them to open their ports to American warships. The Pentagon already has about 30 bases in the Indian Ocean region. More than 140,000 American soldiers are located at these bases.

The United States also shows a clear interest in enlisting new allies and involving them in its strategic plans. To this end Washington is trying to create relations of confrontation in various parts of Asia--in the Far and Near East, in Southwest Asia and in the Southeast of the continent--and maintain a state of permanent tension there. As a result of the Camp David deal the United States has already secured a military presence in Sinai. The Americans have long been using Pakistani territory to wage the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan and for anti-Indian intrigues. Pakistan is now assigned the role of the chief advance post in the strategic structure whose other flank is supported by Israel.

In Southeast Asia the United States is gambling on setting the ASEAN countries, namely Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore, against the socialist countries of Indochina. On the pretext of strengthening the ASEAN countries' "defense" against the nonexistent "Vietnamese threat," the Americans are foisting an extensive militarization program on them. The volume of military deliveries from the United States to ASEAN countries has increased 150 percent in the last 5 years and exceeds $3 billion. The United States would like to place the armies of the ASEAN "five" under its own control and substantially restrict their sovereignty in the sphere of defense.

The persistent imperial ambitions of the United States, which seeks to rule over other countries, explains why American diplomacy is trying to torpedo any positive initiatives aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. This turn of events presents all peace-loving countries with the urgent task of pooling their efforts to ensure peace and security in Asia. The path to this goal is indicated in proposals recently put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Peace in Asia must and can be preserved not by means of saber-rattling but through dialogue and peaceful talks. This is the essence of the proposals from the socialist countries of Indochina to the ASEAN states. The Soviet Union fully supports them. Afghanistan's proposals open up a real path toward normalizing the situation in Southwest Asia. Mongolia's proposal on drawing up and signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific also met with a wide response.

All these proposals are the foundations on which the edifice of lasting peace in Asia could be built.

CSO: 1807/70

BABRAK KARMAL SPEAKS AT USSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY PRESS CENTER

PM271101 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 21 Dec 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Press Center Opens"]

[Text] More than 400 journalists representing the mass media of many countries have been accredited at the press center of the joint CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and RSFSR Supreme Soviet ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The press center was opened 20 December.

The correspondents were addressed by V. V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee international section. He briefed those present on the ceremony's schedule and the main spheres of the press center's work. It will relay the opening of the joint ceremony live from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses and host press conferences. Journalists will be addressed by the representatives of foreign delegations and envoys from the various union republics, krays and oblasts.

Movies describing the life, creative labor and friendship of the multinational Soviet people will be screened for journalists in the press center.

At midday the press center was visited by a delegation from Tyumen Oblast comprising leading industrial and agricultural production workers; party, soviet and trade union workers; leaders of enterprises and farms, and representatives of the intelligentsia. G. P. Bogomyakov, first secretary of Tyumen Obkom, spoke about the glorious deeds of West Siberia's workers.

He stressed that the fuel and energy complex' further development was numbered among the main problems at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. The Tyumen north is the country's largest oil and gas producing region, in whose exploitation representatives of every nationality in the Soviet Union are involved. Extracting oil and gas and transporting them from West Siberia to the European part of the country is a vital component of the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans' energy program.

In the afternoon a press conference was given by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. He was presented to Soviet and foreign journalists by L. M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee international information section.

Babrak Karmal then spoke.

It is a great honor for me, he said, to be the first of the representatives of the foreign delegations to begin a series of press conferences in connection with this portentous anniversary--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The Soviet Union's formation was a great and unprecedented event in human history. For the first time on earth a united multinational state of working people was formed, and this glorious anniversary is thus celebrated not only by Soviet people but also by all of the world's progressive and peace-loving peoples. We join with them in extending our warm and heartfelt congratulations on the jubilee.

Babrak Karmal went on to point out that Afghanistan has now reached a very special time. It will soon be 5 years since the national-democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution. The consolidation of the revolutionary process is now under way, and significant changes are taking place in every sphere of the Afghan people's life, including changes in the economic, social, political, cultural and other spheres.

The revolution is advancing despite the subversive activities of imperialism, especially the United States. The country is increasing the rate of development, and one of its key tasks is to complete the land and water reform currently under way. The peasants are being issued with documents concerning the right to work the land, the cooperative movement is expanding and machine and tractor stations are being established. The farmers are receiving from the state diverse aid in the form of agricultural implements, seed stocks, fertilizers and cash credits.

For the first time in our history genuine democracy reigns in Afghanistan--a vivid manifestation of which is the formation of social organizations. Trade unions, democratic organizations of youth and women, unions of creative workers and an economic alliance of private businessmen are operative in the country, and Islamic and tribal councils have been set up.

They all are united in a national fatherland front, in whose work more than half-a-million people take an active part. Serving the people and the revolutionary motherland is the PDPA, the number of whose members has more than quadrupled in the last few years.

Babarak Karmal emphasized that Afghanistan is a multinational state which is home to a score of different ethnic groups and nationalities. Formerly, when the regime of exploitation dominated the country, the oppressors tried to sow dissension among the population and pursued a policy of discrimination. The new power has ensured the equality and brotherhood of the peoples, and the national minorities now have equal rights and equal representation in the state apparatus and the social organizations.

The enemies of the April revolution are waging an undeclared war against the young Afghan republic. With the backing of U.S. imperialism the forces of reaction created armed gangs on the territory of Pakistan. When the destiny of the independent state and the revolution was threatened, the Soviet Union came to our assistance in response to a request from the Afghan Government and in conformity with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN charter. As they rebuff the aggression, the Afghan people are confidently building a new life under the PDPA's leadership and with the support and assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In following our peace-loving course which reflects the will of the people, he continued, we want to be friends with all countries, particularly our neighbors. The revolutionary government of the DRA has undertaken and will undertake constructive steps in this direction.

During the press conference Babrak Karmal replied to numerous questions from journalists.

Taking part in the press conference were V. N. Ignatenko and V. N. Sevruk, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections.

CSO: 1807/65

BRIEFS

PONOMAREV, AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL MEET--Vienna, 13 Dec (TASS)--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev had a friendly meeting here with the chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri. A wide range of questions concerning the invigoration of struggle for peace and ending the arms race, for rallying the communist parties and all peace-loving forces were discussed in the course of the conversation that passed in a warm, heartfelt atmosphere. The mutual striving to deepen friendly ties between the CPSU and the CPA, to deepen friendship between the peoples of the two countries and to ensure an all-round development of relations between the USSR and the Austrian Republic was confirmed. Taking part in the conversation were member of the CPSU Central Committee V. Zagladin and member of the Secretariat of the CPA Central Committee J. Steiner. [Text] [LD132122 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 13 Dec 82]

PONOMAREV, PAPANDREOU MEET--Athens, 16 Dec (TASS)--Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou had a meeting here today. In the course of their meeting, held in a warm and constructive atmosphere, they discussed questions of further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Greece, as well as some issues of the international situation. Both sides expressed the desire for broader actions against the arms race and enhanced threat of war, in favour of peace and consolidation of detente in Europe and all over the world. [Text] [LD170048 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 16 Dec 82]

CSO: 1812/54

ADDRESSES GIVEN AT CREATIVE UNIONS' PLENUM

Markov Address

PM141017 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 7 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed account of speech delivered at 3 December combined plenum of the boards of the creative unions and organizations of the USSR and RSFSR in Moscow by G. Markov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, under the general heading: "Under the Banner of Lenin's Party, Under the Banner of the People's Friendship"]

[Text] We have been brought together in this historic auditorium, G. Markov said, by a great, festive holiday which profoundly moves every Soviet person: The USSR is 60 years old!

The 60 years of our multinational state's existence have been years of labor and struggle. Crushing on its way the sinister encroachment of the entente and fascism when they attempted to enslave our motherland, overcoming [economic] chaos and centuries-old economic backwardness, our socialist fatherland has sent the whole world an example of the indestructible friendship of brother peoples and has become the standard bearer of peace in the world, the bulwark of progressive mankind and a guarantee of the happiness of future generations. Today--on the eve of the holiday--our first thought is for Lenin's party which incorporated the nobility of communist ideals, the honor and conscience of the working class, the courage of the knights of the revolution and the experience and wisdom of the peoples. Assuming, back in the remote years of troubled czarist times, the mission of the working people's leader and the inspirer and organizer of the liberation struggle, the Communist Party confidently led our people through all the trials encountered on our path. The unity of the party and people and their cohesion under Lenin's banner were the main condition of all our victories.

The indestructible alliance of equal republics celebrating its 60th anniversary is graphic proof of the life-giving nature of Lenin's nationalities policy and the rock-hard unity of the party and people. For centuries the nationalities question remained an insolubly difficult one, causing profounding suffering among the people's masses. Only the Party of Communists proved strong enough to resolve it correctly, in the peoples' interests.

We are proud of the genuine flowering of every socialist nation and ethnic group belonging to the USSR. We are proud of the fundamental transformation of the economy and daily life of the former national backwaters of czarist Russia, and the resurrection of peoples and tribes formerly threatened with extinction.

Internationalism and new socialist relations of fraternity, mutual aid and respect have become the essence of our life, our daily routine, our air [as printed] We were taught this by the Communist Party, and it led us along this path, inspired, rallied and organized us, in whatever state of war or peace the country was. Today millions of Soviet people of the different nationalities, which have become a new historical community, thank their own dear Communist Party for its great labor and heroism.

In the past few days and weeks, G. Markov went on to say, the inspiring and organizing role of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee have been revealed with new force. When the sad news spread round the country there issued from the Kremlin the businesslike, confident voice of the party Central Committee addressed to the Communists and all Soviet people. The speeches delivered by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov and K. U. Chernenko at the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum outlined comprehensively the tasks of the party and people at the current moment. The plenum unanimously elected as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, a very close fellow fighter of L. I. Brezhnev, a politician of the Leninist type, an experienced organizer whose talent has been marked by the ability to strictly implement the party's policy.

Soviet people and with them all workers of literature and art welcomed with a warm feeling of approval the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum. On behalf of all the country's workers of literature and art allow me to wish Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov successes in the eminent post of general secretary of the party Central Committee.

Allow me to assure the party, the Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo headed [vo glave s] by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov that the artistic intelligentsia will work still more actively on the creation of works about our heroic time, about our contemporary, the creator and builder of communism, and will make a worthy contribution to our motherland's culture.

Our people, G. Markov said, live by the concerns of fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Important significance here will be attached to the recent CPSU Central Committee November plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session.

In his speech at the regular CPSU Central Committee November plenum Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, showed in strong and graphic terms the continuity of the party's domestic and foreign policy, and gave an in-depth analysis of the state of the Soviet economy and examined ways and means of overcoming the difficulties and shortcomings existing in the national economy.

As before Soviet writers and the entire artistic intelligentsia will not stand aloof from the concerns of the people and party. They will be present wherever Soviet people are forging victory by their creative labor, and will help by their creativity to form in people communist qualities and the readiness to defend the socialist motherland. They will support all that is progressive and best, and seek new artistic achievements, asserting the principles of socialist realism. The literature of the USSR is now published in 78 languages of the nations and ethnic groups. Our literature is based on life itself, on the living practice of communist building, the ideas of the party and its policy. This inexhaustible source of literature has been and will remain a powerful motive force of all artistic creation.

The unity of the fraternal literatures at the present stage of developed socialism is acquiring features and qualities which it did not and could not have in previous decades. It is a case of the intensive mutual enrichment and rapprochement of literatures which differ in artistic means and creative solutions but are united in their ideological thrust.

Today that is the meaning of international unity.

The party teaches us not to stop at what has been achieved but to march forward. And for that reason even on a holiday we must not forget the unresolved tasks, shortcomings and weaknesses which still exist in our country or the unused opportunities.

The prestige of Soviet literature and art abroad is now higher than ever. All writers will struggle tirelessly for the implementation of the CPSU's foreign policy course and the peace program elaborated by the party congresses. May the world continue to be astounded at the wealth, vividness, optimism and diversity of sound and color of our multinational culture. We will strengthen with new efforts the unity and fraternity of the literatures and no intrigues by our ideological adversities and spiteful critics will stop us or reduce our determination to be--in everything, always and everywhere--with the Communist Party and to struggle by its side for the triumph of peace and communism, G. Markov said in conclusion.

'PRAVDA' Editor's Address

PM141015 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 7 Dec 82 p 2

[Unattributed account of speech delivered by V. Afanasyev, PRAVDA chief editor and chairman of the Board of the USSR Union of Journalists at the 3 December combined plenum of the boards of the creative unions and organizations of the USSR and RSFSR in Moscow under the general heading "Under the Banner of Lenin's Party, Under the Banner of Friendship of the Peoples"]

[Text] Soviet journalism is greeting the remarkable festival, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, in the full flush its strength and creative potential. Throughout these 60 years our Leninist and party-minded journalism has been marching in step with the Communist Party, with its country and with the people; has given expression to their heroic struggle and titanic creative work through the mighty tongue of journalism [publitsistika]; has shared with them the joy of triumph and the sorrow of defeat; and, in the words of V. I. Lenin, that Soviet journalist, par excellence has been not only a propagandist and agitator but also the organizer of the masses.

We now publish over 8,000 newspapers in some 55 languages of the peoples of the USSR. Their combined print run exceeds 178 million copies. Over 5,000 journals and other periodicals are published with an annual print of over 300 million copies. On average, each family takes more than 4 periodicals.

The Soviet Union's publishing houses publish 83,000 books and pamphlets annually with a print run of 1.9 billion copies. During the years of Soviet power books have been published in 89 languages of the peoples of the USSR.

A jubilee is a jubilee and by tradition one usually speaks of successes at jubilees. But during these jubilee days it is also necessary to speak of the problems and difficulties just as V. I. Lenin used to speak to us about them.

The main problem is that of improving the skill and quality of what journalists produce. How much monotony they still have. Facts and figures are necessary and conclusive things. But all too often we cannot see beyond them to the real and living people, their characters, thoughts and feelings, their amazing diversity and their inimitability, as it were, and although our people represent the united and great Soviet people whose formation is socialism's achievements, they are by no means all identical.

Of course, it is not easy for journalists alone to depict all of this multinational, multihued life of the Soviet peoples. It is here that we appeal for help to writers. Without doubt, the press has a good aktiv of writers. I do not want to name any names--there are quite a few but, it would seem, not enough.

Yet there was a time when Mikhail Sholokhov, Leonid Leonov, Konstantin Simonov, Aleksandr Tvardovskiy, Fedor Panferov, Anna Karavayeva, Aleksandr Fadeyev, Vanda Vasilevskaya and many other great figures of our literature deemed it an honor to write in PRAVDA. But what has gone wrong? Have some major writers not lost the taste for keen political writings?

I would very much like our prestigious literary figures to publish pungent, political and principled material in PRAVDA and other newspapers. I am calling on our men of letters to do so.

We fervently approve the decisions of the November plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. It is our duty now to comprehensively help the party to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of subsequent Central Committee plenums and the targets for 1983. The paramount task is to propagandize the speech of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the regular November CPSU Central Committee plenum and the materials of the plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session: not just to propagandize them but also to organize the masses to implement them and to comprehensively galvanize the working people's creative activity.

Joint Message

PM141649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

We, the participants in the joint plenum of the Boards of the USSR and RSFSR creative unions and organizations, representatives of all fraternal peoples of our country, people of different generations, Communists and nonparty people, address to the CPSU Central Committee words of heartfelt thanks for its enormous concern for the people's welfare and the development of socialist culture and for its constant attention toward figures of literature, art and journalism.

Our ceremonial plenum was held on the eve of a glorious date--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Like all Soviet people, the country's artistic intelligentsia experiences feelings of patriotic pride in the achievements of our multinational fatherland marching in the vanguard of social progress and epitomizing the world's future.

The 26th CPSU Congress rated highly the contribution made by literature, art and journalism to Soviet people's spiritual life. We are profoundly grateful for the inspiring support for our creative efforts and we take to heart the party's mandate: to live by the people's interests, to share our joy and sorrow with them, to assert the truth of life and our humane ideals, and to be active participants in communist building.

We will always reverently preserve and develop the great traditions of the founders of socialist culture who charged us to new unswervingly to positions of party-mindedness and affinity with the people and to listen intently to the music of revolution. This powerful music is being played for us today at the Siberian construction sites, in the Atommash shops, at the Baykonur launchpads, in the cities and villages of all the union republics of our great motherland. We hear it in the daily affairs of the Soviet man: the main hero of our books, movies, shows, symphonies, songs, paintings, sketches and articles.

Through the fault of imperialism, the cold winds of the threat of war are arising over the planet again. We reaffirm our resolute support for the peace initiatives of our dear Communist Party and the Soviet state. We believe in the triumph of reason and we consider the struggle for a peaceful future for our motherland and all mankind to be the overriding purpose of all our activity.

In the days of grief when the country was seeing Leonid Ilich Brezhnev off on his last journey, the cohesion of the Soviet creative intelligentsia around the party and its Leninist Central Committee was manifested with particular force.

We warmly welcome the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum which confirmed the continuity of the course of the 23d through 26th party congresses and the election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, a loyal Leninist and very close comrade in arms of L. I. Brezhnev, to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, we wholly and fully approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and support the premises and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech.

The country's creative intelligentsia assures the CPSU Central Committee that the masters of culture will always be with the party and that we will not share our efforts in the struggle for the nationwide cause of communist creation and will devote our talent to the creation of works worthy of our era and the imposing tasks which the Soviet people are resolving today.

Adopted at the joint plenum of the Boards of the USSR and RSFSR creative unions and organizations.

CSO: 1800/468

PARTY CONFERENCE ON WORK WITH LETTERS HELD IN IVANOVO

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Dec 82 p 3 carries a 250-word article titled "For a Leninist Approach to Letters." The article reports on a recent scientific-practical conference for party workers on "Leninist Principles of Work with Letters and Appeals of the Toilers and Their Creative Development in the Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress" held in Ivanovo. Among the speakers were V. G. Klyuyev, first secretary of the oblast party organization and V. I. Lobusov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Letters Department.

CSO: 1800/402

KIRGHIZ PREMIER URGES MORE PROCESSING ENTERPRISES

PM171127 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 p 2

[Unattributed report on speech delivered at 24 November morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union by deputy A. D. Duysheyev (Narynskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirghiz SSR), chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers]

[Excerpt] To fulfill the targets of the food program we must primarily strengthen the fodder base of livestock raising and increase the production of grain, vegetables and fruits. Under our republic's conditions it is possible to resolve this problem mainly by expanding irrigated lands. We raise about 90 percent of arable output and virtually all fodder crops on irrigated areas.

The 5-year plan for the development of the USSR's national economy envisages opening up 75,000 hectares of new irrigated land in our republic, including 15,000 hectares in 1983. However, in its draft plan for next year the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources plans to open up only 12,500 hectares. In this connection R12 million less in capital investments than in the 5-year plan targets are being earmarked. We ask the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to find possibilities for opening up the full volume of irrigated land.

As is well known, comrades, the USSR food program sets the task of satisfying the Soviet people's needs for various foodstuffs, including high-quality vegetables, fruits and berries. Our republic has considerable potential for their production. At the same time we cannot process a large amount of the output procured because of the lack of the necessary production capacities. South Kirghizia is rich in nut and fruit forests, orchards and vineyards. But the capacities of the canneries here ensure the processing of only 7 percent of the fruit, berries and grapes procured. There is a similar situation in other parts of the republic. For the same reason little use is made of the crops of wild fruit and berries which grow in considerable quantities in our republic. Unfortunately, in the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase capacities for the production of canned fruit and vegetables by an extremely small amount, which will not insure the timely processing of berries.

I see a major issue here for the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming both on the plane of the retooling of existing enterprises with highly productive equipment and on the plane of constructing new enterprises in the republic for processing the very valuable food raw material.

Comrades: In connection with the further development of industry's energy-intensive capacities and the growth in the consumption of electricity in agricultural production, there is an extreme need to strengthen the republic's fuel and energy base. Even with an adequate raw material base and manpower resources, the coal industry in Kirghizia has still not been properly developed. Existing capacities do not meet the needs of the national economy. At the same time, for many years now the union organs have been working on the questions of creating a fuel and energy complex in the republic on the basis of the Kavak basin coal stocks of which are estimated at over 3 billion tons. It would be necessary to accelerate the development of the Kavak field and to ensure the elaboration of measures to build up the capacities of existing coal mines and build new ones.

The Kirghiz SSR has rich hydraulic resources which must be used more fully in the interests of developing the country's national economy. On the river Naryn and its tributaries alone over 20 hydraulic power stations could be installed generating over 35 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. Right now four Ges' with a total capacity of over 2 million kilowatts have been constructed and are operating here. The construction of the Tash-Kumyr Ges (0.45 million kilowatts) is underway. Next will be the Shamaldy-Say Ges and two Kambartinskaya Ges'.

The development of the very rich resources of the Syry-Dzhaz River also opens up great prospects in ensuring the comprehensive development of the national economy and resolving the food program. The use of part of its flow makes it possible to irrigate an additional area of over 200,000 hectares of fertile land in the Issyk-Kul and Chu Valley and to increase considerably the production of meat, milk, vegetables, fruit and other agricultural produce and insure the stabilization of the shrinking Issyk-Kul Lake, which is an all-union health resort.

It is planned to construct four Ges' with a total capacity of 1.7 million kilowatts on the Syry-Dzhaz River. This will make it possible to create a reliable energy base for the large-scale tin ore enterprise under construction. In the interests of the country's national economic complex it is essential to accelerate the construction of Ges' on the Naryn River and the elaboration and approval of a scheme for the comprehensive use of the Syry-Dzhaz River.

One more question. The constant increase in capital investments in the republic's national economy obliges us to display exceptionally great concern for the need to make effective use of them. In this connection special significance attaches to questions connected with deliveries of equipment and construction materials. It must be frankly said that serious shortcomings are continuing to occur in material and technical supplies. For this reason the timely commissioning of many projects nearing completion is being disrupted. Matters are particularly bad with regard to deliveries of timber materials and rolled ferrous metals. In the first 10 months of this year the republic went short of 124,000 cubic meters of construction timber and 31,000 tons of rolled ferrous metals. If this quantity of metal was delivered it would be possible to assimilate over R125 million in capital investments, and that is a substantial sum for our republic.

The supply of petroleum products is being carried out extremely unsatisfactorily. This year there was a delivery shortfall of tens of thousands of tons of fuel and lubricants and petroleum bitumen. All this has created great difficulties in bringing in the harvest which has been raised and procuring agricultural output, particularly fodder. It is essential to increase the responsibility of the suppliers and all levels of the ministries and departments involved with the sale of physical resources for the unconditional observance of state discipline and the fulfillment of contract commitments.

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ESTONIAN KOMSOMOL PLENUM HELD

Tallinn SOVESTKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 1

[ETA [Estonian News Agency] item: "Plenum of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol"]

[Text] On 1 November the 3rd Plenum of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol was held in Tallinn. A report on the subject "The Work of the Komsomol Organizations in Educating Young People in the Spirit of Soviet Patriotism and Proletarian Internationalism and the Tasks for the Further Improvement of the Class Tempering of Young Men and Women" was given by Candidate Member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia (CPE), First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol D. Visnapuu.

Those who took part in the discussion after the report included Secretary of the Tallinn City Committee of the Komsomol, Ya. Tanvel'; senior agronomist at the Kolkhoz imeni Ed. Vil'de, Rakvereskiy Rayon, G. Madis; First Secretary of the Kokhtla-Yarve City Committee of the Komsomol, G. Kalinina; senior salesman at the Tallinn House of Trade, delegate to the 19th Komsomol Congress, L. Kyuyts; TPI [Tallinn Polytechnical Institute] student T. Radik; and others. It was noted at the plenum that the republic's Komsomol organization, proceeding from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress, and the 19th Congress of the Estonian Komsomol, is carrying out purposeful work to educate the young people.

In the decree that was adopted, the Komsomol's city and rayon committees and the primary organizations were made aware of the need for the more creative conducting of the patriotic and international education, for the more thorough revealing of the principles of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, and the need to improve propaganda and mass-cultural work and direct all the efforts to the proper greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

An informational report on the activities of the Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol during the period after the 19th Congress of the republic's Komsomol and the implementation of the critical comments and recommendations expressed by the delegates to the congress was given by Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol, L. Savvin.

Second Secretary of the CPE Central Committee A. Kudryavtsev took part in the work of the plenum.

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MEASURES OUTLINED TO INTERNATIONALIZE ESTONIAN YOUTH

Tallinn MOLODEZH' ESTONII in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 2

[Report by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol, Donal'd Visnapuu, at the 3rd Plenum of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol: "The Work of the Komsomol Organizations in Educating Young People in the Spirit of Soviet Patriotism and Proletarian Internationalism and the Tasks for the Further Improvement of the Class Tempering of Young Men and Women"]

[Text] The multinational Komsomol organization in our republic, and all the young men and women of Estonia are preparing to meet the approaching 60th anniversary of the USSR.

For 60 years the USSR has been the brilliant confirmation of the justness of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU. It is witness to the fact that the path that was opened up 65 years ago by the Great October Socialist Revolution is the true path.

The celebration of our great Motherland is a holiday of unity, brotherhood, and friendship of nations.

The development of the national economy, public health, and culture, and the raising of the standard of living of the Estonian nation convincingly prove that such gigantic successes during such brief historical periods of time could have been achieved only in the fraternal family of Soviet nations. The Estonian SSR has become part of the single national-economic mechanism of the USSR.

Estonia has close economic ties with all the republics, and primarily with the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Latvian SSR. The fraternal union republics send Estonia more than 89 percent of its agricultural machinery and tractors, 87 percent of the metal-cutting and woodworking machine tools, and a large amount of other industrial equipment.

In addition to the increasingly stronger economic and cultural ties and the reciprocal enrichment of national cultures, there has been formed a new type of Soviet man, in whom one sees imbued such qualities as internationalism and patriotism.

The pages of the history of the Leninist Komsomol of Estonia tell us about the close international ties that Estonian youth had at the most varied stages of the revolutionary struggle and creative labor. In the struggle for the triumph of the bright ideals of the working nation, Estonian youth always felt the fraternal support of the young people in the other republics. By way of an example, one can cite the following fact. Ties of sponsorship between the Estonian Komsomol and the Pskov Oblast Komsomol organization were made as long ago as 1926.

The ideas of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism find their expression in all areas of the communist education of youth -- in the family, in the educational institution, in the labor collective, and in the organizing of recreation. This can be served by all forms of ideological work that the Komsomol is carrying out.

The Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol has always devoted constant attention to questions of patriotic and international education. A new impetus for this work was provided by the preparation for the celebration of the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the USSR. A new impetus was also provided by the decrees of the CPE Central Committee which are aimed at improving the educational work among the youth.

In 1982 alone, questions pertaining to international and patriotic education were considered more than 20 times at sessions of the bureau and secretariat of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol.

In the resolution of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol concerning the state of the international education of the youth in our republic, which resolution was adopted in January 1982, there was a complete analysis of educational work in this area and steps were set down for its further improvement. The Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol and the city and rayon Komsomol committees worked out special work plans for preparing for the worthy meeting of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Sessions of the bureaus and plenums of the rayon and city committees of the Estonian Komsomol considered questions concerning the operation of the primary Komsomol organizations and concerning the experience in international and patriotic education. A number of decrees that were aimed at the further improvement of the work were adopted.

Rather good work experience has been accumulated in the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Komsomol Committee, in Tallinn, and in Pyarnuskiy and Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayons. Questions of international education here are under constant supervision. But at the same time certain city and rayon committees of the Komsomol devoted to the analysis and direction of the patriotic and international education of the upcoming generation an unjustifiably small amount of attention. For example, in the Tartu and Pyarnu City organizations and the Paydeskiy Rayon organization, these questions were not considered even once, either at the bureaus or at plenums. There are also shortcomings in the work of the Leninskiy Rayon Committee in the city of Tallinn and the Tartuskiy Rayon Komsomol organization. In those committees, decisions of a directive nature were adopted but the situation has not yet reached the point of monitoring their fulfillment.

An important role in patriotic and international education is played by the ties with people of the same age in other fraternal republics. The city and rayon committees of the Estonian Komsomol have friendly ties with the city and rayon committees of the Komsomol in six of the union republics. The closest contacts have been established with Latvia -- with 15 city and rayon Komsomol committees. One can cite as an example the cooperation between the Valgaskiy and Valkskiy Rayon Komsomol organizations. Many years of contacts are being enriched with newer and newer forms of work. Sports meets and rallies have been added to the labor rivalry. Joint plenums of rayon committees are held, with common work plans being adopted there.

The members of the Estonian Komsomol have established ties with 11 city and rayon Komsomol organizations in the RSFSR. But, unfortunately, these ties, one might say, are still modest and do not reflect that level of economic cooperation that was mentioned at the beginning of the report. By way of an example of prolonged cooperation one can cite the ties which were established between the Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayon organization and the Volosovskiy Rayon organization, Leningrad Oblast. Since 1966, meetings and the exchange of work experience have been conducted, there has been an expansion of the competition among the young rural workers, the results of that competition have been summed up, and friendship days are held regularly.

Experience shows us that distance is no obstacle to the establishment of friendly contacts. The Komsomol members of Rakvereskiy Rayon compete successfully with their counterparts in Tskhakayskiy Rayon, Georgian SSR. A delegation of the young people from the rayon took part in ceremonies devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR.

In the report at the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress it was stated that the CPSU Central Committee's decree, entitled "The 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," obliges the Komsomol organizations to extend even more broadly the work involved in the patriotic and international education of the youth. The Komsomol committees should demonstrate, in an easily understood manner, the role of the working class and the Communist Party in the international consolidation of the workers, in the implementation of the principles of the Leninist national policy, and should educate the young men and women in the spirit of patriotism. They should demonstrate that the achievements of all the labor collectives of the krays, republics, and oblasts are the result of the efforts of all the nations of the Country of Soviets. Internationalism today is, first of all, honest and selfless labor for the common good.

This kind of labor consolidates the multinational collectives. Working side by side, the representatives of various nationalities are imbued with the awareness of the importance of the common job of learning how best to understand one another and how to subordinate personal interests to the social ones.

In the advanced Komsomol and youth collective at the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine (brigade leader Yu. Koort) the workers include representatives of several nationalities. The brigade fulfilled the production assignments for the first two years of the five-year plan by the opening of the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress. Assuming the watch in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, that KMK [Komsomol and youth collective] pledged that it would produce 24,000 meters of fabric in excess of plan.

Another multinational collective is the KMK of the Progress line at the Garment Association imeni V. Klementi (Brigade leader El'gi Prooza). The brigade pledged that it would assume sponsorship of ten new persons, would fulfill the annual assignment by 101 percent, and would work with an average rating of 4.55 points for the quality of output.

There is a large number of similar examples. But at the same time it must be noted that the amount of reserves for improving the international education in these collectives is still sufficient. More attention should be devoted to organizing the recreational activities of the representatives of various nationalities. We do not carry out enough measures that would acquaint the members of the labor collectives with the union republics whose representatives are working at our enterprises. Little attention is paid to the culture of various nations in amateur presentations. Amateur-performance collectives form, as a rule, along a narrowly national line, and mixed collectives are very rare.

Internationalism manifests itself and develops in its full force in the everyday situation, in our daily labor, in the fact that the representatives of various nations are working alongside one another. Unfortunately, we still have to encounter a situation in which "national" enterprises and collectives are formed, and attract young men and women of chiefly one nationality. One can scarcely think that the continuation of this practice will contribute to the achievement of the goal of international education. One even sees the springing up of "national" types of sport, associations for various interests, groups, and clubs. It is understandable that the situation cannot be improved simply by the use of administrative measures. But that means that other methods must be more effective and must exert their effect primarily through the improvement of educational work.

In addition to the creation of multinational collectives, the Komsomol organizations must also keep in the center of their attention the establishment and reinforcement of the ties between young people and related enterprises in the other union republics. It is important, during meetings, for the young people not only to become acquainted with the working and living conditions of their comrades, but also with the experience in the resolution of various production questions and economic problems. It is necessary for these meetings to contribute to the exchange and dissemination of advanced experience and to the improvement of the organization of labor and the socialist competition.

The experience of the joint search for the resolution of technical problems has been accumulated by the young people at two shale-producing enterprises -- Estonslanets and Leningradslanets.

A measure that has become traditional is the holding of competitions of professional skills among the young salespeople of Tallinn, Riga, and Vilnius. Firm ties of friendship contribute to the resolution of many problems of the trade services provided to the public. For example, the experience of the Rigans helped the Tallinners when introducing containers in the trade system.

Socialist competition has always played an important role in improving the patriotic and international education of the youth. The labor rivalry among young people under the motto "Let's give 60 shock weeks to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR!" is yet another confirmation of this.

As was recently noted in the decree of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol, an analysis of the rate of competition in the Komsomol organizations of the city of Tallinn indicated that most of the young men and women coped successfully with the fulfillment of their socialist pledges. But at the same time, far from complete use was made of all the reserves contained in socialist competition as a means of international and patriotic education. The graphic agitation devoted to a particular need of shock labor in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR has been superficial. All the noted shortcomings must be eliminated during the time remaining until the beginning of the ceremonies in December.

An object of pride for the Estonian Komsomol is the participation of our young people at all-union shock construction sites. Our emissaries worked in the drilling of new mines in Donbass in the mid-1950's. Estonian young men and women filled work assignments in 1955 at the Pravda Sovkhoz in Kazakhstan. In 1955-1965 7000 emissaries from our republic's Komsomol worked the virgin lands.

The Komsomol committees assumed sponsorship of shock Komsomol detachments. For example, the Tartu City Committee of the Estonian Komsomol rendered a large amount of assistance to our detachment in Komsomolsk-na-Amure in providing various kinds of equipment for the organizing of recreational activities and sports, and various materials for graphic agitation.

Our Komsomolets Estonii brigade worked well in the construction of the BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline]. It is made up of 18 Estonians and 26 Russians, plus Azerbaijanis, Lithuanians, Chuvash, and representatives of other nationalities. Fifty-one fighters in the detachment have the rank of communist-labor shock worker; 56 have been awarded the medal "In Recognition of the Construction of the BAM"; and six have been elected people's deputies, and thus take part in the resolution of questions involving the administration and development of Buryat ASSR.

When forming and sending detachments to our country's very important construction sites, the republic's Komsomol assumes a large responsibility. It is necessary to devote a greater amount of attention than was previously the case to the international makeup of the detachments being manned. It is necessary to carry out more active explanatory and propaganda work among the young people of Estonian nationality.

Not everything has been done in the area of organizing the cultural sponsorship of the construction sites. It is necessary to send performing groups there more often, and not just popular ones, but also those with a high level of professional performance. It is necessary for us also to show more concern for the material-technical support of the construction projects with articles and products for cultural, sport, and recreational activities and with literature.

The international ties among our young scientists are varied. Science as a social phenomenon is, by its nature, truly international. But the sense of internationalism is formed not by the multinational composition of the authors in a particular collection, but, rather, by the real cooperation in the resolution of scientific problems at all stages of research. The forms of this cooperation must be established at the very earliest stages of scientific work -- in students' scientific societies, in postgraduate work. It is obvious that insufficient use has also been made of such channels for the establishment of international ties as the sending of young scientists to other union republics for training, or the exchange of young scientists, instructors, and probationers. Another form that would appear to be a promising one is the creation of temporary creative collectives on the basis of the research institutions of various union republics. A council of young specialists and scientists should think a bit about this.

One of the best time-tested methods of educating a sense of patriotism in young Leninists is Young Pioneer work. The efficient use both of Young Pioneer symbols, and of all the Young Pioneer rituals, and the knowledge of their importance and history, are important factors.

Work that deserves a large amount of recognition is the work performed by our Young Pioneers in immortalizing the memory of those who rose to defend their country during the war years and who lifted it up from the ruins. Red sleuths provide supplemental materials for the displays and rooms of combat and labor glory. There has been a continuing struggle to assign to the detachments and Young Pioneer public-activity groups the names of heroes and to study the biographies of heroes. At the present time our republic has 306 Young Pioneer public-activity groups and 902 detachments, all of which have been assigned names of heroes. These groups and detachments bear the names of the best sons and daughters of the Estonian, Russian, Ukrainian, Latvian, and Belorussian nations.

The assigning of the name of a hero and the subsequent study of his biography are an excellent means for educating in the schoolchildren a sense of Soviet patriotism and internationalism. But we have a large number of heroes of various nationalities whose places of death have not yet been found. We still have nameless graves. And people have departed from us forever, whose deeds and thoughts have not been immortalized. At the same time we still have dozens of groups and detachments that have been unable to choose for themselves the direction that their research work should take. That work leaves much to be desired in Kharyuskiy, Vil'yandiskiy, Kingiseppskiy, Paydeskiy, and certain other rayons in the republic. The time when one should devote special attention to this is now, when the young people are engaged in preparing a Chronicle of the Great Patriotic War. That will be their contribution to the meritorious meeting of the 40th anniversary of Victory.

The activity of Komsomol organizations in schools is carried out on various levels. That activity is aimed at educating in the schoolchildren feelings of patriotism and internationalism. On the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, friendship festivals are becoming increasingly widespread. They are held regularly in schools with various languages of instruction, for example, in Kunda Secondary Schools No. 1 and 2. Children from Moscow, Leningrad, and Moldavia take part in the festivals. The contacts among these schools are not broken during the summer -- the students work in the same detachment at the Vinnitsa Base-Demonstration Sovkhoz-Technicum.

The Komsomol committee at Schools No. 52 and 32 in Tallinn regularly conduct joint sessions of Komsomol committee and organize joint measures. Good ties have been established between Schools No. 4 and 8 in Tartu. But one cannot say that good contacts have been established everywhere among neighboring schools. Frequently these contacts are of an episodic nature and are expressed in the conducting of one of two measures per year. In order for the contacts to be two-sided, it is necessary for more concern for this to be shown primarily by the young teachers -- the Komsomol members. We think that the republic-level Council of Young Teachers that was recently created under the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol will devote attention to this sector of the work. One of the most memorable events for our schoolchildren has been the children's Song and Dance Holiday that was held this year. That holiday actually, like the rest of our art, was profoundly national in content and international. Possibly it is not completely proper to compare it with other measures being carried out by young people -- the scope varies too much -- but I would like to emphasize that something that made it very attractive was its sense of the friendship of nations, a sense that imbued the entire program of the holiday, as well as its spirit of excitement and youth. It is precisely this excitement and the taking into account of the age peculiarities of the audience that are sometimes lacking in other Young Pioneer and Komsomol measures.

Purposeful work in providing the patriotic and international education of youth is being carried out by the Komsomol organizations at occupational-technical schools, secondary special educational institutions, and higher educational institutions in the republic. In most of the PTU [occupational-technical schools] and technical schools, the work is conducted in two languages, and the makeup of the students at our institutions of higher learning is also multinational. In addition to the traditional forms of work performed by the Komsomol committees, the principle of internationalism manifests itself here daily. The Komsomol committee at TGU [Tallinn State University] is working regularly in this direction. Holidays of national friendship are conducted regularly. At the same time it must be noted that, according to data provided by studies, 78.2 percent of the students in the Estonian student groups are satisfied with the organization of their recreational activities, but the students in the departments with the Russian language of instruction are less satisfied with the way in which their free time is organized (41.9 percent). The Komsomol committees at TGU and the other institutions of higher learning in the republic will have to do some thinking about how to arrange the work with a consideration of the desires of the students of all nationalities. The center of gravity of this work should be shifted to the organizations in the various schools at the institutions of higher learning, or the schoolyear organizations, and, if necessary, one should even reduce the scope and volume of the one-time major measures being carried out. Their preparation takes a large amount of effort, energy, and time, but this does not compensate for the shortcomings in the organization of the young people's training and recreational activities.

We have repeatedly and justifiably been informed of those opportunities for the conducting of educational work which are provided by the activities of the EDSh and ESSD [meanings unknown]. The principle of internationalism should be remembered when staffing the public-actions groups and detachments. Political-educational work must be conducted at all levels -- in the detachments, zones, regions, and the public-actions group as a whole. We are inclined to think that during recent time there has been a noticeable tendency toward an improvement in the educational work with students during the period of their summer labor. The attitude toward labor has also improved. The schoolchildren and students at secondary and higher institutions of learning, in addition to their immediate duties, took part, to the extent that they were capable of, in the laying in of fodders -- basically during nonwork time. But the makeup of the public-actions groups does not yet reflect the national makeup of the schoolchildren and the students at the republic's educational institutions. Nor can one call multinational the makeup of the administrators of the detachments and public-actions groups. The institutions of higher learning continue to involve in work in the ESSD not only the students at the technicums, but also the students in the institutes and the university.

The attention of the central headquarters and committees of the Komsomol must be directed at these and other shortcomings in the work of the ESSD and the EDSh. All this will help to resolve the critically important questions.

Representatives of more than a hundred nations and nationalities, that speak 130 languages, have been consolidated into an indissoluble union. The brilliant perspicacity of V. I. Lenin has been confirmed over the passing years. The Russian language has become the single means for international communication. Bilingualism has become a completely natural phenomenon. That is confirmed by data provided by studies in our republic. By 1973, 75 percent of the young Estonians living in Tallinn were fluent in Russian. But here too we have concealed reserves. From year to year the republic is allocated approximately 150 places in higher educational institutions in various cities throughout the country. But, as is indicated by information pertaining to recent years, we have not been using that capability. For example, during the past three years an average of 40-50 places have remained unfilled. Persons of Estonian nationality were represented as follows: in 1980, 29 persons; in 1981, 42; in 1982, 39 persons. Repeatedly our plenums have raised the question of enrolling graduates of schools with the Estonian language of instruction in higher military educational institutions. It would seem that here too one of the inhibiting factors is the poor mastery of Russian. It is one of the tasks of the Komsomol organizations to promote the mastery of a second language by the young people.

Fluency in two languages is necessary for everyone who lives in the territory of a national republic. However, one still encounters young people -- both Russians and those of another nationality -- who, although they live in Estonia, feel that there is no reason to learn to understand Estonian. Frequently one encounters such people, with no knowledge of Estonian, in trade and in the services sphere. Need one say that this position provides the justification for ridiculous stories concocted by our ideological opponents, or that it runs counter to the principles of Leninist national policy?

V. I. Lenin emphasized that one can understand and love only that which one knows well. Only a real patriot can become a true internationalist. Only a person who has a thorough knowledge of his own culture can raise the culture of another nation. Obviously, the republic's Komsomol organizations have done far from everything to acquaint the representatives of other nationalities with the culture of the Estonian nation, and, as of 1 January 1982, the number of such nationalities living in Estonia was more than 70 -- Russian, Belorussians, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Poles, Moldavians, . . .

Proceeding from our republic's national structure, all the major youth measures of a republic scale are conducted in two languages. Measures that have become very popular are the Russian language Olympics that are conducted in the schools, the special evenings, and the quizzes. It is necessary to note the work performed by the youth editorial board of Estonian Radio, which organized radio lessons in the Russian and Estonian languages. In a special series of broadcasts, the listeners are acquainted with the languages and cultures of the nations inhabiting the USSR. Estonian Television, in addition to the language lessons, carries out, together with television journalists from Leningrad, Latvia, and Lithuania, the "Amber Key" broadcast series.

In the education of an internationalist-patriot, an inestimable role is played by the people's revolutionary traditions, by the glorious history of our Motherland. The exhibition "My Motherland Is the USSR" and the All-Union Walking Tour of Places of Revolutionary, Labor, and Combat Glory have been making their contribution to the education of patriotism. Every year 140,000 young men and women in our republic, including approximately 90,000 Komsomol members, walk along the paths on this tour.

Tourist work is well organized in Vyruskiy, Pylvaskiy, and Pyarnuskiy Rayons. The work is unsatisfactory in Tallin, Pyarnu, Silamyae, and Narva, and in Rakvereskiy and Valgaskiy Rayons. The people in the outlying areas do not have any idea at all of tourist activities. As a result, 11 cities and rayons were unable to send their delegations to the republic-level rally, entitled "Know Your Motherland."

As a result of the fact that soon the entire Soviet nation will be marking the 40th anniversary of Victory, all the Komsomol organizations have begun preparing a Chronicle of the Great Patriotic War. By 1985 it will be necessary to interrogate all participants in the war and to record their reminiscences. That work has been begun rather well by the Komsomol committees in Pyarnu, Vyru, and Tartu -- largely thanks to the close cooperation with veterans councils, military commissariats [Soviet induction centers], DOSAAF [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy of the USSR] organizations, and agencies of enlightenment.

This year the final phase of the "Orlenok" [Eaglet] military-sports game was conducted rather well. But the questions of the overall physical training of the young armymen continue to be unresolved. In strength exercises, 8.2 percent of the participants in the final competitions failed to cope with the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms. The young armymen from Valga and Pylva were completely unable to swim.

Sport, Komsomol, youth. These three words are very frequently used in the same context. During the past four years, the republic has trained approximately 600,000 GTO badgeholders. Of them, more than 160,000 are Komsomol members. But in a number of rayons -- Tartuskiy, Pyarnuskiy, Khar'yuskiy -- the level of training is low, and the Komsomol committees must organize active cooperation with sports organizations.

An important role in patriotic and international education is played by culture. The Komsomol Center Committee constantly sends the best young performing artists and amateur collectives to the country's shock-labor construction sites -- to BAM [Baykal-Amur Mailine], Siberia, and the Nonchernozem Zone of RSFSR.

Traditional festivals of political and patriotic songs have become an expression of proletarian internationalism and Soviet patriotism. At the present time 31 political-song ensembles are in operation in the republic. But the problem of the repertoire for the vocal and instrumental ensembles continues to be on the agenda. In 1981 a review of the VIA [meaning unknown] was held, and this year a review of dance orchestras. In the review of dance orchestras, more than 300 ensembles took part. An analysis of the repertoire indicated that the works of Estonian composers and those from other union republic constitute 58 percent; the socialist countries, 6 percent; and the capitalist countries, 36 percent. As one can see, the propagandizing of the light music of Soviet composers has been insufficient. In the creative work of these collectives there have been many instances when the content is sacrified to form. Even in the titles one encounters instances of servility to the West -- "Myuzik Seyf" [Music Safe], etc. Young people have a great interest in light music, and therefore the Komsomol organizations should put that interest at the service of education. There is nothing bad about the fact that various disco festivals are being held. But they must be organized together with the agencies of culture, and one must remember that every young-people's measure must contain within itself an educational charge, and must serve the cause of propagandizing our Soviet way of life and way of thinking.

One of the means of patriotic and international education is tourism. The Sputnik BMMT [Bureau for International Youth Tourism?] in 1981 provided services, by way of exchange, to 8700 young foreigners. This year, during the first six months, 6100 persons visited Estonia as part of youth-tourism groups. For the most part they were citizens of the capitalist and developing countries. The meetings and discussions with foreign guests are, for our young people, not only a good school of internationalism and patriotism, but also a school for the ideological struggle.

The young people of Estonia are participating actively in all international actions in the struggle for peace and the reduction of the arms race. Our young men and women participate in campaigns of solidarity with young people and the nations that are fighting against national oppression and for social development and progress. But experience points out that such measures are not being carried out at the proper organizational level in all the cities and rayons throughout the republic.

Soviet citizens derive their strength from the indissoluble friendship of the peoples of the USSR. That friendship is the source of all our successes and victories. And this fact is constantly disquieting to our opponents in the West, who attempt at all costs to undermine it, and to distort its essence and historical significance. For example, our bourgeois opponents claim that Soviet society is multinational, but not international, and that the development of the relations among the peoples in the USSR will inevitably lead to an intensification of separatist tendencies. Placing their bets on nationalistic prejudices, modern anticommunists attempt to force upon others the recipe for their own model of constructing communism under conditions of national exclusivity, isolation from the other socialist republics and countries, the other nations of the USSR, even under conditions of enmity with them; in other words, completely divorced from the principles of proletarian internationalism and class solidarity. They are continuing to put into motion the myth of the suppression of the socialist republics and the incompatibility of patriotism and internationalism.

Western ideologists refuse to recognize the dialectical unity of patriotism and internationalism, the interrelated nature of the national and international interests of our nations.

And it is all these pseudoscientific theories and doctrines of theirs that they attempt to force upon others through their mass-information media. Armed with microphones, the ideological saboteurs are placing their hopes upon young people. Therefore one of the most important tasks of the ideological and political education of youth is the formation of communist conviction, and a conscious unreceptiveness toward the subversive activities of bourgeois ideology. This requires the Komsomol committees to carry out a more thorough study of public opnion, the moods of young people, and their needs, and to take all this into consideration in their work. It requires them to educate young men and women in such a way that they can give a rebuff to any intrigues carried out by hostile propaganda centers.

It is not words that turn people into patriots and internationalists. Rather, it is concrete actions, active work, daily labor for the good of the Motherland, for the good of communist construction. The party has given the Komsomol the task of educating the active member of the new society. And the best response to this high trust will be our achievements in the job of constructing communism, our fulfillment of the party's intentions, since the result of educational work is expressed first of all in the resolution of practical tasks.

5075
CSO: 1800/352

REGIONAL

ADZHAR ASSR DEPUTY ADDRESSES USSR SUPREME SOVIET

PM161615 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Nov 82 pp 2-3

[Speech delivered by deputy V. R. Papunidze, first secretary of Adzhar Obkom and deputy for the Adzhar ASSR's Khelvachauri electoral district, at the 24 November morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities]

[Excerpt] It is known that Georgia is a republic with little arable land, while there is 3 times less agricultural land per capita in Adzharia than in Georgia as a whole. The cultivated land is occupied mainly by perennial plantations and industrial crops, and we are left chiefly only with high mountain hayfields and pastures for the development of livestock raising, which constitute more than 60 percent of the whole structure of agricultural land and can be used for only 3 months a year. Moreover, the density of the livestock population in Adzharia is 3 times as high as in Georgia as a whole.

There is only one way out here: in addition to the principal sectors of agriculture it is necessary to develop mountain livestock raising in every possible way on the basis of strengthening the fodder base and through improving the productivity of natural hayfields and pastures. And here the matter rests upon the mechanization of agricultural work under mountain conditions, including on private subsidiary plots.

In this connection we would ask the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and also the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and fodder production to expedite the manufacture of equipment for mountain regions.

Let us state frankly that it is not felt that the Kutaisi Small Tractor Plant takes a thrifty attitude to creating engine units and mounted implements for them. It has now been 7 years in the process of selecting and creating models of machines for permanent production. The plant is being constructed, but there is still no finished design for these machines. It has now become known that licenses have been purchased in Italy, but it turns out that we still do not have the necessary documentation compiled with regard to specific technological studies and the utilization of materials and subassemblies--documentation which the selfsame ministry headed by Comrade Yezhevskiy is entrusted with elaborating.

The opening up of mountain hayfields and pastures also requires additional fertilizers, as well as funds for irrigation and roadbuilding. It would be a good thing for the USSR Gosplan to investigate this matter in detail and take into account the fact that Georgian Republic has been allocated, if we proceed from average norms and take into account the production volume planned for 1983, 98,000 tons less mineral fertilizer (in active nutrient equivalent) than agreed.

And one more special feature: The land shortage, the low level of land availability, given identical sizes of personal plots both in the country as a whole and in our republic result in the fact that under our conditions the share of the population's personal plots in the total volume of agricultural land, particularly cultivated land, is large. It stands at 25 percent in Adzharia, but 3.3 percent in the country as a whole.

Account must also be taken of the fact that under Georgian conditions the population's personal plots are chiefly occupied by highly efficient commodity sectors, whose produce is sold to the state at firm state prices, as well as being used for people's own needs. Thus, our personal plots represent a significant factor in replenishing the country's food resources. Therefore, this form of farming must be managed skillfully and given the necessary help and all possible assistance.

I believe that the time has come to sell mineral fertilizers and other material means for personal plots on more favorable terms. Resolving all these questions positively means increasing the republic's contribution to realizing the country's food program.

Serious difficulties arise in the dispatch of citrus fruits and other perishable goods by rail. And, unfortunately, things are not improving. This is being felt particularly acutely now, in connection with the procurement, processing and dispatch of citrus fruits. It can hardly be considered a correct decision to reduce by almost one-third the time norm for loading cars without a corresponding change in the mechanization of this process. Very effective assistance is needed here on the part of the Ministry of Railways.

The Batumi oil refinery, which is more than 50 years old, occupies an important place in Adzharia's national economy. The physically worn-out and obsolete equipment does not ensure the stable working of the enterprise and creates pockets of intensive environmental pollution, particularly in the coastal resort zone. All the installations require immediate renewal. This is one aspect of the matter. Another aspect is the delivery of the raw materials for this plant and the distribution of its output among the consumers. It can hardly be called a thrifty approach when the Batumi plant's output is sent to very diverse corners of the country, while liquid fuel is imported into Georgia by crosshauls from other regions.

We ask the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and also the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry to examine the question of ensuring that the plant's output goes only to satisfy the needs of Transcaucasia so that rail transport is not loaded down with unnecessary operations. Questions of providing the plant with raw materials also need to be resolved. This is not the first time they have been raised, but real measures still have not been taken.

Now to the question of energy supplies. An electricity shortage is to be observed in Georgia in the fall and winter period and will have increased significantly by 1990--which will naturally restrain the further development of the republic's national economy.

The plans for the period 1976-1980 provided for the construction of a central power station. Unfortunately, this question still has not been resolved concretely. The USSR Gosplan state expert commission has already examined a feasibility study for that project. We earnestly request union organs, the Gosplan and the Ministry of Power and Electrification to help us finally resolve this question.

At the same time, of course, the construction of the Khudoni Ges and other Ges's should be continued to deliver peak capacity to the North Caucasus along the 500-kilovolt power transmission line which is under construction from the Inguri Ges to the Stavropol Ges. Such a comprehensive solution to the question--constructing a central power station and continuing the construction of Ges's--will not only help to meet the electricity needs of the republic's national economy but will also make it possible to increase the export of electricity.

Housing and municipal construction is an acute problem for Georgia. Many families still live in basement premises. At the same time a substantial reduction in capital investments for these purposes is planned in the draft plan for 1983. The shared participation of union ministries in municipal construction is also being reduced. We urgently request the Gosplan at least to preserve the state capital investments for housing and municipal construction at this year's level.

CSO: 1800/490

SHEVARDNADZE REPORT TO GEORGIAN CP PLENUM

PM041431 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Dec 82 pp 1-4

["On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations in Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the Economic and Social Development Plan for 1983; Report by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee 11th Plenum on 2 December 1982"--ZARYA VOSTOKA headline; passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades!

The Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, whose results we are to discuss, met at a very crucial moment for the party and for our whole country. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the major state and political leader who had headed the CPSU for almost 20 years, had died.

In the face of this grievous loss our party mobilized Soviet people, rallied them even more closely around itself and inspired them with will, energy and optimism. In its consistency and continuity it relied on the immutability of the Leninist course and on the unshakable faith of the communists and all the working people in its mighty collective intellect and in the wisdom of its collective leadership.

/All Soviet people unanimously approved the decision of the Central Committee extraordinary plenum on electing to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov,/ an extremely close comrade in arms of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev who has earned tremendous prestige in our party and all over the country by virtue of his profound conviction and principledness, Leninist partymindedness, outstanding organizational talent and lofty human qualities.

Continuity is an integral feature of lofty partymindedness which means above all the ability to /continue a task that has been begun,/ picking up all that is best. And the Central Committee November Plenum summed up the results of the latest economic year and defined the tasks for next year.

At the same time continuity means /the ability to continue a task while further developing and deepening it/ and ensuring the further improvement of all work. And the November plenum detailed the strategy and tactics of economic building.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov delivered a vivid, meaningful speech at the plenum. It makes a thorough assessment of the situation in the country's economy and determines the optimum forms and methods of achieving the main strategic goal-- /implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress./

To this end it is planned to accelerate the pace of the development of the economy and to increase the absolute sizes of the growth in national income, industrial and agricultural output and retail trade turnover. It is planned to continue work to improve the national economy's efficiency--the intensive targets, it is stressed, must be fulfilled with a comparatively smaller increase in material expenditure and manpower resources. Thus the discussion of the drafts of the USSR state plan and state budget for the upcoming year reaffirmed the tremendous topicality of the thesis put forward at the 26th congress /that the economy must be economical./

The party's line toward improving the world people's prosperity is being sustained.

As always, the needs of the country's defense are sufficiently taken into account.

The Central Committee largely approved the drafts of the plan and budget, which have acquired the force of state law after being approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The tasks of the Georgian Communist Party that we have met to discuss at our routine plenum today also stem from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. The nature of these tasks and the main directions of our work are clearly defined by the 26th Party Congress and the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress. The republic's communists and working people are fully determined to resolve all these tasks still more intensively and more persistently and purposefully, to combat shortcomings more resolutely and more boldly and to implement our party's wise Leninist course.

In our view, the principle of the continuity of party leadership also has an impact in this. We believe that /it is in precisely this way that this principle must be displayed in the activity, deeds and achievements of our party organization./

I.

Of course, we define the new tasks on the basis of the level the republic's national economy has already attained in the 11th 5-Year Plan. To a certain extent all this is also taken into account in the drafts of the Georgian SSR's plan and budget for 1983 that comrades S. A. Chkheidze and D. N. Dvalishvili have submitted to the plenum.

The base from which we are starting is now pretty solid. It is, above all, of course, our main asset--/the wealth of experience of economic and cultural building that the Georgian Communist Party has accumulated in the last few years/ and that was rated highly in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the organizational and political work of the Georgian SSR party organizations in preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR."

This opinion of the Central Committee was vividly reaffirmed a few days ago when our glorious rural working people celebrated their latest success, having fulfilled the plans for the sale of grain and high-grade leaf tea to the state ahead of schedule in extremely complex weather conditions. The republic, as you know, received a warm, cordial greetings message from our party's Central Committee, and this was, as it were, a continuation of the good, fine tradition that has taken shape in our republic.

This year has also been memorable for Tbilisi's working class and working people. We regard the Order of Lenin on the capital's banner as a recognition of the services of the republic's entire party organization. The election of Comrade T. N. Menteshashvili as secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was also a display of tremendous trust in the city and the republic, in our view. We cordially congratulate him and we have no doubt that he will cope in exemplary fashion with the honorable duties entrusted to him.

In point of fact there have been many such instances and events in our life recently, which makes it possible to assert with complete justification: /Soviet Georgia's prestige is rising steadily and the republic's communists and working people are becoming capable of the most complex and responsible tasks of communist building!/

Another component part of the base from which we are starting is the /pretty impressive economic and material and technical potential that has been accumulated through the hard work of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia./ The current jubilee year has substantially swelled that potential. There has been a further increase in the pace of economic and social development and an improvement in production efficiency and work quality.

The increase in industrial production over the first 10 months was 5.5 percent as against an annual target of 4.8 percent and socialist pledges of 5 percent. Commodity output worth R217 million has been produced over and above the plan.

The practice of determining additional targets for the production of commodity output has had a positive effect in ensuring high growth rates in industrial production. This has made it possible to reveal considerable reserves in many ministries departments and associations.

Increasing attention is being paid to introducing the achievements of science and technology into production. Over 350 measures to assimilate new types of industrial output, introduce progressive technology and mechanize and automate production processes have been implemented since the start of the year.

Labor productivity has increased 3.9 percent, which is more than the socialist pledges that had been adopted.

Agricultural working people are multiplying their contribution to the food program. This is especially noteworthy in that this year has been extremely unfavorable in its objective conditions. Nevertheless, the new record of the tea growers, who handed 537,000 tons of high-grade leaf tea over to the state, has resounded all over the country. Our grain growers have sold over 150,000 tons of grain to the state. Quite good results have also been achieved in other sectors of agricultural production.

There are shifts in capital construction. The commissioning of fixed capital has increased 10 percent. Commissioning's lag behind the assimilation of capital investment ceilings has been decreasing systematically in the last few years.

Construction workers have worked quite well in laying the railroad linking Marabda and Akhalkalaki, where preparations are underway for the handover of the section of track up to Tetri-tskaro. The Telavi-omalo radio relay line has been commissioned ahead of schedule. Thus a substantial turning point in the socioeconomic formation of a number of regions and in the rebirth of what were once neglected mountain areas has been mapped out.

The buildup of the economic potential has created favorable conditions for improving the living standards of the republic's population. Trade turnover has increased and the volume of consumer service sales to the population has grown by 8.4 percent.

Housing construction has been implemented on a large scale. Housing with a total area of almost 800,000 square meters has been commissioned, which is 24 percent more than the corresponding indicator last year.

The network of sociocultural institutions has expanded considerably. Science and culture have developed.

The socioeconomic potential of our autonomous formations has strengthened substantially.

The measure of what has been achieved is the possibility of going even further and of outlining new heights of economic and social development. It is from precisely this standpoint that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee assesses the upcoming work.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov has figuratively described the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan as its central year. It will be an exceptionally important year from the viewpoint of the implementation of the whole 5-year plan. And our party organization now sees the main task as being to /ensure the requisite complex of party organizational, party political, ideological and other measures under conditions of the constantly expanding scale of socialist production and the enlargement and deepening of national economic activity./ This means that the style, forms and methods of our work must be in line with the high growth rates of the main socioeconomic indicators and must constantly match up to the new demands.

As the Central Committee plenum demanded, it is necessary to expedite work to improve the whole sphere of the leadership of the economy--management, planning and the economic mechanism. It is also time now to think on a larger scale, in new terms.

According to preliminary calculations, we will produce R8.7 billion more global social product and almost R4.6 billion more national income in 1981-1982 than we produced in the first 2 years of the last 5-year plan. Some R5.7 billion more industrial output and R681 million more gross agricultural output will be created.

While assessing in this connection how far the draft plan that has been submitted matches up to the demands of the 5-year target and to the interests of solving the most important socioeconomic problems of the 11th 5-Year Plan, we should at the same time determine /effective tactics for handling matters./ The main, focal points for the application of the efforts of party, Soviet and economic organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives must be clearly revealed and above all, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Central Committee plenum, all efforts must be directed toward implementing the most important task put forward by the 26th Party Congress--/increasing social production intensification and improving the national economy's efficiency./

It has to be admitted that the state plan for the republic's economic and social development in 1983 was formed in pretty complex conditions: after all, this year our national economy has run up against serious objective difficulties. Thus the task has been set not only of overcoming the disproportions that have arisen in the republic's socioeconomic development in 1981-1982 but also of ensuring a firm foundation for the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The draft plan that has been submitted is largely in line with this aim and accords with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum. One of its most important peculiarities--the intensity of the plan targets--stems from this. The characteristic marks of the plan are intensification, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the implementation of a sensible structural policy, the improvement of the management of the economy and the expansion of labor collectives' initiative.

The absolute growth in the most important indicators of socioeconomic development is to increase substantially: the global social product will show an increase of R481 million or 4.9 percent compared with 1982, and the national income produced will show an increase of R417 million or 5.2 percent. The planned volume of industrial production will make it possible to obtain in 1981-1983 an increase in output of 14.4 percent, which is more than the 5-year plan target.

The fact that increasing preferential development rates are planned for industry under all-union jurisdiction also seems important, since the reserves of the food sectors in our republic are to a considerable extent exhausted.

Great attention is being paid to reconstruction and retooling, as a result of which around 60 percent of the total increase in commodity industrial output will be obtained and the national saving of capital investment will amount to R55 million.

The November plenum reaffirmed that concern for Soviet people, for their working and living conditions and for their spiritual development remains a most important party program guideline. The level of prosperity of the republic's population will improve as a result of the growth of production and the increase in its efficiency. Every inhabitant's real income is to increase and the average monthly wage of workers and employees and the work payment of kolkhoz members are to increase.

It is planned to increase state and cooperative trade turnover by 7.6 percent and to expand the volume of consumer service sales to the population by 8.3 percent.

Major measures will be implemented in the sociocultural sphere.

The plenum particularly emphasized the need to accelerate scientific and technical progress and swiftly introduce into production the achievements of science, technology and leading experience. So it is noteworthy that /the role of targeted comprehensive scientific and technical, economic, social and regional programs in implementing all the economic and social transformations increases markedly/ in our draft plan. The annual economic effect resulting from the utilization of scientific and technical achievements will be around R90 million, which is 38 percent higher than this year. Scientific and technical progress will ensure an increase in social labor productivity of 2.5 percent. Twenty-four industrial robots and manipulators will be introduced. The proportion of workers engaged in manual labor will decrease from 50 to 43.5 percent.

One of the most important directions of the draft plan and budget is the further boosting of the economy and culture of the republic's autonomous formations, rayons and cities. The planned rates and proportions for the development of their economies have been determined on the basis of bringing all production reserves as far as possible into national economic circulation and making fuller use of local raw material and especially manpower resources. The gradual equalization of the regions' development levels by ensuring increasing preferential rates of growth in the most important socioeconomic parameters remains a main aim of economic and social development.

Summing up what I have said, it is thus possible to draw the conclusion that the main trends of the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Georgian SSR in 1983 are largely in line with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress.

The draft state budget is also largely in line with them.

/The unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1983 plan targets is a matter of honor for the communists and all the working people of Georgia!/

II.

Under the conditions of the steadily expanding scale of national economic activity, /the further improvement of the style, forms and methods of party leadership of the economy and economic building/ assumes special significance.

This means that all the positive experience and all the most valuable and progressive things accumulated in the party and in our party organization must become the asset of every party committee and every Soviet and economic organ and must be adopted by all ministries and departments, every enterprise and farm and every organization. Progressive experience is a powerful motive force capable of effectively influencing the improvement of matters in any sphere.

Substantial measures to improve party leadership of the economy and other spheres of life have been taken in the republic recently. We are now taking a decision on concentrating party organizations' efforts in order to achieve better end results in implementing the most topical problems and questions.

This approach lies directly within the channel of the Central Committee November Plenum's demands--knowing how to focus the activity of party, state and economic organs and all labor collectives on the key areas. The workers' groups, commissions and coordinating councils created in the republic are operating pretty fruitfully. This has had a positive influence on the standard of economic work as a whole and has forced people to pay everyday, close attention to economic questions. The system for the management of workers' groups that has taken shape under Comrade G. V. Kolbin and other comrades can be cited as a positive example.

At the same time it should be frankly admitted that the principle of focusing efforts is not always consistently and purposefully pursued at the sector and rayon level. So the task is above all to extend to sector and local management components the work style that has taken shape in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, other republic organs and certain party committees.

As for the end result, all our activity in the economic sphere should continue to be subordinated to /achieving the average all-union level of socioeconomic development and the average all-union and average sector indicators, and in terms of certain parameters the best indicators in the sector./

To this end it is necessary to continue to secure high rates of increase in the economic potential and to seek to ensure that the growth rates of the republic's main socioeconomic indicators surpass the growth rates of the corresponding average all-union parameters.

This is why we attach special importance to the way in which the situation is shaping up in particular national economic complexes and regions and to the way in which the republic leaders responsible for them handle these problems.

A similar harmonious system must operate in ministries and departments and at local level. Every leader must have a full grasp of the situation, must know the real, I repeat, /real/ potential of the enterprise and must overcome the force of inertia and old habits. Only if this is so will we be able to create the conditions for economic maneuver from both the sector and territorial viewpoints and to ensure stable work by the national economic complex as a whole.

/The year of 1983 is the decisive year of the 11th 5-Year Plan!/ The Central Committee plenum orients all party, Soviet and economic organs and trade unions and Komsomol organizations toward this.

So the fact that certain enterprises and associations under all-union jurisdiction are failing to ensure that the level defined by the 5-year plan for production growth rates is reached is bound to cause concern. The greatest lags are in enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry--30.8 percent--and you know how great their share of the total volume of industrial output is; the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building--24.3 percent; and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry--6.3 percent. A similar situation is noted in enterprises of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry.

The way out seems to be to mobilize all internal resources to reduce and totally eliminate this gap. The republic's Gosplan and the regional and sectorial commissions for seeking out internal economic reserves for production growth must give effective practical and methodological assistance to such labor collectives. A great deal depends on the enterprises' party organizations, which are called upon to head all this work at local level.

Another aspect of the problem is the rigorous fulfillment of the prescribed targets by all organizations. There are still many shortcomings here. During the 10 months the 45 enterprises that failed to fulfill the plan were responsible for a shortfall of almost R47 million in deliveries of output to the national economy. And that amount would have enabled us to secure a production growth rate of 106 percent as against the actual 105.5 percent.

Another worrying fact is that approximately 25 percent of enterprises did not secure any increase at all for us or even allowed a decline in [production] volumes. It is time that comrades grasped that /production growth rates are the most rigorous and objective criterion for the assessment of their work and it is on the basis of this indicator that we determine the real labor contribution of each collective./

In seeking an increase in the level of party leadership of the national economy, we should sharply step up the influence of all organs on /the growth of production efficiency./

Efficiency is a very broad concept that is gradually acquiring even a political nuance. It accurately reflects the quality of all our work and the standard of economic management.

Next year production of national income per person employed in the sphere of material production will increase by 3.4 percent, including by 4 percent in industry and by 7.7 percent in agriculture. Nevertheless, the November plenum noted, and this was no accident, that our economy's turnaround toward efficiency is still being implemented only slowly.

How is it possible to tolerate the fact that almost one-third of the republic's industrial enterprises have decreased their level of /labor productivity/ this year. There are many such enterprises in the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Construction, The Ministry of Rural Constrution, the Ministry of Forestry Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry.

Another point, labor productivity must reflect the extent of the labor contribution of every working person and the entire collective. There should be no self-flattery if it improves thanks to an increase in output materials-intensiveness, as is happening, for instance, in Tbilisi's Hosiery Production Association, the Kutaisi Canning Industry Production Association and a number of other enterprises.

Technical progress must determine labor productivity growth, but it is precisely in this respect that we are still lagging behind the demands of the time. The machine-worker ratio in our national economy is unjustifiably low. We have repeatedly mentioned this.

The important organizational and economic factor making for improved labor productivity represented by /norm setting/ is also poorly utilized. Around 33 percent of the workers paid on the basis of time rates in the republic are not covered by norm setting, and this indicator is 10 percent below the average for the country. As yet few piece-rate workers work on the basis of technically substantiated norms so their pay is poorly linked with the expenditure of energy and loses its stimulating significance.

Norms are not set at all for the work of engineering and technical personnel and employees in the republic's Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming and Ministry of Forestry Industry. Measures to improve norm setting are not being implemented in a number of construction ministries and departments. What improvement in the performance of personnel can be expected in these conditions?

With the participation of the relevant ministries and departments the Georgian SSR State Committee for Labor must tackle this problem in earnest, taking into account not only its sociopolitical and moral aspects.

It is certainly time, comrades, to sharply increase the role of science and scientific and technical progress as the crucial factor in improving labor productivity, which is something that we discussed at our sixth plenum. That is why we greeted with such satisfaction Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's thought that planning methods and the material incentives system must help combine science and production. Those who boldly introduce new equipment must not find themselves at a disadvantage.

Each year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is called upon to mark a new stage in the transition of the national economy to a predominantly intensive path of development. The party Central Committee believes that the implementation of this task must be the center of attention for all party, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, ministries and departments and labor collectives.

Intensive factors will play a dominant and ever-increasing role in ensuring the growth of production and the improvement of its efficiency. It is no accident that according to the draft plan production of national income per ruble of fixed production capital will increase by almost 0.1 percent in the republic, and the relative saving of that capital compared with 1982 will total R14 million as a result. A further increase in the machine-worker ratio is to be ensured. In 1983 the capital-worker ratio in the national economy will show an increase of 3.6 percent and the power-worker ratio will increase by 1.4 percent.

The system for the management of the processes of the reproduction of fixed capital and for seeking out reserves for intensification needs to be further improved in this connection. The times taken to construct and commission fixed production capital and capacities are still decreasing only slowly and the scale of the expansion of the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises is inadequate.

And of course, the fact that capacities for the production of industrial equipment are being only 75 percent utilized at the Batumi Machine Building Plant and the Gruzvinmash Association, for instance, is absolutely intolerable. And when it comes to the utilization of capacities for the production of Chinaware the indicator in our republic is very curious--16.7 percent. It is time to call comrades specifically to account for this situation.

Or take another, more graphic example. If the average all-union level of productivity were achieved at the republic's dairy and fattening complexes, it would be possible to produce over 2,500 tons extra milk and up to 3,000 extra tons of pork and beef. Reaching the average all-union normatives for livestock population would mean obtaining another 20,000 tons of milk, 1,000 tons of beef and around 600 tons of pork, over 60 million eggs and almost 2,000 tons of chicken.

This is not the first time recently that we have made these calculations and quoted all these figures, not simply for effect but so that they can serve as a reference point for comrades and so that everyone can realize how much output we are losing because of mismanagement.

The low indicators for the utilization of machines and mechanisms in the enterprises of a number of sectors cannot satisfy us either. Equipment idle time has increased in ferrous metallurgy. The level of equipment utilization in coal mines, construction and agriculture is completely inadequate.

Unfortunately, many of our economic leaders have still not fully mastered the complex art of the timely assimilation of newly commissioned fixed production capital. It is particularly necessary to strengthen party influence and party monitoring in this matter. Party committees and the sector secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms must bear personal responsibility for projects' timely attainment of their design capacity.

In short, there are indeed still many economic leaders who, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted at the November plenum, eagerly quote Leonid Ilich's catchphrase to the effect that the economy must be economical but in practice do little to resolve this most important task.

These leaders usually also ignore the important factor making for intensification represented by the /rational utilization of material resources./ Yet the reduction of materials-intensiveness, the reduction of losses and the fuller utilization of production waste and secondary raw materials are now the task of all tasks and, as was said, /a question of the reality of our plans./

Next year it is proposed to reduce materials expenditure per ruble of social product by 0.2 percent in the republic. At the similar plenum last year we set the task of ensuring that the growth in production volume outstrips the growth in the consumption of material and technical resources. This is a very complex matter, so it is all the more pleasant to report to the participants in the present Central Committee plenum that the relevant trend is gradually emerging in the republic's economy. With an increase of 4.9 percent in the global social product in relation to this year's expected level, the national income produced is increasing 5.2 percent. Although the difference is small, the ensuring of such a correlation can be regarded as a great achievement by our party organization and the republic's soviet and economic organs.

To this end the struggle against mismanagement and waste must be waged even more resolutely and useful initiative must be displayed. The materials-intensiveness of many types of output still remains high. However, as the comrades from the Georgian Republic Council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers have calculated at our request, only one-fifth of the technical innovations introduced into production during the first 6 months provide for the saving of raw and other materials and fuel and energy resources and only around one-fourth of them are aimed at improving labor productivity.

Approximately the same correlation exists in research components. So the initiative of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, which has decided to study in detail the extent to which our scientists' developments match up to the demands of reducing materials- and energy-intensiveness, can only be welcomed. Such an approach would be justified in other organizations and departments too.

An important precondition of reducing materials expenditure in the national economy is /progressive norm setting/ and the creation of a reliable normative base. As yet only 6 of the 80 stockholders [fondoderzhateli] to which material resources are allocated in the republic according to the plan have special structural components for norm setting. Yet so far this year enterprises under republic jurisdiction alone have saved over 2,000 tons of rolled ferrous metals, around 6,000 tons of cement, more than 6,000 cubic meters of lumber, over 9,000 tons of diesel fuel and 23,000 tons of gasoline through the introduction of progressive, economically substantiated norms.

This is why the creation of an integrated system of normative organizations in the republic, a system that would unite norm-setting services at all levels--from enterprises to the Gosplan, inclusive--seems so important. We hope the Council of Ministers will submit appropriate proposals to the Central Committee Bureau.

At the same time work to bring secondary raw material resources into national economic circulation should be stepped up everywhere. The first positive results of this work have already been obtained. Next year commodity output worth almost R300 million will be produced from production waste.

However, as yet by no means full use is being made of the available secondary raw material resources. The republic's Gossnab and the Tsekavshiri [expansion unknown] board, in conjunction with city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, must consistently improve work to collect, sell and exploit all types of secondary raw materials. The State Committee for Science and Technology, the Georgian Academy of Sciences and sector research and planning and design organizations must make their contribution to this important state work.

On the other hand it is necessary to better activate the propaganda apparatus, means of ideological influence and the system of working people's political and economic education. It is time to conduct a quest for new reserves in the sphere of the rational utilization of raw and other materials in /every/ sector, in /every/ city and region, in /every/ enterprise, on /every/ farm and at /every/ workplace. Those are the terms in which the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum sets the task. We must ensure that /every/ working person sees it as his own concern. The plenum placed the responsibility for the resolution of the task on party committees and party organizations.

Under the conditions of the steadily expanding scale of the economy and the faster industrialization of all its sectors, the skillful and most rational utilization of /manpower resources/ becomes an important element in further intensification.

This problem, in which both economics and our social policy are fused together, has been consistently resolved in the republic for several years now. You will agree that it is of considerable importance for Georgia when each year an additional 40,000-50,000 people are being drawn into the sphere of social production. Over the last 10 years, that is, the period since the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom, the number of working people in the social sphere has increased by almost half a million and the unemployed population has decreased from 18.9 percent to 15.4 percent.

However, hitherto we have approached this work in what I would call an indiscriminate fashion, without differentiating where people should be sent and in what numbers. However, with these methods we are finding it more and more complicated with every passing year to mold developing and newly created production collectives.

In 1983 it is necessary to substantially increase the number of workers and engineering and technical personnel at enterprises such as the Elektrovozostroitel Production Association, Tbilisi's Dimitrov Aviation Plant, the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle and the Rustavi Metallurgical and Chemical Plants, the Chiaturmarganets Production Association, the Zakmetallurgstroy Trust No 1 of the republic's Ministry of Construction, and a whole series of others.

In 1983 alone more than 20,000 additional people will have to be assigned to developing enterprises. The question of the /systematic management of all these processes/ is arising acutely in this connection. We must strengthen the services dealing with the provision of cadres at enterprises so that they knowledgeably and skillfully determine their collectives' requirements and sources of manpower reinforcements and request the appropriate [personnel] ceilings in good time from all-union and republic organs.

Military commissariats' activity should be stepped up. The work of the vocational and technical education system must be substantially reorganized to subordinate it to the tasks of molding worker collectives. It is time to embark on training workers for a specific purpose and on assigning them personally after vocational and technical school. Otherwise we will continue to lose almost half the vocational and technical school graduates assigned to enterprises and we will not secure an increase in the proportion of such graduates among the total number of recruits, which is now no more than 10-15 percent even at major enterprises such as the metallurgical, chemical and motor vehicle plants.

For instance, four vocational and technical and two technical schools that each year turn our 900 people provide or, to be more accurate, are supposed to provide the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant with worker cadres. However, this year around 400 people, according to state committee for vocational and technical education figures, and only 130, according to the figures of the plant itself, have stayed there! The discrepancy itself proves the lack of system.

Serious reproaches can also be leveled at the personnel of the republic's higher and secondary specialized education system. According to the assignment plan, I repeat, according to the plan, the Georgian V. I. Lenin Polytechnical Institute was supposed to send 78 people to the plant, but in fact only 31 graduates are working there. And only 52 and 37 percent of the specialists assigned there this year have stayed at the metallurgical and chemical plants in Rustavi respectively. We have been forced to remind very respected comrades of this--academician T. N. Loladze, rector of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute, and Comrde D. A. Dzhaparidze, secretary of the party committee.

The situation is similar at the secondary level. Only 88 of 257 graduates of the Kutaisi Automotive Tekhnikum are working at the motor vehicle plant. So what then was the point of creating the tekhnikum? Comrade D. Ya. Ebanoidze, its director, and Comrade D. I. Bakuradze, the secretary of the party bureau, must answer that question.

The same serious criticism must be leveled at the directors and primary party organization secretaries of vocational and technical schools No 62 in Telavi and No 39 in Gori--Comrades D. G. Tvaliashvili, N. M. Rcheulishvili, M. V. Lomidze and D. G. Chikovani--and of a number of other schools, base enterprises, tekhnikums and VUZes.

We would like Comrades S. T. Rigvava and D. I. Chkhikvishvili themselves and the other leaders of the vocational and technical education system and the higher and secondary specialized education system to raise and resolve all these questions more keenly and we would like every working person to be filled with personal responsibility for the end result of his activity--the molding of worker collectives.

We are paying and will continue to pay great attention to entrance examinations and to the selection of capable young people. But to what end? After all, the main point is that the graduate should enter an enterprise in the future. Otherwise all the painstaking work of tuition and education becomes pointless.

We have been speaking recently of drawing up prospectuses [pasportizatsiya] for projects and enterprises that are under construction, and so forth. Something similar is probably required for the educational establishments training cadres for the national economy. We must have a clear idea of the purpose of each of these establishments and of which enterprises they are training cadres for. And also of the extent to which the standard of this training matches up to the demands that are being made. Literally every faculty and every department must be responsible for the /way in which the relevant sectors of the national economy and of the production sphere are manned with specialist cadres./

In turn, what is also absolutely intolerable is cases of a refusal to hire, as has happened, for instance, to graduates of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute and other VUZes assigned to the Kutaisi Small Tractor Plant and to the Electron and Ion Technology Research Institute in accordance with the latter's own requests to the republic's Gosplan. This is a criticism of Comrades A. D. Natsvlishvili and G. P. Samkharadze, the directors of the aforementioned organizations, and Comrades O. K. Kutsiya and I. D. Todriya, the party organization secretaries.

It is necessary to increase the responsibility to the state of vocational and technical school, tekhnikum and VUZ graduates for the effectiveness and benefit to the cause and to the interests of the country, of the republic and of their own people with which they employ the knowledge they have acquired and for the way in which they repay the colossal outlay on their education and training.

We await specific proposals on this score.

There is something else I want to mention. The problem of the rational utilization of manpower resources is very multifaceted and diverse. As well as the involvement of people in social production, it also includes the optimum siting of sectors of the national economy, the formulation and implementation of a sensible demographic policy, the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and pay and a great deal more, including, for instance, the development of cooperation between personal plots and public farms.

You cannot do without a comprehensive scientific approach here. It is for precisely this purpose that a subsidiary of the All-Union Labor Research Institute was organized in the republic. Unfortunately, we have still not received sound proposals that can be utilized in practice from the institution. In order to improve the standard of the institution's activity, closer contact must be established with other economic organizations--after all, it is precisely well-organized, scientifically organized labor that is the main creator of public wealth.

Interesting questions also face ideological institutions. /A healthy moral and political atmosphere in the labor collective is the guarantee of highly productive work./ Moreover, there is a need for sensible recommendations on conducting ideological and educational activity in the conditions of the formation of new collectives. We are interested in ensuring that they acquire their own identity and find their feet as rapidly as possible. Broad scope for organizational and political work opens up here. Right from the start it is necessary to instill independence and discipline in people and to encourage initiative and enterprise in every possible way. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum orient us toward this today.

/Production intensification is the only, the most correct way to overcome the bottlenecks in the national economic complexes in which a certain strain persists in our republic./

The party is paying heightened attention to implementing the food program and, in this connection, to the functioning of the /agroindustrial complex,/ in which, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted at the November plenum, there are no secondary tasks.

The Politburo believes that progress in implementing the decisions of the Central Committee May (1982) Plenum must also be discussed at the party committee plenums and aktiv meetings and soviet sessions examining the plans for next year.

Twice already this year the tasks of the republic's agro-industrial complex have been examined in detail at Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenums, the last time literally a month ago. We studied the way in which the May plenum guidelines are being fulfilled, appropriate decisions were adopted and ways of further developing the agroindustrial complex were determined. The main thing now is to step up practical work in this direction.

I am sure that at today's plenary session, too, comrades will touch frankly on these problems and will hand in to the Presidium notes containing proposals and remarks.

This year has been particularly complex and extremely hard especially for our agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex. This has had a painful impact on the draft plan. Thus the growth that is to be secured in the food sectors' commodity output over the first 3 years of the 5-year plan as a whole is only 9.4 percent instead of 10.7 percent according to the 5-year plan control targets.

Of course, this growth rate cannot satisfy us. The party Central Committee is setting the republic's agroindustrial complex a very difficult but, in our view, feasible task--/raising the food industry's growth rate to the level projected by the 5-year [plan] target./

The plenum rostrum is probably the most suitable place from which to warn comrades once again: /There can be no question of any failure to fulfill the plans, both current and 5-year./ We are not calling into question even for a minute the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for the production, procurement and processing of agricultural output. Let the leaders of all rayons in the republic, especially the grape-growing, horticultural, tea-growing and tobacco-growing rayons and so forth, draw the appropriate conclusion from this.

/The plan is an immutable state law for every rayon, every ministry and department and every labor collective, and we must call people to account for any failure to fulfill it with all the rigor of Soviet legislation, irrespective of their rank and title./

The Central Committee May Plenum adopted several long-term resolutions. We would ask Comrade D. I. Patiashvili, member of the bureau and secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade O. G. Vardzelashvili to constantly monitor their implementation and to seek the better functioning of the republic's agroindustrial complex.

Another equally important problem is that of increasing production and improving the quality of /consumer goods./ The Central Committee November Plenum demanded that local party and soviet organs join in real earnest in solving this problem.

It is well known that to improve the level of the people's prosperity is one of the main concerns of our party and state. This finds real expression in the increase in working people's real incomes. In our republic these totaled over R25 billion in the 10th 5-Year Plan alone. However, because money incomes have been insufficiently backed up with the relevant commodity resources and paid services and even now are fully backed up with them, the unrealized portion of those incomes is constantly increasing in the republic.

Naturally, the imbalance between income and expenditure creates certain difficulties in money circulation and does not make it possible to satisfy the demand from the republic's population in the optimum fashion. In view of what I have said, we attach special importance to expanding the production of consumer goods.

Early next year we will have a meeting of the party and economic aktiv on this question. I have been informed that the comrades have already embarked on its preparation. That is why I shall touch on just a few points today.

To execute the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, the Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic have adopted several resolutions on increasing the volume, expanding the range and improving the quality of consumer goods. Definite improvements have been noted. During the previous 5-year plan the production of these goods increased almost 40 percent and they accounted for about two-thirds of the total volume of above-plan industrial output last year.

However, there are also many unsolved problems here. This applies to questions of a methodological nature, to the management of the process of organizing the planning and production of consumer goods, and to ensuring precise coordination in the efforts of all components of the national economy in expanding their output. Unfortunately the republic's Gosplan, Ministry of Trade and other ministries and departments and also enterprises under union jurisdiction are resolving these urgent questions only slowly.

We recently assigned the management of consumer goods problems to Comrade S. Ye. Khabeishvili, member of the bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, who will also head the relevant commission. The relevant subdivision of the republic's Gosplan, whose activity requires further improvement and which needs to be reinforced, should become the commission's working apparatus. /We must administer all processes more actively and decide in practice where to produce what and in what volumes and how to distribute and sell output./

The task is not only to increase the production of consumer goods but also to substantially improve their quality. This applies not only to light and local industry but also to heavy and defense industry enterprises. That was how the November plenum defined the avenues of our work.

It must be said that consumer goods production targets have now been set for the enterprises under union jurisdiction situated in the republic. However, so far they are showing no special enthusiasm in setting about the matter or else are producing these goods without considering the population's needs, while some are literally offering tactic resistance.

Surely there is something the matter when the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant produces consumer goods worth only 2.2 kopeks for every ruble from the wages fund, and the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant produces goods worth 8.9 kopeks, the Electric Locomotive Building Plant goods worth 12.5 kopeks and the Stankostroitel Association goods worth 16 kopeks?

We must seek to ensure that every group A plant and enterprise /produces consumer goods equal at least to the size of the wages fund./ This problem undoubtedly cannot be resolved immediately, at a stroke, but we are right to set ourselves this goal right now.

Of course, this does not relieve enterprises in the group B sectors of responsibility. We pin great hopes on local industry. The comrades are working on prospects for its developments in the 12th 5-Year Plan but for that it is important to ensure the growth planned for the current 5-year plan. Here the actual attitude of the Central Committee, Council of Ministers and Gosplan toward this sector is in need of serious revision. We can and must make principled demands on the comrades, but first we must assign them everything envisaged by the decisions we ourselves have taken. In our republic we have many natural resources, much valuable local raw material, and we must seek to ensure that local industry is fully responsible for its rational and efficient use.

Our rayons acquired great opportunities for increasing the production of the important types of consumer goods that foodstuffs represent with the creation of agroindustrial associations. After all, they have now concentrated in their hands the entire cycle from field to processing to store. And the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further enhancing the role of the soviets in economic building grants the broadest rights and powers in this matter to the local organs. However, so far there are few people in our republic who are taking advantage of these rights.

And they must be taken advantage of to the full. The Central Committee plenum deemed it unnatural that the question of the production of a number of simple commodities is being resolved virtually within the USSR Gosplan. The plenum stressed that this concern must be assumed by the local organs and that they should be fully answerable for its solution. The comrades recently calculated that to dispose in full of the surplus money income of the republic's population, additional consumer goods worth R328 million will be needed in 1983.

To sum up, I should like to note that for the fundamental solution of the problem of producing consumer goods in the necessary volumes and range it is necessary /first/ to tune the management mechanism more finely, /second/ to think about creating special services at large-scale enterprises, right up to the institution of the post of deputy director for consumer goods at some places, and /third/ to step up the work of the Gosplan, the Ministry of Trade and all the ministries and departments concerned and of the republican commission. We as the Council of Ministers to pay the closest attention to this problem. The time has obviously also come to get right down to organizing a special permanent exhibition of consumer goods, imposing on it the duty of methodical work.

A complex situation is taking shape /in the energy complex/ of the republic. In the past 10 years industrial production in our country has almost doubled, yet capacities for the generation of electricity have increased only 50 percent and coal extraction has dropped overall.

A particularly strained situation with respect to the supply of fuel and energy arise in the fall and winter period, when the electricity shortfall, for instance, reaches 15 percent of consumption, which is the result of the predominance of seasonal Ges' in our power industry structure and the inadequate development of base capacities. Under these conditions even the commissioning of the new energy capacities that is projected for the future cannot resolve the problem of electricity supplies for the republic.

This obliges us to raise persistently before the union organs the question of the construction of a base station. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has elaborated a feasibility study for constructing a base power station in Georgia. We must seek to begin the planned work next year in order to embark in 1984 on the implementation of preparatory measures. We also raised this question at the Central Committee November Plenum.

At the same time attention toward the universal implementation of a strict policy of thrift must be stepped up. It is very important to make thrifty use of coal, natural gas, oil and oil products and thermal and electrical energy, the Central Committee plenum said. We must seek a thrifty attitude toward energy resources, the extensive introduction of energy-saving equipment and technology, the improvement of norms, the use of material and moral incentives in the struggle for thrift, and stricter sanctions for overexpenditure and the exceeding of norms and limits.

The fate of our plans depends to a certain extent on the steady operation of the Tbilisi Gres. This is an exceptionally important question. Some responsible comrades at the level of deputy chief of the Georgian Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification must be at the station constantly, monitor the arrival of the necessary resources and fuel oil and ensure that the units operate at full load. This question must constantly be the focus of attention of the relevant Central Committee section and in particular of its chief, Comrade B. D. Makharashvili.

Now, after the creation of the standing commissions for the power industry under the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, which will unremittingly monitor the activity of ministries and economic leaders, it is important to step up this work in every possible way locally as well and to monitor the organization of this matter at enterprises.

Our inventors and rationalizers, the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers and scientific and technical society councils and scientists and specialists can make a substantial contribution. We assign an important role to the party organizations, which are called on to create in every collective an atmosphere which rules out a negligent, thriftless attitude toward all types of energy resources and fuel.

In the national economy's successful uninterrupted activity increasing significance is assumed by the /transport complex./ The politburo has voiced grave concern at the state of affairs in transport, noting that many indicators here are deteriorating.

A similar situation has taken shape at the Transcaucasus Railroad. The union ministry frequently resolves important questions without consulting the republic's party organization and leading organs or considering them. Meanwhile rolling stock is being used unsatisfactorily. The car turnaround indicator has deteriorated. The norms for car layover per loading operation are not being observed within the republic.

Sometimes there is total confusion. Cars are dispatched with unsalable goods [kommercheskiy brak] and without documents. MVD reports constantly cite so-called abandoned trains. We must investigate all this closely, comrades, and take the most resolute steps.

The railroad's successful operation depends largely also on the activity of the clients and related organizations. Yet it has become almost a rule in many ministries and departments to issue excessive orders for cars. Absolutely no attention is paid to the work of enterprises' transport shops. Last year about 3,000 cars were delayed longer than the norm through the fault of the procurement organizations during the process of dispatching citrus fruit alone.

The republic's Komsomol members recently suggested organizing circular [koltsevoy] control at the railroad. I think we should support this good initiative. We must seek the collective responsibility of all services for the rhythmical, harmonious operation of rail transport.

At the same time, the railroad leadership and Comrade L. G. Vardosanidze must pay more attention to work with people, with clients. They must consistently implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution on stepping up party political work in rail transport.

What I have said also applies in full to the Georgian Civil Aviation Administration. Despite our repeated requests and demands the leadership of the administration and Comrade I. Z. Samadalashvili are reorganizing their work only slowly.

I must inform you that we again raised at the Central Committee plenum the question of constructing a Transcaucasus mountain pass railroad and of the need to make a fundamental decision on this score. It is extremely necessary that we secure a positive solution of this problem.

On the whole it is very important to ensure marked improvements in transport in the immediate future. And for that reason we would ask Comrade S. Ye. Khabeishvili, member of the bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, to pay special attention to these issues.

Many problems remain /in capital construction/ in the republic, as they do throughout the country as a whole.

I spoke earlier of the positive advances in this field. There is an increase in the commissioning of fixed capital and a reduction in the volumes of uncompleted construction. This trend is preserved in determining the ceilings on capital investments for 1983. It is notable that R1.3 million more than envisaged by the 5-year plan are being earmarked for modernizing and retooling existing enterprises.

Nonetheless, the commissioning plan is still not being met. A serious situation has taken shape at construction projects at the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant and the Poti Ship Repair and Shipbuilding Plant, the training laboratory block of the Tbilisi University Biological Faculty and others. Special mention must be made of the extremely unsatisfactory work of the republic's Ministry of Construction in modernizing construction materials industry projects, although the minister himself, Comrade V. T. Gogoladze, has been appointed leader of the headquarters here by a decision of the Central Committee Bureau. The 10-month plan for construction and installation work in the modernization of the Rustavi Cement Plant has been fulfilled only 26 percent. And this at a time when the construction workers themselves experienced a cement shortfall of over 30,000 tons during the period. Responsibility for this situation rests with Comrade O. I. Lolashvili, minister of the construction materials industry, and his deputy, Comrade G. V. Meparishvili, who is in direct control of these matters, and with the leadership of the railroad and the local party and soviet organs.

No less complex a situation has formed at a number of projects of the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction. The minister, Comrade I. A. Kharatishvili, can be blamed for the tea factory in Makharadze, the Krasnogorskiy Stockraising Complex, the Dedopalskiy Rabbit Raising Complex, the sanatorium in Tskhaltubo and other projects.

We draw the attention of Comrade T. B. Adamashvili, manager of the Gruzkommunspetsstroy Trust, to the poor state of affairs with respect to the commissioning of the Kobuleti-Ureki-Makharadze purifying installations. The collective of the Tonnelstroy Administration headed by Comrade V. D. Gotsiridze also has much work to do for the timely completion of the motor tunnel at the Rikotskiy Pass.

The conclusion again suggests itself that some leaders are unable to maneuver resources skillfully or to concentrate them on decisive sectors and, if matters have reached that point, are unable to keep their word.

We hope that Comrade G. A. Andronikashvili, member of the bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, and Comrade Yu. I. Kedishvili will display more exactingness toward cadres and deal more specifically with problems of construction materials, particularly cement, and the improvement of construction organizations' financial position.

The plenum stressed that we must struggle even more resolutely against the dissipation of efforts and funds at a multiplicity of sites. The proportion of reconstruction and modernization must be increased and the number of new construction sites reduced. The organization of construction itself must be improved.

The question of /housing construction/ is also acute next year. Despite all our efforts, the state capital investment ceilings on housing are being reduced 12.5 percent compared with this year's plan. The volume of the cooperative construction of apartment blocks has risen somewhat, but that will not save the situation. This is why, comrades, we must seek by every means, first, the full assimilation of capital investments and, second, the overfulfillment of housing construction plans.

It must constantly be borne in mind that /the introduction of order in capital construction is a central national economic task./

As for other spheres of the economy, the main criterion by which they must assess their work was said by the Central Committee at its November plenum to be the degree to which the sector satisfies the mounting public requirements. That is why /the overfulfillment of the targets set by the annual plan is a decisive condition for overcoming bottlenecks in the development of the national economy in the third, pivotal year of the 11th 5-Year Plan./ The efforts of all party, soviet and economic organs and all our organizational and political work must be focused on this.

III.

The improvement of party leadership and the intensification of party influence on all spheres of economic activity are interwoven in the closest way with /the further improvement of management/ and the enhancement of the competence, independence and initiative of all management organs and components.

Under present conditions the art of management, like scientific and technical progress, is increasingly becoming a direct production force. And for that reason it is absolutely intolerable for a party, soviet or economic leader to make no attempt to master it to perfection or to have no knowledge of the economic situation, basic tasks and main targets of his department or of how particular indicators are shaping up at a given moment. Our entire party and state apparatus and inspector personnel must persistently master economic knowledge and economic skills.

The mention of this is no accident. This year many phenomena and trends in the republic's national economy have for some reason come as a surprise to us. And that means that we are still not managing some socioeconomic processes actively or competently enough. Please understand me correctly, this in no way means that our actual system of management no longer justifies itself or that we have slackened our attention toward existing problems. By no means. On the contrary, our knowledge has deepened and enlarged. But at the same time the range of tasks which are being resolved has also expanded immeasurably and our approach toward them has become more competent and skilled, and therefore the load on the management apparatus has increased sharply.

Under these conditions special significance attaches to /the rational distribution of functions and responsibility and, I would say, the further democratization of management./

The further development of socialist democracy in the broadest sense is essential, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed at the November plenum, meaning by this the working masses' increasingly active participation in the management of state and social affairs.

Many managerial functions are now concentrated with us, in the apparatuses of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and other leading organs of the republic. And some leaders have obviously grown accustomed to rely on higher ranking leaders and to request approval for any question, even the most trivial. This has utterly fettered their initiative.

At the same time we assumed many economic leadership duties in order to ensure a sharp breakthrough in this sphere. We had no other way out, and this approach has fully justified itself. But it is time now to go further. Ultimately there are positions which simply cannot be reached from the level of the republican organs. And that means that each management component must have its own strictly delineated functions.

It is essential to overcome obstinately and persistently the inertia of our economic leaders. The center of gravity in economic activity must be shifted increasingly to the place where many questions of the management of the economy should essentially be resolved--to the ministries and departments, the local soviet and economic organs, enterprises and associations and economic organizations. We must at all cost improve the standard of activity of the sections of the Council of Ministers and the Gosplan, sections and administrations of the Gossnab, and the ministries and associations. There is no other way out.

It is in these components that we must now persistently foster the style and methods of work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, the Council of Ministers Presidium and other leading organs. And the party organs must learn to lead all processes /via the relevant management organs,/ to involve the soviets, trade unions and Komsomol more actively in the matter and to develop economic democracy by every means. This should be one of the main avenues of our party organizational work.

As is well known, /information/ is the initial and one of the most important components of any management system. In this connection we cannot fail to note that in recent years the republic's central statistical administration--the main supplier of managerial and economic information--has substantially reorganized its work.

Nonetheless, we still have a wealth of work to do in this field. Information should not be separate from life. It must not only inform but also provide food for thought and serve as the basis for forecasting the processes taking place in economic and social life. And that means it is essential to intensify analytical work in all management components and primarily in the statistical administration itself and its grassroots organs. And this applies not only to the central statistical administration. Practice shows that such information and analytical work is still lacking in many of our ministries, departments and economic organs, which have still not learned to make full use of existing accounting procedures and the information material accumulated.

We once achieved a situation where many of our party committees locally had begun to receive almost daily exhaustive information from individual enterprises and farms. This is all the more urgent for soviet and economic organs. This is not bureaucratism but an effective lever of management. It is the lack of the necessary timely information which results in elements of bureaucratism and formalism.

That is why we particularly emphasize that /today any management organ--from local to republican--must thoroughly grasp the situation in economic subdivisions./ Only thus is it possible to ensure that our national economy is managed on a truly systematic, planned basis and to achieve a situation where our economy is truly economical.

Mastering this complex art means primarily ensuring the uninterrupted work of the entire economic mechanism and tirelessly improving it. I would even say that we must /manage the improvement of the standard of management./

So far we are not switching effectively enough to new comprehensive conditions of economic management. As a rule, industrial enterprise and construction and transport organizations display a formal approach to the normative net output indicator. This is basically what explains the not unimportant fact that the implementation of plans in this area regularly lags behind their fulfillment in terms of the commodity output indicator. Contract commitments are frequently broken.

We are all also keenly aware of the way in which the imperfection of the organizational structure of sector management is holding up the further development of production forces. Nonetheless, the elaboration of new general schemes for the management of sectors and the more precise definition of existing schemes continues to be delayed. The sections of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers must step up the demands made on ministry and department leaders over the implementation of this decision of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrades, we have already grown tired of pointing out that the team form of organizing and remunerating labor is being introduced at an unsatisfactory pace and often only formally in the republic. Despite the measures undertaken since the fourth plenum, the discrepancy by comparison with the average all-union level has increased here.

We must again level criticism at the state committee for labor, which, in conjunction with the republic's trade unions council, ministries and departments and relevant institutions, must implement more effective measures to introduce the new form of organizing and encouraging labor at enterprises and in organizations. And Central Committee and Council of Ministers sections must keep track of the development of these processes.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has recently attached special significance to the state of financial activity in national economic sectors and at enterprises and in organizations. A special working group headed by Comrade D. N. Dvalishvili, minister of finance, has been created and regularly analyzes the process of forming prime cost in various sectors of the national economy and seeks to reduce it. In the republic's Council of Ministers Comrade N. A. Chitanava is dealing quite fruitfully with these problems.

While in 1975 output worth R148 was produced for every R100 of expenditure in the republic's industry, in 1981 the figure was R155. Definite advances have emerged in the fulfillment of the profit plan.

However, there is still no breakthrough in the financial state of many of our ministries, departments, enterprises and associations. Moreover, when it comes to observing payment and financial discipline our republic holds one of the lowest rankings in the country. For the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Georgian Main Administration of Water Resources Construction, the Georgian Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work and the engineering construction trust alone, overdue debts to suppliers and on bank loans increased 80 percent by comparison with 1978 on the basis of the results of the first 10 months of this year and exceeded R400 million. You ask how such organizations can function normally? The relevant sections of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers and its main administration of capital construction, the Gosplan, Gosstroy, and Georgian branches of the Gosbank and All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments, the Ministry of Finance and the construction ministries must investigate the prevailing situation more deeply and rapidly outline measures for its fundamental improvement.

After all, comrades, these conditions are apt to produce exaggerated report data and eyewash. The mobile mechanized columns No 37, 49 and 74 of the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction have commissioned some of their projects only on paper and have thus camouflaged their debts. In the first half of the year fictitiously commissioned projects totalling over R6 million were discovered.

Or take the disgraceful instance revealed at the Anaga Wine Factory in Signakhskiy Rayon, which we mentioned back at the previous plenum. The purchase of grapes has been recorded fictitiously there and falsified documents pertaining to the wine [vinomaterialy] were drawn up. The total sum of transactions involving no commodities has already been established as R300,000. Who gains from this practice? Not the state, of course, nor the republic, but the dealers and speculators themselves.

We have always struggled and will continue to struggle to curtail severely any attempts to ensure plan fulfillment by dishonest means through all sorts of machinations and manipulations. Party committees and primary party organizations must make a strict principled assessment of each instance of eyewash and fraud against the state.

The improvement of the standard of party leadership of economic activity is most closely linked with the consolidation of /executive discipline./

Any decision will only produce the necessary return and become fruitful when it is reliably backed up by organizational measures and is implemented consistently.

The Central Committee November Plenum directed party and trade union organizations and all Soviet people toward a resolute struggle against any violations of party, state and labor discipline. We have accumulated substantial experience of work in this direction and a definite system has taken shape. Nonetheless, you get the feeling that recently we have somehow slackened our attention toward problems of consolidating discipline and order.

First of all we must sharply galvanize the activity of the special commissions headed by ministers and party committee first secretaries which have been created everywhere to combat violations of socialist legality and discipline. We must keep a strict eye on how matters stand in individual sectors and individual regions, make assessments accordingly and submit questions for examination by the Central Committee secretariat and bureau. The Georgian Trade Unions Council must act more purposefully. We hope that Comrade T. I. Mosashvili, candidate member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, will assume personal control over this problem since it is he who heads the relevant working group.

At the same time, in order to fulfill the instructions of the November plenum--and the idea of strengthening discipline and enhancing exactingness, organization and our degree of mobilization is liberally the leitomitiv of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech--we have an extreme need of initiatives coming from the workers themselves and indicating their high degree of awareness and devotion to the cause.

You recall the initiative of the Tbilisi aircraft construction workers and the undertaking of the Rustavi metallurgical workers, "not a single laggard or violator of discipline nearby!" and the initiative of the Tkviavi workers who resolved to turn their native village into a center of high culture and exemplary public order? After all, they displayed all that is best in our glorious working class and kolkhoz peasantry. Since then their awareness and degree of mobilization have increased immeasurably.

This can be traced clearly in the example of the Lado Ketskhoveli Kolkhoz in Tkviavi village, Goriyskiy village, Goriyskiy Rayon. In 10 years--and the initiative was adopted at the very outset of the struggle to implement the resolution on the Tbilisi party gorkom--the village's appearance has changed out of all recognition and new houses and cultural and consumer service establishments have arisen. The farm's economy has strengthened and people's actual attitude toward work has changed radically. Now we are proud of the Tkviavi Kolkhoz, which is considered one of the leading farms in the republic and our entire country.

As a result of the consolidation of labor discipline there has been a 50 percent increase in production per kolkhoz member while the remuneration per man-day has more than quadrupled. The farm now sells the state almost 8 times more fruit and its profitability has risen from 24 to 62 percent.

It has succeeded in totally eliminating speculation in agricultural produce, many types of dangerous crime and so forth.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, examining the kolkhoz's very interesting and full food program recently, assessed highly the activity of its broad and party organization.

The same interesting trend can be traced at the aircraft plant. At our next plenary session we must give the floor to the plant's director, Comrade V. Sh. Tordiya, to enable him to describe the beneficial changes which have taken place in the glorious collective of Tbilisi aircraft construction workers.

At the same time, all this gives us no grounds for complacency. We must look attentively right now at everything valuable and useful, and note and publicize promptly the sprouts of a new communist attitude toward labor so that they grow into strong shoots and help our economy to advance. We must not forget or squander the valuable and useful assets in our ideological arsenal.

We have said a lot recently about the authority of decisions. The word authority here is most appropriate; after all, the implementation of a party decision is a real question of our authority, of the authority of any leading organ.

But are we always really mindful of this? For instance, how are we to explain the behavior of some leaders who, despite a categorical ban, seek to amend the plans by fair means or foul? Thus in January through September 897 instances of the alteration of industrial enterprises' production plans were recorded. For instance, the Ministry of Food Industry has on 92 occasions downgraded its enterprises' targets for the production of commodity output, while 29 such cases have been recorded in the systems of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, 32 cases in the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, and 65 in the Ministry of Light Industry. And in all since the beginning of the year production plans have been downgraded by almost R400 million throughout the republic.

What I would call an indulgent approach toward some leaders has developed in our republic. We seem to have started to forget that /the successful implementation of the plans is the only source of our society's accelerated economic and social development and of the consolidation of the material base of the culture of all our country's nations and ethnic groups./ On the other hand, at almost every plenum and aktiv we point emphatically to the intolerability of amending plan targets yet we are not succeeding in eradicating this practice. So it is all not so simple.

Let us take a look. Sometimes objective conditions themselves shape up in such a way that we are obliged to alter the plan. Does this not mean that in some cases it is better not to erect artificial barriers at all? It is simply that the amendment of plans must be approached systematically so that in each case, whether it concerns enterprises within the republican [word indistinct] or under union-republic or union jurisdiction, the question is examined promptly in the republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan. Then, even when we allow a plan to be altered on one occasion for a particular plant, we will be able to take steps immediately to make up and compensate for the gap by using other organizations in the sector or other sectors. This is a categorical condition and therefore every such action requires specific, serious discussion and solution.

Nor should our controlling organs, in particular the people's control committee and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Party Commission and their local subdivisions stand aloof. On each occasion it is essential to ascertain painstakingly whether the amendment was objectively necessary or whether it was prompted only by the desire to make work easier and to achieve plan fulfillment with minimum effort. It is on this basis that we should determine our attitude.

In this connection I must say a few words about the Ministry of Light Industry. The comrades have let us down badly. The plan amendment undertaken by the ministry without, moreover, any serious discussion at the level of the republican organs has influenced the overall pace of production growth in the republic. Not surprising, for it is not a case of kopeks but of a volume of R110 million!

We often say that in the past two 5-year plans light industry workers gave the republic strong support. Their tempo was very high. But they are beginning the 11th 5-Year Plan badly.

Of course, objective reasons for amendment also existed. But was everything done to avoid it? Of course not. Many positions were disputed. But now we are obliged to make up this enormous gap by emergency means.

All I have said does not lift responsibility from the relevant section of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and its director, Comrade O. M. Ivanashvili. We would ask Comrade N. A. Chitanava, member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, to investigate the problems of this sector more thoroughly.

This is why the multifaceted nature and complexity of the socioeconomic and political tasks we are resolving urgently requires the further /improvement of the standard of control and verification of execution./

The CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and secretariat set a good example in organizing control and verification of execution for all party organizations. The Georgian Communists are well aware of this. The party Central Committee's great attention toward all these questions was reaffirmed with the utmost clarity at the recent meeting between Comrade K. U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the Tbilisi Party Gorkom.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech at the Central Committee December Plenum is imbued from start to finish with the spirit of enhancing executive discipline. It must be made a rule that any new decision on a given question is taken only when the previous decisions have been fulfilled or some new circumstances have emerged, the plenum said absolutely rightly.

The quality of the preparation of many decisions has improved markedly in our republic recently. These decisions are distinguished by their specific, well-founded nature. For instance, in the Central Committee apparatus this year the proportion of unfulfilled decisions was almost halved and the number of resolutions which were not implemented on schedule was considerably reduced.

At the same time there are also decisions which are not fulfilled. And we must treasure the authority of literally every decision, every resolution, because each of them contains a positive, rational principle. Otherwise we would not have taken it.

Thus at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Fourth Plenum we held a serious discussion of the Shchekino method. It is gratifying that the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry and the Samtrest [expansion unknown] have markedly stepped up this work, thus ensuring a definite increase in labor productivity. However, analysis shows that if all ministries and departments were to achieve the level of the leading ones in this matter we would be able to increase labor productivity in the republic's industry by almost 2 percent more. And that is an enormous reserve.

To ensure that a decision taken by a party, soviet or other organ is really authoritative, it must propose measures making it possible to improve the situation sharply and ensuring the proper end result. In this connection, in preparing a resolution, it is essential to analyze the essence of the issue in depth and to know its final objective. Then verbiage, demagogic slogans and slick meaningless phrases are ruled out. It is through efficiency that we can best combat the cliches and formalism that are inherent in some decisions and make it possible to avoid specific assessments and to shirk responsibility.

Meaningless resolutions appear primarily because they are prepared by incompetent people who do not know what to suggest for the question under discussion. We frequently say that we must teach some appatatus workers in party, soviet and other organs the ability to write and draft documents correctly. In my opinion, we should be franker and more precise--these workers must be taught the ability to analyze and compile fruitful proposals, to seek to improve not only their literary but mainly their professional skill.

Soviet ispolkoms must become one of the main cells in raising executive discipline. The very name says that they must unswervingly execute the will of the people and seek a high standard of executive performance from other organs. The Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet Presidium are called on to perform a large amount of work to improve the style of local soviet organs' activity.

As yet the link between these very authoritative organs and local organs is inadequate and that is one reason why, for instance, the expenditure section of the republic's state budget for the first 9 months of this year has been fulfilled by only 93 percent, and almost R4 million in health care and R15 million in education have not been assimilated. The majority of rayon and city soviets are still making inadequate use of the rights granted to them with respect to increasing local budgets and using additional funds. Yet this would make it possible to strengthen the local soviets' material and financial base substantially.

Nor is full use being made of rights to use local resources, including local construction materials, for repairs and the provision of amenities. Yet this promises to provide considerable benefit. I think the republican organs, the Gosplan and the Ministry of Finance must get right down to this very interesting and important question.

Something else must also be kept in kind--/party leadership of economic activity produces the maximum effect when it is based on a firm scientific foundation and is exercised on a scientific basis./ I should like to say a few words about this in particular. You frequently hear complaints about the small size of the management apparatus. At the same time, how many scientific research organizations and how many branches of all sorts of union institutions we have! It must be said frankly that it is people with top qualifications and scientists with degrees who are working in them. That is an enormous potential. If it is directed toward the resolution of the problems which are most pressing for the republic, the benefit will be mutual--to both science and practice.

We vote with both hands for science and scientific methods. No one has any doubts on that score. In our view, science should today provide us with the solution of problems in two main areas: on the one hand, it should ensure the all-round acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the national economy and, on the other, it should supplement the activity of the management organs and provide our management apparatus and management workers with the necessary ideas and proposals and perform in-depth analytical work.

To achieve a sharp improvement in the standard of management and executive caliber, we must think seriously right now about the system we are to use next year to enhance the influence of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the republic's other directive organs on the solution of economic questions.

In our view the main element in improving the leadership of the national economy is /the improvement of the practice of summing up the results of economic activity./ We have considerable and original experience. The comrades are well aware of how results are summed up at the level of the Central Committee Bureau and Council of Ministers Presidium and at our joint sessions and of what the methods of monitoring and assessing all the processes taking place are. I think everyone will agree that every expanded session of the Central Committee Bureau and Council of Ministers Presidium is a sort of school for our party and economic leaders and for the republican leaders themselves, including the Central Committee first secretary.

/It is very important not simply to learn but also to be able to apply the acquired skills to the maximum benefit locally, in specific sectors, and to seek here too a systematic approach toward assessing the activity of the enterprises and organizations under our jurisdiction./

We have frequently mentioned the territorial intersectorial production association created in Poti to manage the city's economic and social development but, truth to tell, we have not undertaken any deep investigation into the mechanism of its operation. Yet the association controls the formation of 52 very important economic and social indicators! That is what it means to really manage all the basic processes on the scale of a city! Truly enormous reserves have been successfully put to use and production efficiency has been sharply increased.

We reported to the Central Committee Plenum about this experience and about how, for instance, industry in Poti City fulfilled the 10-month plan in 9 months with a production growth rate of 111 percent, output bearing the seal of quality increasing 13.3 percent, export output increasing 38 percent and labor productivity 10 percent. We said that this experiment compensates for the shortcomings characteristic of sectorial centralization and narrow departmental specialization. And, in our view, it has a great future.

Very interesting trends in managing the city economy have emerged in Tbilisi, in the capital's Leninskiy Rayon. The main thing is not to be afraid of risk or innovations!

We must not wait for readymade formulas, we must find solutions and answers by generalizing our own and world experience, amalgamating the knowledge of the best practical workers and scientists. That was how the November plenum set the task. And we must give every encouragement to a creative approach toward management in all territorial components. I do not even mention the ministries and departments and sectorial associations, many of which have a substantial information base and computer equipment. But all this becomes a real production force only on one essential condition--under the conditions of a system where this entire mechanism does not merely idle. [as printed]

Take the Ministry of Agriculture. How many problems have accumulated here, how much must be analyzed, weighed and discussed, how much must be considered? But why not do this when summing up the results of the sector's work, why not discuss these problems with the participation of local leaders--kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors and so forth? I was told that the ministry is making definite attempts to introduce such an integrated system. This work must be accelerated. The relevant Central Committee sections must join in it to ensure that the Ministry of Agriculture becomes a sort of model for others.

The same may be said of all other sectors and territorial management organs. Everywhere we have opportunities for setting up work to sum up results. At ministry, department and party raykom level it is time we reached individual enterprises and farms, shops and teams.

Incidentally, this applies not only to the strictly production sphere. Have we accumulated fewer problems in, for instance, health care, trade and consumer services? Not everyone by any means knows what machine tools are produced by a particular plant but everyone is offended and angered by the inattention of a doctor, the rudeness of a salesman or the poor skills of workshop workers.

Why should we not sum up the results of the theatrical season? The theater is not only a spectacle, it is our powerful ideological weapon. We should also know what benefit we have derived from an international exhibition organized in the republic or from one of the scientific symposiums of which so many are held in our republic.

/Summing up results is a form of control, it is a report on work done. Summing up results is a school for the professional growth of our cadres, a school for expanding their outlook./ And a system must be created which forces every leader to work on himself constantly and to augment the end results of his activity in the post entrusted to him by the party.

The party organizational work section in conjunction with other sections of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is now tackling these problems in earnest.

The practice of summing up results will undoubtedly help to /enhance the responsibility of our cadres and officials for the sectors entrusted to them./ We have frequently emphasized that the expansion of socialist democracy is unfailingly accompanied by the consolidation of socialist discipline and that these are two aspects of one and the same process.

It was the November plenum which reemphasized that the expansion of independence must in all cases be combined with the growth of responsibility, with concern for the interests of all the people. And today, in raising acute problems, we have named specific comrades and given them specific instructions. Unfortunately not all our leaders can cope with their responsibility and sometimes unforeseen difficulties arise for this reason, as happened, for instance, as a result of the production breakdown at the Batumi Oil Refinery. You form the impression that the plant's leadership and its director, Comrade E. V. Gventsadze, are not sufficiently aware of the fundamental significance of that enterprise's output for the national economy, and not only the economy of our republic.

An analysis of the state of affairs at the plant shows that to ensure its harmonious work it is vitally important to resolve questions of normalizing the supply of energy to production, the tank farm, the struggle against corrosion, the replacement of a large amount of obsolescent and obsolete equipment and so forth. But who if not the enterprise and party organization leaders should raise these problems and seek their solution? Here the interest and support of the local party and economic organs and union ministry are undoubtedly needed. I think it will be right if we make Comrade G. Ye. Chigogidze, member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and second secretary of the Adzhar party obkom, personally responsible for the refinery's uninterrupted operation.

Or take another example. Because the water of the River Kura had become extremely murky, there was an emergency stoppage at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant as a result of which there was a shortfall of over 9,000 tons of coke, over 32,000 tons of pig iron, about 50,000 tons of steel, almost 45,000 tons of rolled metal and about 12,000 tons of pipes. It is considered that this happened for objective reasons. But what if we take a closer look?

How could such a large-scale enterprise be allowed to obtain water from a mountain river and to have no reservoir? You cannot explain this only by the planners' blunders--after all the plant has been working for years. Or why to this day has a water recycling system not been introduced? How many times our party commission has concerned itself with this problem, and how many times we have examined it at the level of the Central Committee Bureau and at the Council of Ministers! There are also other acute questions but they have not been reflected even in the bilateral [dvustoronnyye] measures for the plant approved this year. Of course, the Central Committee is to blame, we are to blame here too. All the more so in that the modernization which is now being undertaken does not eliminate the disproportion between the main production sectors. We are investing tens of millions of rubles in modernization but the problems remain.

All this confirms yet again the objectivity of the criticism leveled at the November plenum against the union Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the need for the Gosplan, the Gossnab and the other organizations to help it, but it does not absolve us or the plant's director, Comrade O. N. Suladze, of responsibility.

And how can we explain the regular failure to meet targets and frequent accidents at the Rustavi Chemical Plant, as a result of which the enterprise has already failed this year to supply the national economy with 91,200 tons of synthetic ammonia, 4,100 tons of caprolactam and over 302,000 tons of fertilizers? You well known, comrades, what this means to the republic. Here too the reasons are far from objective, as they might seem at first glance. Somewhere slackness has been allowed, and due principledness has not been displayed in some respects. How can you explain except by the carelessness of shift chiefs comrades M. A. Chachibaya and M. O. Tomadze the fact that one of the nitric acid shop's units went out of commission, as a result of which enormous damage was caused and the entire shop is standing idle, and we were obliged to authorize criminal proceedings on this case?

In brief we expect a resolute reorganization in the style of his leadership from the plant's director, Comrade G. T. Gogoladze. The Rustavi party gorkom and gorkom first secretary Comrade R. M. Georgadze must display more persistence.

Or take the situation which has formed in the glass container industry. Despite amendments to the plan, there has already been a shortfall of over 25 million bottles since the beginning of the year. Yet Comrade R. Kh. Kontselidze, the minister of food industry, and Comrade D. E. Kukhianidze, general director of the Gruzpishchetara Association, are completely unable to find a common language, and there are elements of a lack of collegiality.

Understand me correctly. We may not doubt the high professional qualifications of some of our esteemed leaders. But it is time something else was grasped--to be fully answerable for a matter, qualifications alone are not enough, you must display firmness, persistence and I would even say efrontery, in the good sense of the word, when it comes to fundamental things, to state and nationwide interests. Ultimately /the main criterion of a worker's organizational abilities is his ability to carry any matter through to completion, to its logical conclusion./

On the other hand, to achieve a high degree of responsibility on the part of cadres a correct system is also needed, a system helping to enhance party exactingness. /Mutual exactingness is one of the foundations of a high degree of democracy in management./

That is why I want to reiterate an idea already voiced at the ninth plenum. The idea that at the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress every leader of the republic, including every bureau member, all our ministers and economic leaders will have to report to the republican party organization on how they have tackled their commitments and the solution of the key task--the fulfillment of the 5-year plan--and what personal contribution they have made to ensuring the rapid pace of the Georgian SSR's development. I think such an approach is fully justified.

/The year of 1983 is a decisive year of the 5-year plan and our cadres, communists and all working people must decide its destiny.

Ensuring a high standard of party leadership of socioeconomic life means above all completing the 11th 5-Year Plan honorably!/

IV.

Of course, it is no accident that we are placing emphasis today on enhancing our cadres' responsibility. The personal responsibility of every communist, every leader and every worker for the fate of national economic plans and the buildup of our state's economic and defense might assumes exceptionally great significance under the conditions of the present international situation.

As the party Central Committee plenum stated, the unswerving upsurge of the economy and the improvement of the people's welfare are our duty to soviet people and also our international duty. This expresses Lenin's perceptive observation that we exert our main influence on the world revolutionary process through our economic policy.

Everyone must realize that the special world-historical role which the era itself has assigned our country and our party is not only honorable but also very complex. /Our responsibility is the soviet people's great historical responsibility for the destiny of socialism on earth and for peace and social progress./

On the one hand this requires the further improvement of the standard of military patriotic work and the active participation of soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs in it. We will continue to strengthen our link with the Transcaucasus Red Banner Military and border districts and to improve the training of young people for army service and seek to ensure that every citizen of the Georgian SSR sacredly observes the law "On the USSR State Border" brought into effect at the Supreme Soviet session.

On the other hand defense might is composed of economic might. Therefore we will continue to rapidly build up the economic potential of our republic, which has been entrusted with the task of safeguarding our great motherland's southern borders.

This year will be a sort of test, a serious trial for us. The situation in the national economy now is extraordinarily complex, comrades. First, extremely unfavorable weather conditions have formed. There was the unusually cold winter in the mountains, spring frosts, torrential rainfall, flooding and then unprecedented hail damage. This has had a most unfavorable impact both on agriculture and on industry--in the processing sectors alone, mainly because of failure to harvest the grapes, we lost opportunities for producing output worth millions of rubles. Second, we have been constantly limited by material resources, as a result of which the initial plan volumes in industry have been reduced by R230 million. Third, the restrictions in the supply of electricity and interruptions in fuel supply have had a very acute effect. Fourth, the unstable work of transport, the lack of freight cars and so forth have made themselves felt.

All these factors are having an influence at the present time too. So, although we have finished the first 10 months of the year quite well, it is now nevertheless necessary to speak of an /emergency/ situation, and /emergency/ position. And we must take /emergency/ measures.

According to the calculations of the republic's Gosplan, in order to ensure the annual growth rate in industrial production envisaged by the pledges, R2,051.5 million of output must be produced in November-December.

That is a very large amount, comrades. There is a month to go before the end of the year, the jubilee year, and we must do everything in our power to ensure that it is a special month, a month we can be proud of later and hold up as an example. /We must declare the last month of this year to be a shock month so that every worker and kolkhoz member, team leader and section chief, enterprise director and kolkhoz chairman, minister and raykom secretary will realize and feel with his whole heart that it is his personal party and civic duty to overcome the exceptional difficulties facing us./

Reserves do exist, but they lie very deep, and we must bring them into play at all costs. It is necessary, as the Central Committee plenum demanded, to increase responsibility for the observance of statewide, nationwide interests and to resolutely eradicate departmentalism and localism.

All forces and abilities and all our experience must be mobilized as much as possible. A fine effort must be felt in every section and in every link.

/Not a minute's idle time! Not a gram of waste!/ That must be our motto today.

Party raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms must do everything to organize three-shift working wherever it is not in place. Everyone must be involved, down to tekhnikum and vocational and technical school pupils and VUZ students.

We have instructed the Central Committee sections, the Council of Ministers and the Gosplan to keep daily watch over the state of affairs in the national economy. Every minister, every association chairman and every party gorkom must daily monitor and report on progress in fulfilling the targets that have been received. The time has come to exploit any potential, even the most insignificant, for the production of additional output. There is now no alternative, comrades!

And it is very important, comrades, to organize correct /ideological support./ The utmost effort must also be felt in the work of ideological services. It is the duty of our ideological workers to be in the forefront, to daily showcase and propagandize those who work with all their strength and energy, to angrily criticize violators of discipline and idlers and to expose any cases of mismanagement. Via the mass news media people must be thanked for their consciousness and diligence and for their shock, intensive work. An emergency atmosphere must be really created and a creative approach to work must be stimulated in every possible way.

The economy must be the focus of attention in our propaganda. It is important to explain to people the specific meaning of certain economic terms [kategorii] so they understand what they are working for.

We are always speaking of the rate of socioeconomic development and the need to overcome the republic's lag behind the average all-union level. But we must explain that what depends on this, for instance, is the expansion and strengthening of the material and technical base of production, the strengthening of the economic potential and, of course, the further improvement of the population's prosperity.

The higher the rate of economic development, the better the state budget, the bulk of which is made up of income from the funds of enterprises and organizations, shapes up. So the more rapid the growth in public wealth and living standards is and the greater the funds earmarked for the construction of hospitals, schools, housing and so forth are.

In 1975-1981 the republic's budget increased by 34.2 percent. According to preliminary figures, its income in 1982 will total R2,712 million, of which around R1,310 million will be channeled into financing sociocultural measures.

The same can be said with regard to output prime cost. What, you might think would a 1-percent reduction in it provide? Yet on the scale of our republic's industry alone, it would have made it possible to save R76 million of material and labor expenditure last year and R80 million in the first 10 months of this year. And that would have been additional profits, some of which would have gone to swell the economic incentive funds and some to strengthen the income base of the budget and to expand production at enterprises themselves.

Or take this: We have said today that it is good when the growth in national income outstrips the growth in the global social product. The point is that materials expenditure and national income are two parts of a single whole--the global social product. When national income increases more rapidly than the global social product, it means that materials expenditure is growing more slowly--that is, that fewer material resources are being expended per unit of output, that they are being saved. In simpler terms, the public health is growing more rapidly than the cost of creating it.

Thus the increasing preferential growth of national income makes it possible to further increase funds for the expansion of production and the increase of the economic potential and to increase the consumption fund, a considerable part of which is distributed and redistributed via the country's budget system. The more national income we have at our disposal, the more funds we can channel into new construction, increased wages, the payments of pensions, allowances, grants and so forth. In our state there are no other sources for this.

Such is the arithmetic of certain economic terms. Some people may find it elementary, but, in our view, it has to be grasped because it confirms yet again that /in order to live better, you have to work better./

In this connection /political work in the national economy/ must be markedly intensified. This is a most important component part of party leadership of economic building and an essential condition of increased party influence on economic activity.

For a successful solution, all the problems we have raised in our report today require close unity of organizational, political and economic work whereby each economic task is bolstered by reliable organizational and ideological support. The close integration of political and economic tasks is manifested in this.

You cannot get things moving merely by slogans, Comrade Yu V. Andropov stressed. Great organizational work by party organizations, economic leaders and engineering and technical personnel is necessary.

First of all, this work must be directed, as we have already said, toward generalizing and disseminating the positive experience of managing the most important problems of economic, social and political life which has been accumulated in the republic and its regions. In this connection it would be worth considering holding a special seminar for the leaders of ministries, departments and party committees to analyze profoundly and comprehensively everything of greatest value that we have at our disposal in the sphere of forms and methods of solving the key problems on the basis of the principle of focusing efforts, to exchange positive experience and to formulate recommendations on its introduction everywhere. That is the first stage.

The second stage must clearly include system for studying, analyzing and generalizing the work style of our party committees. A system that precludes a one-sided approach, superficiality, a lack of objectivity and fitfulness. The meetings between secretaries of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the leaders of all the republic's rayons, cities and autonomous formations which are planned for early next year, before our next plenum, and the compilation before this of descriptions of local organs' work style can be regarded as an important step toward the formation of such a system.

We attach great importance to the meetings with the leadership of the republic's regions. They must graphically demonstrate how party committees, local soviet ispolkoms, rayon agroindustrial associations and trade union and Komsomol organizations are handling the specific situation and exploiting potential and reserves for the region's development. The discussion at the meetings will be extremely specific and extremely businesslike, and thorough preparations must be made for it, comrades.

The party organizational work section, with the participation of other Central Committee sections, has now embarked on a systematic analysis of the activity of party gorkoms and raykoms. Questions of the leadership of the economy, of social life and of the state of the moral and political climate and forms and methods of organizational work are being studied and the existing shortcomings are being analyzed. In our view, this work should be carried out systematically once a year. This will make it possible to implement the leadership of extremely important socioeconomic processes more competently.

The creative quest must also be stepped up in the organization of work with people. The Central Committee bureau recently approved a procedure for interviewing and conducting the probationary period and training of party-vetted cadres. This document is not merely organizational in character, it reflects the increased level of the demands now made in cadres and on the whole process of the management of cadre work, which is also of crucial importance in resolving the economic tasks that face us.

The report and election campaign that has just ended in the republic's party organizations graphically demonstrated communists' activeness and interest in economic questions and in improving the style in which they are implemented. It showed once again how the communists' high level of ideological maturity is transformed into improved forms and methods of economic activity and how, concersely, /the development of the economy provides a mighty base for the further enhancement of the political prestige of our Leninist party./

This is displayed particularly convincingly in the socialist competition in honor of the glorious event--/the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR./ This jubilee is full of great political meaning. It graphically demonstrates the fundamental advantages of the socialist principles forming the foundation of the Soviet multinational state. And our party's wise Leninist strategy provides us with the stimulus for ascent.

Comrades!

In its resolution the party Central Committee November (1982) Plenum expressed the firm certainty that the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all the working people of our multinational socialist motherland, rallied closely around the communist party, would fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, would mark 1983 with new achievements in economic building and would ensure the country's continued successful progress along the Leninist path to communism.

On your behalf allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo that Soviet Georgia's Communists and working people unanimously support the Central Committee's line, which is set out in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's report at the November plenum, will piously maintain loyalty to our party's Leninist course and to the tasks of communist building and will do everything for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges.

CSO: 1800/489 END

JPRS 82784

2 February 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1363

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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STATUS OF VIETNAMESE WORKERS IN COUNTRY REPORTED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 p 3

/Article by A. Yevreinov, APN correspondent: "I Am Learning Much That Is New"/

/Text/ A year has passed since that time when several hundred Vietnamese youths arrived in Volgograd Oblast, sent here by the SRV government for vocational instruction and work. Their status, like the status of other Vietnamese workers in our country for this purpose, has been defined by a special inter-governmental agreement. They enjoy the same rights as Soviet workers.

But how do the young Vietnamese live, study, and work?

In order to obtain an answer to this question, I traveled to the city of Nikolayevsk, a rayon center of Volgograd Oblast. Here a large group of Vietnamese youths are receiving vocational training at the Nikolayevskvolgovodstroy Trust, which specializes in constructing irrigation systems and other agricultural facilities. An educational combine was created for their arrival here.

Nikolayevskvolgovodstroy is a construction organization. Naturally, the training of the Vietnamese workers here is also conducted in the construction fields of specialization, which are particularly necessary for the rapidly developing economy of the SRV. The educational combine has been furnished with up-to-date laboratories, workshops, and audio-lingual facilities for studying Russian.

"In the Soviet Union I am acquiring the occupation of tractor- and bulldozer-operator," states 27-year-old Fam Kuang Khay from the city of V'yetchi. "At home I also used to work on a tractor, but here there is much more opportunity to increase my skills. Moreover, from the first few days on I have been under the patronage of an experienced Soviet worker, who has helped me in my studies and in my work...."

The climate here is mild. Although there are some periods of freezing weather during the winter, they do not last long; this is the effect of proximity to the warm Caspian and Black Seas. Summers are hot on the lower Volga. There is a great deal of greenery, fruits, and vegetables, while the renowned Astrakhan watermelons grow ripe.

"Admittedly, at first, I was rather afraid of the onset of the first few cold-weather spells," says Fam Kuang Khay, "but then I became convinced that this is not so terrible at all. One merely has to dress more warmly."

I became acquainted with Kha Van Tkhan. He is 21 years old and comes from the province of Binchitkhien. When I entered his room, Kha Van Tkhan was finishing a letter to his home.

"I am writing to my parents about how everything is going well here. I am studying, working, and learning much that is new and interesting. Everyone treats us in a very friendly way, and they are always ready to help. In our free time we engage in sports, watch motion pictures, read a lot, and in the summertime we go to the Volga River. I intend to spend my first leave in the Soviet Union in order to get to know the country better."

2384
CSO: 1800/222

NORTHWEST BORDER GUARDS' PARTY AKTIV MEETING

PM031515 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 p 2

[LenTASS report: "Reliably Guarding Motherland's Borders"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the Red Banner Northwest Border District yesterday discussed the organizational and political work tasks of commanders, political organs and party organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session and the requirements of the USSR law on our country's state border.

Those assembled honored the bright memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with a minute of silence.

The report was delivered by Lieutenant General A. G. Viktorov, chief of the troops of the Red Banner Northwest Border District.

Border guards, like all Soviet people, warmly and unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary and November (1982) plenum and the USSR Law on the State Border and adopt them for unswerving guidance and execution.

The district's servicemen successfully fulfilled their combat and political training tasks and socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, and there was an increase in the number of servicemen and subunits with excellent results among the troops. It was pointed out that the combat readiness of personnel improved, and military discipline and order became stronger. The party organizations strengthened their influence in the units. There was an improvement in ideological and political education work with all categories of servicemen.

Proceeding from the complex international situation, the attention of those present was drawn to the need to boost political vigilance and the responsibility of commanders, political organ leaders and each border guard for fulfillment of the tasks to safeguard the USSR state border and of their own service duties.

Communists F. A. Lamov, A. I. Tymko, B. P. Ryabov, A. A. Kistenev, A. A. Shavanyavichus and others spoke in the debate.

The meeting was addressed by Major General V. S. Ivanov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards' Political Directorate, and N. Ye. Chelnokov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector.

The meeting participants gave the assurance that they will exert all their efforts and energy to fulfill the important tasks for the reliable protection of our motherland's borders and will make a worthy contribution to the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A greetings message to the CPSU Central Committee was adopted with great enthusiasm.

Taking part in the conference were Yu. F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad Party Gorkom, and D. P. Nosyrev, chief of the USSR KGB Directorate for Leningrad Oblast.

CSO: 1800/579

MODEL REGULATIONS GOVERNING RAYON AGRARIAN-INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 82 pp 2-3

[Text] I. General Provisions

1. The rayon agrarian-industrial association is formed for the purpose of an improvement in the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex of a rayon, on the basis of an increase in the economic independence and initiative of the kolkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association; coordination of their activity and mobilization of efforts for the successful fulfillment of the USSR Food Program; fuller use of the production-economic potential which has been created and resources; an unswerving growth of the volume of the production and a rise in the quality of the agricultural product and the high efficiency of the sectors of the complex.

2. The rayon agrarian-industrial association is created at the decision of the rayispolkom. The decision concerning the formation of an association is ratified by the rayon soviet.

The association incorporates in the established procedure kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm enterprises (organizations) and other enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, USSR Ministry of Procurement, USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, USSR Ministry of Food Industry, USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (other than enterprises for the construction of water-management factilities, which are incorporated in oblast, kray and republic ((ASSR)) agrarian-industrial associations), USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and USSR State Committee for Forestry system.

Enterprises and organizations servicing several rayons may be incorporated in the association following coordination with the appropriate higher authorities.

Enterprises and organizations of other ministries and departments whose activity is connected with the production, procurement, processing and sale of agricultural products are incorporated in the association following coordination with the higher sectorial authorities.

Enterprises and organizations incorporated in the rayon agrarian-industrial association retain economic independence, the rights of a legal entity and departmental allegiance. They are guided in their activity by the regulations, statutes and other legislative instruments and also these model regulations.

3. The following are the main tasks of the rayon agrarian-industrial association:

ensuring the proportional and balanced development of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association for the purpose of an increase in food production, fulfillment of the state plans by all enterprises of the agrarian-industrial complex and an increase in production efficiency and work quality;

the highly productive use of land and its increased fertility, introduction of scientifically substantiated and the most efficient methods of running a farm and transition of production to industrial techniques;

the creation of a strong fodder base for animal husbandry, consistent transition to intensive methods of its management and an increase in the productiveness of livestock and poultry;

involvement in agricultural production of unused land, the efficient use of organic and mineral fertilizer and plant-protection agents and implementation of a set of measures for land improvement, the struggle against soil erosion, environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources;

the rational use of allocated capital investments and material-technical, labor, financial and other resources, proceeding from the need for their concentration in the decisive areas and the surmounting of "bottlenecks" and disproportions;

an improvement in the servicing of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other production enterprises and a strengthening of their material-technical facilities;

the transformation of rural centers of population into well-appointed communities and the creation of a modern social infrastructure in the countryside, particularly expansion of road building by the joint efforts of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association;

an improvement in economic and intersectorial relations contributing to the organizational-economic unity of the agrarian-industrial complex and the orientation of the activity of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association toward the final results of agricultural production;

the creation of stable economic conditions for the financially autonomous activity of each labor collective, increased responsibility for profitable production management and the introduction of rational forms of the organization, norm-setting and remuneration of labor and material and moral incentives;

the economically substantiated specialization and concentration of production and the development of interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration aimed at the efficient use of material, financial and labor resources;

organization of the development and practical implementation of comprehensive intersectorial programs for the extensive introduction of the achievements of science and progressive experience and the introduction of progressive, fundamentally new resource-saving techniques increasing labor productivity and production efficiency;

the implementation of measures to increase the efficiency of the lagging sectors, works and enterprises and leveling of the economic conditions of management;

loss prevention and the preservation of the agricultural product at all stages of the cycle of its production, procurement, shipment, processing, storage and sale;

organization of the conclusion of forward contracts of agricultural products and also other business contracts and the strengthening of their role and significance as a legal means of ensuring fulfillment of the plans of state purchases and other plan quotas;

implementation of measures for the further development of the private subsidiary farms of the citizens and the rural subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations as an integral part of the country's food complex and also for the development of subsidiary enterprises and works on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes;

the creation of a system of the data-computer servicing of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association based on a uniform collective-user computer system and the extensive introduction of automated systems and economico-mathematical systems of management;

the development in every possible way of socialist competition for the achievement of high production-economic indicators of work and the working people's extensive participation in production management; and

observance of socialist legality in economic relations and the implementation of measures to improve legal work at the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association.

4. Availing itself of the property assigned its effective administration or use, the rayon agrarian-industrial association exercises its activity in accordance with the plan, performs the duties entrusted to it, bears the responsibility and enjoys the rights connected with this activity, has an independent balance sheet and is a legal entity.

5. The rayon agrarian-industrial association is subordinate in its activity to the rayon soviet and its ispolkom and also, correspondingly, to the oblast,

kray and republic (ASSR) agrarian-industrial association and in the union republics lacking an oblast division to the union republic council of ministers.

6. The rayon agrarian-industrial association is guided in its activity by USSR and union republic legislation and also the regulations governing a given rayon association drawn up with regard for the concrete singularities of this association on the basis of these model regulations and ratified by the rayispolkom and strictly observes socialist legality and state discipline.

II. Leadership of the Rayon Agrarian-Industrial Association

7. Leadership of the rayon agrarian-industrial association is exercised by the association council. The association council is the highest organ of management of the association.

The association council is formed in accordance with established procedure at a session of the rayon soviet upon submission by its ispolkom.

The council of the rayon agrarian-industrial association is, within the limits of competence, an organ of state administration.

8. The council of the rayon agrarian-industrial association incorporates the chief of the agricultural administration of the rayispolkom and his first deputy (deputy), kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors by office and also leaders of enterprises and organizations of other sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex and representatives of the corresponding public organizations.

The chairman of the association council is the chief of the rayispolkom agricultural administration.

The quantitative and personnel composition of the association council is in each concrete instance confirmed and changed by the rayon soviet. Kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors should constitute the majority of council members here.

9. The council of the rayon agrarian-industrial association convenes once a month. The council's meetings are deemed competent when no less than three-fourths of its total composition are present. The council's decision on questions within its competence are passed by simple majority open vote and are binding for all the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association.

10. Day-to-day leadership of the activity of the rayon agrarian-industrial association is exercised by the chairman of the association council, who ensures fulfillment of the council's decisions and is personally responsible (within the limits of his competence) for the state of affairs and activity of the rayon agrarian-industrial association and its council.

The chairman of the association council--the chief of the rayispolkom agricultural administration--is simultaneously first deputy chairman of the rayispolkom.

The first deputy (deputy) chief of the rayispolkom agricultural administration is by office first deputy chairman of the rayon agrarian-industrial association council.

The manager of the Sel'khoztekhnika rayon production association may, at a decision of the rayon agrarian-industrial association council, be appointed deputy chairman of the association council for the mechanization and electrification of agricultural production and material-technical supply.

Depending on the concrete singularities of each rayon, the leaders of other enterprises and organizations servicing agriculture incorporated in the association may also, at a decision of the association council, be appointed council deputy chairmen.

11. The rayon agrarian-industrial association council chairman:

is in charge in accordance with current legislation and these model regulations of the property and resources allotted the association;

concludes contracts, opens the appropriate accounts of the association in USSR Gosbank (USSR Stroybank) establishments and operates in accordance with decisions adopted by the association council;

represents the association's interests in all enterprises, establishments and organizations and in the judicial and arbitration authorities and issues proxies (including those containing power of attorney);

issues within the limits of his competence orders (instructions) for the association; and

determines the competence and official duties of his deputies.

12. The work machinery of the rayon agrarian-industrial association council is the rayispolkom agricultural administration machinery.

13. The structure and employee strength of the rayispolkom agricultural administration--the work machinery of the rayon agrarian-industrial association council--are confirmed by the rayispolkom upon presentation of the association council, prodeeding from the worker strength provisions laid down in the established procedure and the model structure of rayispolkom agricultural administration and the designated ceilings on maximum appropriations for composition of the administrative machinery and with regard for the specialization and structure of a given rayon's agricultural production.

14. Intersectorial commissions for the production, procurement and processing of products, an improvement in economic mutual relations, social problems of the development of the countryside and other questions may be created from

highly skilled specialists, representatives of public organizations and production pacesetters for the extensive enlistment of the working people in the preparation and discussion of proposals for the economic and social development of the rayon agrarian-industrial association, study of the conditions of intersectorial cooperation of production and its concentration, specialization and territorial location and the development of recommendations for the use and introduction in production at the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association of the latest achievements of science and technology, the scientific organization of labor and progressive experience and also for the preliminary examination and skilled preparation of questions submitted for the association council's discussion.

The composition of the commissions and the regulations governing them are confirmed by the association council.

III. Rights and Duties of the Rayon Agrarian-Industrial Association

15. The rights and duties of the rayon agrarian-industrial association are determined by these model regulations, other legislative instruments and also the regulations governing a given rayon association.

The rights and duties of an association provided for by these model regulations are exercised by the association council.

Rights and Duties in the Planning Sphere

16. The activity of the rayon agrarian-industrial association is organized on the basis of consolidated 5-year and annual plans of the economic and social development of the rayon agrarian-industrial complex which it develops, incorporating the basic indicators of the corresponding plans of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations (irrespective of their departmental allegiance) incorporated in the association, and also indicators connected with the accomplishment of common production, socioeconomic and cultural-everyday tasks for the rayon agrarian-industrial complex as a whole.

The consolidated plan of the economic and social development of the rayon agrarian-industrial complex is submitted to the rayon soviet and the higher organ of administration of the agrarian-industrial complex.

17. On the basis of the plan of state purchases conveyed by the established procedure the rayon agrarian-industrial association draws up for the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises with their participation draft plans of the sale of agricultural products to the state and submits these drafts for ratification by the rayon soviet. The plans for the sale of agricultural products to the state ratified by the rayon soviet are conveyed to the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and, in addition, plans for the sale of the products in whose production they specialize are conveyed to the specialized farms of rayon jurisdiction.

The plans for the sale of agricultural products to the state by specialized farms of republic and union jurisdiction are drawn up and ratified in the established procedure.

18. With respect to the kolkhozes and also sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises under the jurisdiction of the rayispolkom agricultural administration the rayon agrarian-industrial association:

confirms on the basis of notified quotas with regard for the requests of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and in connection with the sources of financing the allocation of capital investments (including construction-installation work) and the volume of supplies of tractors, motor vehicles, tractor attachments, grain-harvesting combines and other basic agricultural machinery, fertilizer and chemical plant-protection agents and also formula food;

allocates the volumes of supplies of construction and other materials for the performance of work by the direct-labor method and for repair-maintenance needs;

confirms the allocation of quotas for supplies of petroleum products and other material-technical resources necessary for fulfillment of the plans; and

determines the targets with respect to other plan indicators subject to ratification by the higher authorities.

The plans of capital investments, the quotas of contract work, the plans of material-technical supply and financial-economic indicators are conveyed to the farms simultaneously with the plans for the sale of agricultural products to the state.

19. Within the limits of the allocated material-technical resources and on the basis of farm requests the rayon agrarian-industrial association examines and confirms for the enterprises and organizations of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture incorporated in the association:

quotas for the volume of the operations with respect to the production-engineering servicing of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association, including installation, startup and adjustment and mechanized operations, machinery assembly and modernization of animal husbandry farmsteads and other production facilities;

the volume of major and current repairs of machinery, equipment, components and units and the volume of operations on servicing the equipment of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association, including operations in kolkhoz and sovkhoz workshops and at Sel'khoztekhnika enterprises; and

the volume of freight shipments for the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations by Sel'khoztekhnika transport enterprises. The rayon agrarian-industrial association also examines other indicators of the draft plans and submits proposals in respect of them to the appropriate higher authorities.

The indicators confirmed by the rayon agrarian-industrial association council in accordance with this clause are the basis for the compilation of the rayon Sel'khoztekhnika's production-financial plan.

In instances where the rayon Sel'khoztekhnika has specialized production facilities, its plan indicators related to the volume of work performed for other rayons are confirmed by the higher sectorial authority.

20. The rayon agrarian-industrial association examines and confirms for the Soyuzsel'khoztekhnika enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association a consolidated plan of the agrochemical servicing of the rayon's agriculture, including the volume of supplies of mineral fertilizer, plant-protection agents and other chemical products, plans for the delivery of chemical fertilizer directly to the farms and plans for the performance of agrochemical operations in accordance with the established indicators and within the limits of the allocated funds and established quotas.

21. For service water-management organizations of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources incorporated in the association the rayon agrarian-industrial association:

organizes the development and implementation in conjunction with the farms of measures for the highly efficient use of irrigable and drained land and the obtaining of big and stable harvests of agricultural crops thereon;

develops proposals with respect to the draft plans of water use and submits them in the established procedure for ratification and also implements measures for the efficient use of water by the water-user-farms for irrigation;

determines in accordance with need and the availability of production capacity of the service organizations on the basis of the requests of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises the volume and order of priority of the performance of work on purification and the repair of the water-management reclamative system and installations and also confirms plans for the performance of this work; and

examines other indicators of the draft plans and submits proposals in respect of them to the appropriate higher authorities.

22. With respect to the construction water-management organizations incorporated in the oblast, kray and republic (ASSR) agrarian-industrial association the rayon agrarian-industrial association:

examines the plans of water-management construction for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations of the rayon and submits proposals in respect of them to the appropriate higher authorities; and

on the basis of outlines of the comprehensive use and protection of waters determines the water-management facilities to be designed and constructed in the rayon, including the technical improvement of operating reclamative systems, and submits proposals to the appropriate higher authorities.

23. For the construction organizations (including interfarm construction organizations) incorporated in the association the rayon agrarian-industrial association examines and confirms plans of contract construction and installation work to be fulfilled by these organizations for the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations of the quotas with respect to the commissioning of fixed capital and production capacity.

24. For the procurement and agricultural product-processing enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association the rayon agrarian-industrial association:

examines the proposals with respect to the draft plans of purchases of agricultural products and supplies thereof to the processing enterprises and organizations, with respect to the acceptance of products directly on the farms and with respect to determination in the rayon of raw material zones for the processing enterprises and the assignment thereto of farms which supply the raw material with regard for the need for the fuller provision of the plants with agricultural raw material of the required assortment and quality and a reduction in product losses and transportation expenditure and submits its proposals to the rayispolkom; and

examines the draft plans of the industrial processing of agricultural products (with regard for forward contracts) on the basis of the production capacity of enterprises for the processing of agricultural products incorporated in the association and also other plan indicators, proceeding from the concrete conditions of the rayon's specialization, and submits proposals in respect of them to the appropriate higher authorities.

25. The rayon agrarian-industrial association also examines the draft plans of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in it not enumerated in clauses 18-24 of these model regulations and submits proposals in respect of them to the appropriate higher authorities.

26. On the basis of the proposals of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in it the rayon agrarian-industrial association draws up forward plans of the specialization and location of agricultural production, enterprises for the acceptance and processing of agricultural products, repair-engineering workshops and product-storage depots and plans for the development of interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration and organizes their fulfillment.

Rights and Duties in the Sphere of Intersectorial Production-Economic Relations

27. The rayon agrarian-industrial association:

confirms on the basis of model norms rates (tariffs) for services rendered and work performed by enterprises and organizations, irrespective of their departmental allegiance, within the association (other than wholesale prices for major equipment repairs, tariffs and rates for transportation and construction-installation work and markups for supply-sales organizations laid down in the established procedure) providing for a reduction in the costs of the services rendered and work performed and an improvement in the system of the production servicing of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes;

determines the factory prices for livestock, feed, materials and other resources supplied by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association to one another;

creates for the financing of measures connected with the accomplishment of production, socioeconomic and cultural-everyday tasks for the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association as a whole centralized material incentive, socio-cultural measures and housing construction and production development funds and on the basis of the appropriate normative documents determines the area and sequence of their use;

centralizes at the suggestion of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association the performance of individual production-economic functions (fattening of livestock, rearing heifers, production of formula food, repair and maintenance of agricultural equipment and the equipment of the animal husbandry farmsteads, agrochemical servicing, capital construction and others). A decision on the centralization of individual production-economic functions which entails the transfer from the farms of fixed production capital (agricultural equipment, workshops for its repair and such) and the transfer to enterprises of other ministries and departments of machine-operator personnel or other workers may be adopted by the association here only with the consent of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations concerned and the appropriate USSR ministries and departments and the union Kolkhoz Council;

entrusts the performance of centralized production-economic functions to individual enterprises and organizations, irrespective of their departmental allegiance, or adopts measures for the creation for this purpose of specialized subdivisions on the basis of interfarm cooperation;

adopts measures to strengthen the material-technical base of the procurement of agricultural products;

organizes fulfillment of the quotas of goal-oriented comprehensive scientific-technical programs, programs for the solution of most important scientific-technical problems and quotas for the introduction in production of scientific-technical achievements and advanced experience;

supervises the course of fulfillment of the plans of the economic and social development of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association in respect of questions related to their joint activity;

receives reports of leaders of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association on their fulfillment of the plans and quotas for the production, purchase, acceptance, storage, shipment and processing of agricultural products and supplies of machinery, equipment, materials and spares and on performance of their duties in respect of all forms of servicing of the farms and other questions of joint activity and adopts the appropriate decisions in respect of them;

organizes supervision of the fulfillment of adopted decisions and, where necessary, conducts in the established procedure an inspection of the activity of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association, examines the results of the inspections and adopts the appropriate decisions in respect of them; and

organizes supervision of settlements between kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations engaged in the procurement, processing and storage of agricultural products and servicing agriculture and monitors the soundness of the storage and efficiency of the use of mineral fertilizer, equipment, fodder, construction materials, fuel and lubricants, spares, packaging and other material resources.

Rights and Duties in the Sphere of the Sale of Agricultural Products

28. The rayon agrarian-industrial association:

ensures fulfillment of the plans conveyed to the farms for the sale of agricultural products to the state and also of the forward contracts for these products and contributes to the development of the direct relations of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations with industrial and trade enterprises, the transition to the acceptance by the procurement organizations of products directly on the farms and their shipment from the farms by the procurement workers' transport;

adopts measures to ensure that all the agricultural products intended for sale to the state by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes be accepted by the appropriate procurement and other organizations; and

develops and implements a set of measures to increase the quality of the procured and processed agricultural products.

Rights and Duties in the Sphere of Capital Construction

29. The rayon agrarian-industrial association:

directs and coordinates the activity of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association in the sphere of capital construction, guided here by the plan of capital construction drawn up in accordance with the consolidated plan of the economic and social development of the rayon agrarian-industrial complex;

examines the draft 5-year and annual plans of capital construction for the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association and submits proposals in respect of them to the appropriate sectorial higher authorities;

organizes following coordination with the appropriate sectorial higher authorities the pooling of the capital investments of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association for the construction of production and nonproduction facilities without changing the established plans for the commissioning of production capacity and fixed capital;

examines proposals of the sectorial authorities concerning the location of construction projects on the territory of the rayon, including newly constructed processing enterprises directly on the territory of their main raw material zone, and submits its proposals to the appropriate higher authorities;

examines in conjunction with the higher sectorial authorities the sequence of the construction of individual projects of the agrarian-industrial complex, adopting here measures ruling out the dispersal of forces and resources of the construction organizations at numerous projects, and submits the corresponding proposals in the established procedure;

supervises the course of construction in the association of facilities by the direct-labor and contract methods, rendering the construction organizations the necessary assistance here in ensuring the commissioning of the facilities under construction within the times specified by the plan;

redistributes, where necessary, following coordination with the appropriate sectorial higher authorities, with respect to the results of fulfillment of the plans of the I-III quarters of the current year capital investments (including construction-installation work) not assimilated by individual state enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association, without a reduction in the set plan of the commissioning of production capacity and fixed capital; and

centralizes, where necessary, the functions of client and technical supervision in construction with respect to the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association.

Rights and Duties in the Sphere of Material-Technical Supply

30. The rayon agrarian-industrial association:

monitors the organization of material-technical supply of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association and the realization of allocated capital;

redistributes, where necessary, among the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association with their consent 10-15 percent of the allocated material-technical resources;

provides on a priority basis for the support in the form of the necessary material-technical resources of fulfillment of the quotas of the goal-oriented comprehensive scientific-technical programs, programs for the solution of the most important scientific-technical problems and also the targets for the introduction in production of scientific-technical achievements and advanced experience;

adopts measures for the on-schedule installation and commissioning of equipment at the enterprises and in the organizations incorporated in the association and the prevention of the formation of above-norm material and capital equipment stock surpluses;

organizes the production of local construction materials and distributes them to the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association; and

supervises fulfillment of the measures formulated by the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association for the economical expenditure of materials, raw material and fuel, fodder, mineral fertilizer and other material resources and also a reduction in losses at work.

Rights and Duties in the Sphere of Personnel, Labor and Wages

31. The rayon agrarian-industrial association:

works to strengthen the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association with highly skilled leader and specialist personnel;

develops and implements measures for the creation and training of a reserve of personnel for promotion to executive positions and for providing for the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association personnel of the mass occupations, determines the current and long-term need for the enterprises and organizations for specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and for skilled personnel of the mass occupations, organizes the training and improvement of workers and kolkhoz members and implements other measures aimed at the creation of permanent cadres at the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association;

submits proposals or gives its consent to the appropriate sectorial higher authorities concerning the appointment and dismissal of leaders of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association and also concerning the application of measures of incentive and punishment in respect of these workers;

examines and recommends for introduction at the enterprises and in the organizations incorporated in the association progressive forms of the organization and remuneration of labor;

establishes at the enterprises and in the organizations incorporated in the association a uniform work schedule of individual groups of workers within the limits of normal work time for an accounting period;

dispatches temporarily in the event of production need,workers, with observance of the standards of labor legislation, and equipment of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association for assistance in operations on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other agricultural enterprises and in winter and interseasonal periods dispatches on the same terms workers and equipment from the said agricultural enterprises to other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association; and

confirms on the basis of the model regulations the terms of the payment of bonuses to the executives and specialists of sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association, irrespective of their departmental allegiance.

Rights and Duties in the Sphere of Finance, Credit, Accounting and Accountability

32. The rayon agrarian-industrial association:

organizes financial work on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other agricultural enterprises and in the organizations incorporated in the association, implements measures to strengthen cost accounting, improve the quality and reduce the prime costs of products and increase profitability, ensures the preservation and purposeful and efficient use of working capital and an acceleration of its rate of turnover, prevents the diversion of resources to ends not connected with the activity of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association and ensures the on-schedule settlement of accounts with the state budget and USSR Gosbank (USSR Stroybank) establishments;

distributes the budget appropriations and credit allocated for the kolkhozes and also sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises incorporated in the association and under the jurisdiction of the rayispolkom agricultural administration;

organizes supervision of the observance by the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association of estimates and staffing discipline and also current legislation governing pay and bonuses; and

obtains from the rayon statistical body consolidated data on the course of agricultural operations and the production and purchases of agricultural products and also other data envisaged by accountability essential for operational leadership of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association.

IV. Property and Resources of the Rayon Agrarian-Industrial Association

33. The property of the rayon agrarian-industrial association consists of centralized capital and other property allocated the association.

The property of the kolkhozes incorporated in the association is their property.

The property allocated the sovkhozes and other state enterprises and organizations and the property of the kolkhozes incorporated in the association is reflected in their independent balance sheets while the property allocated the association is reflected in the independent balance sheet of the association.

34. Given the centralized performance by the rayon agrarian-industrial association of individual production-economic functions, the resources necessary for this activity are allocated by the enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association, in the procedure and the amounts determined by the association council following coordination with the appropriate sectorial higher authorities.

35. The rayon agrarian-industrial association is responsible in accordance with its duties to the property which it has been allocated and on which, in accordance with current USSR and union republic legislation, exactions may be levied.

V. Reorganization and Liquidation of the Rayon Agrarian-Industrial Association

36. The rayon agrarian-industrial associations are reorganized (merged, annexed, partitioned and separated) and liquidated by the authorities by whose decision they were created.

37. In the event of the merger of rayon agrarian-industrial associations, the centralized capital and other property allocated the association are transferred to the new association which has emerged as a result of the merger.

Upon the annexation of one association to another, the centralized capital and other property allocated the association being annexed are transferred to this other association.

38. In the event of the partition of a rayon agrarian-industrial association, the centralized capital and other property allocated the association being reorganized are transferred in accordance with the instrument of partition to the new associations which emerge as a result of this partition.

Upon the separation from a rayon agrarian-industrial association of one or several new associations and also upon the departure therefrom of individual enterprises and organizations the centralized capital and other property allocated the association being reorganized are transferred to them in accordance with the instrument of partition (in the corresponding parts).

39. In the event of the liquidation of a rayon agrarian-industrial association the centralized capital and other property allocated the association being liquidated are transferred to the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations incorporated in the association as indicated by the appropriate higher authority with regard for their participation in the creation of this property.

The length of time for the creditors to state their claims to the association in liquidation is determined by the authority confirming the decision to liquidate the association, but cannot be less than 1 month.

Claims on the association in liquidation are met from its property on which, in accordance with the law, exactions may be levied.

40. The rayon agrarian-industrial association has a seal depicting the state emblem of the union republic and its own name.

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GRISHIN ON TASKS, PROBLEMS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by A. Shinkin: "The Inculcation of Conviction--Meeting of Moscow City Party Organization's Aktiv"]

[Text] To conduct work relating to communist education of workers more actively and purposefully--this thought determined the content of the meeting of the Moscow City party organization's aktiv, which was held 3 September. Its participants discussed questions of further improvement of political education work among the city's workers in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, recommendations and directives of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

"Our party considers forming of the personality of the new man," said the speaker, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the party gorkom V.V. Grishin, "as one of the chief directions in the building of communism and an important condition of its achievements. The conomic and social-political development of the country depends to a large degree on the effectiveness of educational work.

"For more than 10 years now, the Moscow city party organization and the workers of the capital have been working on the realization of an objective set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 24th CPSU Congress--to transform Moscow into a model communist city. In this time a great deal of political and organizational work was done.

"The desire to systematically implement the 'Moral Principles of an Inhabitant of the Model Communist City had their inception directly in labor collectives and were approved by the Moscow CPSU City Committee. This summary of moral norms, while taking into account the special features of the USSR capital, concretizes the tenets of the moral code of a builder of communism."

All this, it goes without saying, cannot but help be reflected in the development of creative initiative in collectives. As pointed out at the meeting of the aktiv, plans of the 10th Five-Year plan and for 1981 were successfully fulfilled in industry, transport and construction. Targets of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan have been successfully fulfilled ahead of schadule.

Numerous patriotic initiatives are evidence of the high political awareness of Muscovites. Among them, the initiative of the collectives of the Moscow Motor-Vehicle Plant imeni I.A. Likhachev, Zarya Association and others, aimed at wide-scale utilization of the achievements of science and technology and the movement for economy and thrift at each workplace, had its inception among the collectives of the MELZ Assocation and the Factory imeni Frunze. An initiative of the Muscovites is permeated with deep concern for social well-being; they have launched a struggle for increased production, broader assortment and improved quality of consumer goods.

And what an impressive display of the consciousness of Muscovites is provided by the competition under the slogan "60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR--60 shock labor weeks!" Today, it was pointed out at the meeting, the capital includes more than 600,000 workers and specialists, 25,000 brigades, thousands of sectors and shops; the majority of the enterprises and institutions of all sectors of the economy have joined this movement. They are overfulfilling daily norms and plan targets and are constantly attaining growth of labor productivity, increased output and improved product quality.

The person presenting the report and those taking part in the discussions--First Secretary of Frunzenskiy CPSU Raykom B. Bryaznov, forge and stamp operator from GPZ-1 [State Bearing Plant No 1 (?)] A. Afonin, partkom secretaries of House Construction Combine No 1 of Moscow Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction and of Moscow Higher Technical School imeni N.E. Bauman I. Os'kin and N. Lakota, Director of Khromatron Plant Yu. Mashin and others pointed out that the leading role in the attainment of all successes belongs to party organizations and their ideological educational work among labor collectives.

In many rayons of the capital, complex plans for communist education of workers have been worked out and are being realized; centers for scientific organization of ideological educational work and methodological sections for Marxist-Leninist ethics and moral education have been created and are in active operation. Lecture propaganda has been improved.

In a word, much has been done. And here a special role was played by the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological, Political Educational Work." Giving their due to what has been achieved, the participants of the meeting concentrated their chief attention on an analysis of deficiencies in educational work. It was noted in particular that worktime losses at the city's industrial enterprises are still great. Among some collectives together with model consciousness and organization there prevail the habit of self-seeking and egoism, absence of discipline and laxity, drunkenness and other antipodes of communist morality.

What are the reasons for such phenomena? They were referred to in detail both in the report and in the speeches. The fact is that many forms and methods of ideological educational work promoting the establishment of communist conviction of workers and an active life position are not being fully utilized by party organizations; their KPD [no expansion available] is low.

For example, at the present time, more than four million Muscovites are participating in the system of Marxist-Leninist education. But, as was pointed out at the meeting, the effectiveness of this work is not always in accord with present-day requirements.

In a number of speeches, the question was raised of the role of labor collectives in educational work. Interesting experience has been accumulated in ideological political and labor education, for example, at the Plant of Motor-Vehicle and Tractor Electrical Equipment (ATE-1). Here an efficient system has been created that provides educational work for brigade leader, preceptor and agitator. It makes it possible not to overlook a single member of the collective. All this contributes to the successful fulfillment of plans and pledges and growth of people's labor and social activeness. Here is a characteristic detail: 85 percent of the enterprise's workers resolved to fulfill their 1982 targets.

It was stated at the meeting that production brigades were going to be an important and effective means of communist education directly in the process of work. They combine especially fully the interests of the collective and each worker. The following figure was quoted: at the present time, almost one half of Moscow's workers have become part of brigades. At the same time, this form of labor organization has not received due attention everywhere.

In this connection, the question was raised of the educational role of foremen and brigade leaders. These supervisory middle-echelon personnel because of their place in production are most closely and intimately connected with workers, their needs and requirements. A task was set: sectors and brigades had to be headed by experienced, qualified communists, komsomols and leading workers possessing prestige.

In connection with the mounting tasks, there was assessed at the meeting of the aktiv the matter of education of supervisory cadres. Every supervisor must organically combine in himself adherence to party principles with deep competence and discipline with initiative and a creative approach to work and also be sensitive toward people. And this determined an uncompromising attitude toward cases still being encountered of violation of Leninist norms of party life. It was noted in particular that a number of operational heads in Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon were not taking part in the holding of single political days; many of them in the past two years had not held a single talk on political or moral and legal themes.

Analyzing questions of education, the meeting's participants spoke of the need of arranging things in such a way that every Muscovite would contribute through his work and behavior to the affirmation and development of the Soviet socialist way of life and fight decisively against the manifestation of any forms of consumer psychology and against the influence of bourgeois ideology and morality.

In the report and speeches much space was given to questions of educational work with teenagers and young people. A certain portion of young people does not want to take part in socially useful labor; it is characterized by disdain for generally accepted moral requirements and a consumerist attitude toward life.

At the meeting, reference was also made to improvement of educational work in schools, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums and VUZ's. It was noted that some instructors of educational institutions are not assuming the necessary responsibility for the political and moral training of youth. Teaching some times goes on without reference to the solution of educational tasks.

Many deficiencies in the upbringing of children are tolerated by parents. And party organizations and labor collectives are still inadequate in requiring of them civil fulfillment of parental duties.

Educational work at the place of residence is of major importance. Positive experience has been accumulated in Perovskiy, Pervomayskiy and Frunzenskiy rayons of the capital. For example, about 14,000 persons in Perovskiy Rayon were chosen to house committees and councils of support points; they have been drawn into the work of people's patrols and supervise groups of children and teenagers engaged in amateur art work. More than 200,000 inhabitants of the rayon participate in Saturday and Sunday voluntary workdays for improvement of the grounds and in competition for the title "Model Maintenance House."

The meeting of the aktiv outlined measures for the further improvement of ideological educational work. The firm conviction was expressed that the Moscow city party organization would do everything necessary for fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th party congress and would henceforward be in the vanguard for the triumph of the great ideals of communism.

7697
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USUBALIYEV INTERVIEW IN 'LITERATURNAYA GAZETA'

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 10

/Interview with Turdakun Usubaliyevich Usubaliyev, member of the CPSU CC and first secretary of the CP of Kirgizia CC, by Yuriy Zarechkin, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent: "Having Taken the Speed of a Winged Steed..."; date and place not specified/

/Excerpt/ /Question/ Are you saying, in other words, that the internationalization and integration of culture are proceeding, it turns out, with an outstripping pace in the sphere of production and the economy, and with a certain lag in regard to the remainder of the front?

/Answer/ There is no contradiction here. Scientific and technical progress and production forces in their development have always outstripped the growth of moral awareness, the spiritual life of people. But it is impossible not to see that the development of the country's unified national-economic complex, the very nature of production cooperation and specialization under socialism comprise, at the same time, likewise a very strong factor in drawing the international and the national closer together within the spiritual culture.

In this connection I would like to reiterate that there is absolutely no foundation to the assertions by Western Sovietologists to the effect that the rapprochement and "Russification"--you know, this is their own term, specially invented by them!--of the national cultures is leading to their unification and levelling out, as well as dealing a mortal blow to national specifics. Our experience testifies to something else--such a rapprochement helps to reveal and develop everything which is valuable in these specifics, to make them more fruitful and nourish them with new, vital juices. And the richer the national culture, the greater its contribution to the culture of all mankind. Why deprive oneself of additional abundance and limit the possibilities of the contribution? Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev was completely justified in saying that any national culture which is completely enclosed within itself inevitably loses the traits of general humanity.

Nobody has imposed their own culture on us, and the Kirgizes read Tolstoy or Gor'kiy not because they are forced to do so. By the way, we also read without being forced to do so those who sowed the seeds of the rational and the good long before the appearance of modish anti-Soviet conceptions. We read those authors such as the Russian scientist, Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy, whose monument was unveiled this year on the road to Issyk-Kul'. Does anything more need to be shown to Messrs. the Sovietologists?

The ancient, original culture of the Kirgiz people, under the influence of the fraternal cultures, primarily that of the Great Russian culture, has not only successfully developed during the Soviet period but has been immeasurably enriched. During the Pre-Revolutionary past the Kirgizes did not know, for example, classical dance; now our ballet has become widely known. And who was the organizer of the first Kirgiz theatrical studio? A Russian--Nikolay Yelinin. Who helped to create Kirgiz painting? Again Russian artists--Vitaliy Obraztsov and Semen Chuykov. Let me note that previously Islam had prohibited any Kirgiz from painting. But now we have our own national school of painting, headed up by USSR People's Artist and Hero of Socialist Labor Gapar Aytiyev.

Cinematographers have become a solid part of this republic's national culture. For their emergence we are obliged to the fraternal aid of groups from Mosfil'm and Lenfil'm. Their influence on the destiny of Kirgiz cinematographers has been enormous. But the films produced by our studio are also quite national and unique. I think that it is precisely this quality of theirs which has not gone unnoticed at All-Union and international festivals, where the best of them have been awarded prizes and diplomas. Remember such films, for example, as "The White Steamship," "The Sky of Our Childhood," "Ulan," and "Men without Women"?....

/Question/ Indeed, the successes of Kirgiz cinematographers have been determined, to a large degree, of course, by the originality of their works. Here in Frunze at the season's opening at Cinema House I saw the premiere of the film "The Thirteenth Grandson," which was made based on a scenario by Erkin Bobriyev. I will not undertake to pass judgement on the professional merits of this motion picture, but I do wish to say something about its philosophical sub-text and its material drawn from life. At the center of attention are the family relations between persons from the city and the village, it would seem, simple, everyday encounters. But how much of the national and the specific there is--how many interesting, everyday details and how much wisdom drawn from everyday life! Somewhere toward the end of the film there appear words which could serve equally for the epigraph and the epilogue: "Traditions comprise our yesterdays and our tomorrows."

/Answer/ Tomorrow's cultural traditions.... Well now, they also have to be created ahead of time. It is in this sense too that we speak about the transformation of customs, habits, and way of life on a new, socialist foundation. Here too we need tact and attention, patience and wisdom. Living traditions include not only those which have peeled off the husks of centuries. Vestiges of the past also have a tendency to survive into the future. Barriers have been placed in the way of erasing these vestiges from people's consciousness and psychology, and we have not yet managed to remove all of them.

At present, for example, one may see in certain homes an excessive amount of household items: hundreds of bottles /?/, a mass of carpets, embroidered coverlets, and other everyday objects, utterly superfluous for the needs of a single family. Inasmuch as such acquisitiveness is not dictated by rational needs, we are striving to overcome it.

[Question] There is another thing which is regrettable. The present-day mechanization and centralization of labor, the increasing devotion of people's leisure to the electronic press, as well as to other passive and, I would say, non-productive forms of rest and recreation, have noticeably reduced the penchant for folk skills, crafts, and applied arts.

It is not by chance that Aytmatov's hero Tanabay, in "Farewell, Gul'sary!", is distressed that there is no one now to make decorations, items made of metal, wood, leather, a genuine saddle. He complains that the old manual skills are dead and gone, and that, you know, a man's soul and eyes are in his hands....

[Answer] Tanabay himself, by the way, in his youth was, as Aytmatov calls him, "one of the gravediggers of the old." He even spoke out at a Komsomol meeting in favor of eliminating the yurta, this, as it seemed to him, "Pre-Revolutionary" dwelling. We failed to allow for the good things in such a reality. Yurtas have continued to be made, and they are extensively used by shepherds. Under the conditions of nomadic livestock raising the yurta is irreplaceable. It is truly a creation of folk wisdom. It can be quickly set up or taken down. At any time of year it is both convenient and comfortable inside.

Of course, the loss of these or other folk crafts has occurred not because they fall under some administrative ban. The headlong wave of the times has pushed out and overwhelmed everything which has not found new forms of existence. Here too it is important to manifest attention in time to that which ought to be preserved and developed. So that talents should not grow scarce and that the link between the generations not be broken, the Kyyal Artistic Crafts Association was created in the republic. In Frunze a school for applied arts has been opened, one of several in the country. This year a review-competition of items by folk artisans and skilled craftsmen is being held throughout the country in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

[Question] And how are the cultural traditions operating, Turdakun Usubaliyevich, in folk artistic creativity; what kind of role is being played by folk festivals and game?

[Answer] A judgement may be reached about folk creativity by merely adducing one figure: we have more than 100,000 participants in amateur artistic activities. Their ranks are constantly being multiplied. When people sing and dance, when their souls are light and joyful, that means that they are working diligently and that life is good for them. And how important we deem this branch of culture is testified to by the fact that television in its plan procedure is making it possible for all rayon and amateur groups to perform before an audience of many thousands of spectators.

We are organizing sponsorship links between professional and amateur creative groups, and we are striving to provide regular contacts between workers in the arts and production groups. The decree adopted on this score by the CP Central Committee emphasizes the necessity for stepping up such contacts for raising the cultural level of laboring people, for enriching their spiritual world.

As regards national folk festivals and games, their traditions come down to us from our distant ancestors. Everything which is truly valuable and national among us has been preserved. Visit the traditional competitions among akyns--the aytysh festival. The singers extemporaneously create verses and melodies; they perform them in turn on their own komuzes. The winner is the one with the sharpest wit, the one who most vividly and picturesquely relates the life and deeds of his contemporaries.

For many of our folk games we have a good material basis--horse-breeding has developed in the republic; it is an important branch of Kirgizia's livstock raising. The following games are very popular: "Oodarysh"--a fight between riders on horseback, "Zhorgo salysh"--a racing competition on pacers, "Berkutchu-kushchu"--hunting with a golden eagle, "Kyz-kumay"--chasing after a girl, a merry game of male and female trick-riders.

/Question/ I am acquainted with one of the champions of this game--Burganak Dzhaparov, a senior horse-herder at the second stud-farm. He was telling me how everything works....

/Answer/ In the very contents of such folk games are many details of our national way of life; they are also a concentrate of culture, a unique form of developing character, propaganda for a healthy way of life and physical toughening up.

It should be said that the vitality of these traditions is confirmed by the successes of our Olympic athletes, along with the many trophies of world and European tournaments won by the athletes of this republic. But even in the field of physical education conditions are changing; sports must become increasingly mass in their nature and just as consciously necessary an element of people's way of life as reading books or enjoying television. Of course, not everybody can become Olympic champions such as Osmonaliyev or Melent'yev; however, you know, even for them prizes and records are not just ends in themselves.

/Question/ Yes, conditions are changing. To keep our needs abreast of the rapidly flowing times is becoming more and more difficult.... You mentioned the sponsorship ties of creative and production groups, the tasks which were posed by the CC's decree to the arts workers of the republic. Four years have passed. What shifts have occurred, in your opinion, and have there been any results? I ask this also because formalism in culture, unfortunately, is not uncommon. We decide, we give directives, but far from always do we manage to achieve out intentions and promises without disruptions in our plans.

/Answer/ The very formula "formalism in culture" sounds, perhaps, quite unusual. Although, of course, formalism, to a certain extent, is inherent to the cultural process. It was not in vain that the 26th CPSU Congress called upon us to wage a determined struggle against formalism in all spheres of social practice, for it retards the progressive development of the socialist way of life.

From the viewpoint of the problems which we are discussing the significance of the above-mentioned decree of the CP of Kirgizia CC is local, and we must not draw any far-ranging conclusions on it, whether this pertains to its contents or its implementation. Nevertheless, the nature of the work prior to and after the adoption of this document provides material for thought.

The fact that sponsorship ties with the production people are expanding' is fine. Expeditionary plenums of creative alliances are being held, along with arts festivals; there are more tours by theaters and conferences with readers and spectators.... And what kind of effectiveness do such contacts have? Who has measured it and how, checking up on the implementation of the decree? In a formal sense, the number of trips by the creative brigades and the mobile exhibits have increased. But has everything been done which is necessary? I am not sure that it has. And I will explain why.

In the reports, let's suppose, they inform us of the following: creative brigades have traveled out into the pasturelands 130 times. I am not saying whether this is a great deal or too little. Another question is important here: what is behind this? Well, so they showed the shepherds an exhibit of pictures. But what kind of reaction did the viewers have? There is no information about this! Moreover, a meeting with creative people can, in one instance, provide inspiration, and, in another case, in contrast, kill for a long time the desire for a similar exchange.

The CC decree stated that the members of creative unions are still spending too little time among workers and kolkhoz members, and they know their lives in insufficient depth. In examining this year the question of the activity of the Kirgiz Academic Drama Theater, the CC Bureau pointed out this same shortcoming to the group: up to the present time the repertory contains no productions which would center upon impressive characters of the contemporary worker or kolkhoz member; there are no vivid plays written on the basis of materials of the republic. In contrast, there is an excess of lightweight, dubious comedic level of productions.

/Question/ Problems connected with professional training and the formation of a civic-minded point of view among the artistic intelligentsia, with respect to their labor consumption, most likely should be included among the most significant questions.

/Answer/ Of course, because the requirement to develop culture has become a social necessity. We are becoming more and more convinced that in our epoch only the socialist state possesses sufficient resources to ensure for the cultural processes a purposeful, organizational foundation and their further progress. The socialist countries, the fraternal Soviet republics have demonstrated a fine example of how a system of cultural institutions ought to function--with their own administrative organs, an autonomous budget, and specially trained staffs. In particular, such a practice of organizing cultural life within the framework of a socialist society has also helped to form our cultural policy.

The most important role in the cultural revolutions, we must not forget, has been played by the Russian language; it has become the language of international communication in the Land of the Soviets. For the Kirgizes, moreover, it has also played the role of a unique mentor. The development during the years of the Soviet regime of a national writing system and a Kirgiz literary language took place and is continuing under the direct influence of the Russian language. Well, and its study in the schools is already a process which is constantly providing a high level of results. There is a growth in the number of Kirgiz schoolteachers who are teaching Russian. There are more than 1200 students of Kirgiz nationality enrolled in the departments of Russian language and literature at our VUZ's....

Inasmuch as we have already spoken about the role of the Russian language in the internationalization of the fraternal cultures, I would like to say that we are extremely disturbed by the problems of translated literature. We are obligated to translations and translators for many of our successes in the development of culture. You know, Marx and Lenin were read for the first time by thousands of people among us in translation into the Kirgiz language. The same was true with the classics of Russian and foreign belles lettres.

At present the need for skilled, professional translation has not decreased but rather has increased. The principles of the translation genre are strict; it need not be repeated that this means that both inter-acting languages must be felt and known to an equal degree. But books are still quite frequently encountered which distort and impoverish the ideological and artistic sense of the original; hence, they do not facilitate the cognition of the spiritual make-up of this or that people, its history and culture.... In general, in my view, it is high time that we train translators professionally in special faculties or departments. If the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education will start to activate this, we are prepared to organize the first such student groups in Frunze. You see, a specific proposal has just been born.

/Question/ Turdakun Usubaliyevich, it so happens that in our conversation we have already several times approached the subject of literature and a writer's creative work....

/Answer/ "...and you still have not managed to ask me the following ritual question: how does Kirgiz literature participate in building culture?

What can I say about our young literature and our writers? Any routine phrase would be out of place. Nor can I evaluate their role in a simple manner. It was not by chance that I designated Kirgiz literature as young. It indeed was born together with our state sovereignty, our national writing system, and its potential is equally great, if one takes into account the time framework, although not so great as one would like, if absolute criteria are employed.

It is undoubtedly true that Chingiz Aytmatov has made an important contribution to Soviet literature. In this writer's creative work the nature of Soviet man and the roots of the Kirgiz national culture are presented powerfully and vitally. Take those of his short stories such as "The First Schoolteacher," "Dzhamilya," "Farewell, Gul'sary!," "The White Steamship," "Maternal Field," "My Little Poplar in the Red Scarf," "Early Cranes," and you will see the history of our people, the world of the contemporary Kirgiz, educated by the party, raised up to the level of the present-day social and spiritual development by the Soviet system.

And in the poetry of various years, from the first verses in the Kirgiz language by Aala Tokombayeva, it is easy to find milestones of the republic's cultural development. During the 1940's, for example, Alykul Osmonov drew the following dream-picture as a poetic hyperbole: somewhere on a street he meets people, and in one of them he recognizes a well-known academician, in the second--a professor of geology, in the third--an architect.... A dream? At that time, of course. But now--a milestone....

I would like to cite two examples in talking about the participation of literature in making sense out of the changing way of life and cultural acquisitions. And it is not a matter of whom I name in this connection--Sasykbayev or Sal'nikov, Bayalinov or Sydykbekov, Beyshenaliyev or Umetaliyev, Toktomushev or Abylkasimov. Writers and literary people, we know, are called upon to reveal and find what is typical in life, what is worthy of belief. Also valuable, I think, is their view of things as well as their social role as a whole.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the enormous emotional influence of writers' works, the genuinely mass nature of their creative art. As distinct from the bourgeois ideology and "mass culture" industry, the main goal of which is a generalized, "mass" chase after the level of people's spiritual and cultural demands under the standards of one's own way of life, the cultural institutions of socialism are concerned primarily with elevating the human personality, its spiritual needs--and it is from this viewpoint, properly speaking, that we evaluate the contribution to culture made by any of our writers. Culture, literature, ideology, politics are all connected. A writer is always an ideological warrior as well. His civic point of view, his party spirit, and his class nature have been and will always be an inciting motive for literary labor; they have determined and will determine the social and socio-cultural thrust of creative work.

/Question/ You have remarked more than once, Turdakun Usubaliyevich, that the Kirgiz people, thanks to the socialist mutual aid of the Soviet peoples, have experienced the brightest years of the flourishing and upswing of the national culture, that, figuratively speaking, the winged band of culture rests on profound ties, on the harmonious combination of past and present, on the heritage of traditions and the aspirations for the future.

/Answer/ Yes--also on the aspirations for the future.... Here lies the meaning of the entire process of building communism; herein lies its strength and greatness. And every Union republic, including Kirgizstan, by increasing day after day, year after year, its own contribution to the economy and the culture of our unified Motherland--the USSR, is thereby constantly expanding and strengthening the foundation of the Soviet people's splendid future. It is for this purpose that we live and work.

2384
CSO: 1830/49

LATVIAN NTO CONGRESS HELD, CHAIRMAN ELECTED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 16 Oct 82 pp 1,3

/Article: "Standard-Bearers of Technical Progress: From the Sixth Congress of the LaSSR NTO /Scientific and Technical Societies/ /

/Excerpts/ On 15 October the Sixth Congress of the LaSSR NTO was held in Riga at the club of the Avtoelektropribor Plant. Taking part in its work were almost 200 delegates, representing the great detachment of engineers and technicians, agricultural specialists, scientific workers, leading workers and kolkhoz members--all those who are in the vanguard of technical progress, actively facilitating the further improvement and enhanced effectiveness of social production.

This congress's presidium included the following persons: Comrades A. E. Voss, I. A. Anderson, Ya. Ya. Vagris, A. E. Ikaunieyek, P. Ya. Strautmanis, V. A. Chemm, A. K. Zitmanis, E. M. Ozols, as well as the deputy chairmen of the LaSSR Council of Ministers, V. M. Krumin' and M. L. Raman, the deputy chairman of the All-Union NTO Council, Ye. A. Pirogov, the leading officials of the republican and sectorial NTO boards, activists of the societies, along with representatives of party, soviet, economic, and social organizations.

With great enthusiasm the delegates elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU CC, headed by the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, the Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The opening statement was delivered by the Secretary of the CP of the LaSSR CC, I. A. Anderson. He proclaimed the greetings of the CP of Latvia CC to the congress, and this met with warm applause.

The accountability report, entitled "On the Work of the Latvian Republic NTO Council and the Tasks of the Scientific and Technical Societies in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," was delivered by the Chairman of the Republican NTO Council, Deputy Director of the Institute of Physics, Corresponding Member of the LaSSR Academy of Sciences Ya. Ya. Liyelpeter.

--Our society's activity has proceeded under the banner of implementing the historic decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the 22nd and 23rd CP of Latvia Congresses, the implementation of the tasks outlined by them with regard to the economic and social development of our country and republic during the 10th and 11th Five-Year Plans--stated the rapporteur. Important guidelines for the NTO's work have been set forth in the decisions of the 17th USSR Trade-Unions' Congress, in the brilliant speech thereat by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and in the Food Program of the USSR, as approved by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC.

Today Soviet Latvia has a powerful scientific and technical potential at its disposal. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone serial production was introduced of more than 2,870 new and improved types of products for industrial and technical purposes as well as consumer goods. As of 1 July 1982, the republic was turning out 2,577 brands of articles with the State Badge of Quality. In these achievements a significant contribution was made by the scientific and technical societies, which carry out their activities under the direct supervision of the party and trade-union organizations. Every year more than 15,000 suggestions flow in from NTO members, aimed at perfecting the economic mechanism, incorporating progressive technology, raising the technical level and the product quality, economizing on material resources, and at putting into operation all the factors of the growth of production efficiency. The NTO Council and the sectorial boards of the societies participated actively in working out the proposals for the draft annual national economic plans and the "Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR during the Years 1981--1985 and for the Period until 1990," the targeted scientific and technical and comprehensive programs for solving the most important inter-sectorial problems, and the plans for expanding the production of consumer goods.

Today 2,000 primary NTO organizations encompass more than 130,000 members, which is 20,000 more than five years ago. Thousands of workers in economic, financial, planning and supply organizations, united by the newly created scientific-economic society have poured into the NTO's ranks. There has also been an increase in the number of public creative associations, of which there are now almost 8,700 in the republic. The implementation of proposals worked out during the accounting period by NTO members and organizations has allowed us to make savings in the national economy of more than 300 million rubles, as compared with 170 million during the previous period.

There has been a strengthening of ties and coordination between the actions of the NTO and those of the state organs--Gosplan and the republic's Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments, scientific-research and design organizations. Serving as an example of the enhanced authority of the societies is the fact that more than 830 of this republic's enterprises and organizations have turned over to the NTO's primary organizations the functions of production-technical and technical-economic councils, which were formerly administrative organs.

The speakers meticulously and thoroughly analyzed the activities of the NTO council and sectorial boards, and they examined the existing causes of miscalculations and omissions. Certain organizations are not precise enough in coordinating their work with the specific demands of production development; they do not use all the possibilities for drawing the scientific and engineering-technical community into solving the top-priority problems of the national economic plans, into reducing the time periods required for developing and introducing new equipment and scientific research. Not all the scientific-research and plan-technological developments are being created at the level of advanced technical thought. The NTO republican boards of the construction industry, lumbering industry and forestry, and the food industry have not found effective forms of operation which would ensure the unconditional fulfillment in their sectors of the state plans for new equipment, whereas the NTO of the machine-building industry has not adopted sufficient measures to reduce the metal consumption of products or to raise the level of efficient use of metal, one-fourth of which is still becoming waste.

The delegates stated that the NTO organizations are not adopting the necessary measures with respect to the widespread dissemination of innovations and initiatives of the scientific and technical community. Behind the impressive figures of NTO membership and the savings totals are sometimes concealed a weak purposefullness in the work, its poor coordination, and a petty-mindedness of creative quests. In many organizations the results of work are still being measured by the number of recommendations, the number of conferences, inspections, and contests being conducted, rather than by the specific contribution to carrying out the plans for developing science and technology, for solving the urgent problems of intensifying production.

In the decree which it adopted the congress pledged that the NTO organization would constantly develop and improve the forms and methods of its own work, more extensively involve scientists, engineers, workers, and kolkhoz members --the innovators of labor--in the creative process of carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 23rd CP of Latvia Congress, the USSR Food Program, the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the development of science and technology, and increasing on this foundation production efficiency and work quality.

The congress elected new personnel of the Latvian Republican NTO Council and Auditing Commission.

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At the plenum which was held that same day Ya. Ya. Liyelpeter was re-elected as Chairman of the Latvian Republican NTO Council.

2384
CSO: 1800/206

RASHIDOV SPEECH ON NATION'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

PM171613 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Dec 82 pp 2-3

[Speech delivered by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, at 17 December joint celebration session of Uzbek CP Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet to mark USSR's 60th anniversary: "Triumph of the Leninist Nationalities Policy"]

[Text] Dear comrades:

Ivan Ivanovich Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is estemmed by us all, has just presented the republic with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner, which it has been awarded for successes achieved in economic and cultural building and for its great contribution to the development of the country's national economic complex and to mark the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The republic is being awarded the Red Banner for the 10th time.

This high award inspired our working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia to new labor achievements in order to successfully implement the historic decisions of the party's 26th Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums.

Allow me, comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of all working people of Uzbekistan, to express warm gratitude and cordial acknowledgment to the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo for their high appraisal of our work.

We assure our party's central committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that we will continue to devote all our forces, knowledge and experience to the implementation of the party's plans and designs and to the further flourishing of our multinational socialist fatherland.

Comrades! Our country's working people and all progressive mankind are currently celebrating a portentous jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This truly great jubilee embodies the triumph of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and the CPSU's nationalities policy and is a vivid new demonstration of the unity of all the nations and nationalities of our socialist motherland and of their adherence to the principles of proletarian internationalism and friendship among peoples.

The founder of the communist party and Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, called the land of Soviets a star which, as it rose to new heights of creation, would burn ever brighter and draw more and more people to it.

The leader's brilliant prediction has come true. From the vantage point of its 60th anniversary our fatherland stands before the whole words as a constellation of equal republics jointly building communism. Each Soviet person feels the loftiest sense of pride in his country and in his involvement in its outstanding achievements.

The building of mature socialism, the state of the whole people, the fashioning of a new historical community of people--the Soviet people--the steady development of socialist democracy and the formation and rapid development of a unified national economic complex--these landmarks are supreme achievements of modern civilization.

Each anniversary of the USSR's formation is a glorious historic milestone. This year's holiday is particularly noteworthy. It occurs in the year of the 60th anniversary of the most important event of the 20th century--Great October.

By selfless labor Soviet people are implementing the historic decisions of the party's 26th Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the USSR food program. They greeted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session with tremendous fervor and patriotic enthusiasm.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's plenum speech stresses the continuity of the party's domestic and foreign policy. The whole speech is aimed at resolving fundamental tasks of the country's further economic, social and spiritual development and is imbued with paternal concern for the people's well being and happiness.

In celebrating the USSR's 60th anniversary, Soviet people and working people throughout the world direct their thoughts and eyes toward the Leninist party, which they see as the embodiment of mankind's best ideals.

The multinational Soviet state's powerful ascent, the economic and cultural progress of all the peoples of the USSR and the consolidation of their fraternal unity--all this is the living embodiment of V. I. Lenin's ideas and of the consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy by the communist party.

Comrades!

The formation of the USSR occupies an outstanding place in history by virtue of both its political significance and its socioeconomic consequences. It marked the birth of the world's first multinational worker and peasant state.

The inviolable union of free republics is the glorious creation of the Great October socialist revolution. It marked the beginning of a list of great achievements in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. In the words of Lenin, the workers who effected the revolution set a new world of unity of working people of all nations in which there is no place for social and national oppression against the world of inequality and oppression of peoples. October was the chief political condition for radical socialist transformations and raised all our country's peoples to constructive historic creative work.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin was the great architect of the multinational Soviet state, its creator and inspirer.

V. I. Lenin's greatest service lies in his profound elaboration of the theory of nations and national relations and the creation and development of the multinational socialist state.

K. Marx and F. Engels were the first to show the indissoluble link between the tasks of social and national liberation and to show the subordination of the nationalities question to the interests of the proletariat's class struggle. They showed that only the victory of the proletariat can ensure the establishment of genuinely humane relations among peoples.

"The victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie," they stressed, "means at the same time the overcoming of all national and industrial conflicts which at present give rise to enmity among peoples."

Creatively developing the ideas of K. Marx and F. Engels, V. I. Lenin gave them concrete expression in conformity with the new historical era and linked the nationalities question to the victory of the proletarian revolution and the overthrow of imperialism.

He comprehensively elaborated the communist party's program principles and tenets on the nationalities question, which were of tremendous significance for building socialism in a multinational state.

The Leninist program for resolving the nationalities question envisaged the self-determination and complete equality of nations and the reallying of workers and all working people of various nationalities in the struggle for democracy and socialism. It stressed the need for a close voluntary political, military and economic union of peoples, the ensuring of their actual equality and the development of their economy and culture on the basis of fraternal mutual assistance and all-around cooperation.

With the victory of the revolution the party was faced primarily with the task of elaborating a new and historically unprecedented plan for the state organization of nations in conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It was faced with the task of elaborating a democratic form of statehood which would enable the people's national and international interests to be combined in the best possible fashion.

And the party resolved this task proceeding from the Leninist internationalist program. "We are internationalists to the end," V. I. Lenin stressed, "and are striving for the voluntary union of workers and peasants of all nations."

A voluntary union of equal republics, a Soviet federation, was, according to Lenin, the most expedient form of state association of peoples, ensuring in practice their equality, the unity of their national and international interests and their cooperation in all spheres of life. This form ensured the accelerated development of every republic and every people and their union as a whole.

The Leninist ideas corresponded in the best possible fashion to the objective course of historical development, which dictated the need for the unification of peoples into a single union state. Lenin stressed that only peoples who have joined ranks in such a state are capable of defending the gains of the proletarian revolution and successfully resolving the tasks of building a new society.

The tremendous work among the masses done by the party headed by Lenin to explain its policy in the sphere of national state building was completely in line with the aspirations of the working people of all nationalities and whipped up a mighty wave of support for the unification movement in the country.

The center of attraction for the liberated peoples was the RSFSR--the largest republic in terms of population, territory, economic potential and level of economic and cultural development. But the main factor was that the Russian working class and the Russian people had gained the tremendous trust of all the peoples. They made a decisive contribution to the victory of the socialist revolution and the defense of its gains.

Their selflessness, disinterestedness and genuinely fraternal attitude earned them the ardent love and deepest respect of all the peoples. It was precisely great Russia and the Russian people that rallied all our peoples forever into an inviolable union of free republics.

The Leninist ideas, which were an expression of the common interests of working people of various nationalities and their desire for a pooling of efforts and fraternal cooperation, were given practical embodiment in the creation of the USSR in December 1922.

The emergence of the union state marked the triumph of the party's Leninist nationalities policy and the Leninist principles of a voluntary state union of peoples. It was also an outstanding landmark in the development of friendship and cooperation among the peoples. The union state, which took shape as a result of the realization by the peoples of the right to self-determination, constituted an effective instrument for the development of practical cooperation among the peoples.

This was a completely new way of resolving the nationalities question and achieving friendship among the peoples, for it destroyed the disunity produced by capitalism and led to their utmost possible unification and rapprochement.

The practical embodiment of the Leninist forms of federation and the voluntary unification of all the national republics into a united family--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--was of tremendous historic significance.

The formation of the USSR made it possible to pool the material resources of the Soviet republics for rational utilization in the interests of all our peoples, subordinate the development of the union republics to a unified national economic plan and thereby make maximum use of the advantages of the socialist economic system.

Wholeheartedly supporting the idea of the creation of the USSR, the Soviet peoples put their labor and energy, creative enthusiasm, abilities and talents into this historic achievement. Inspired and directed by the communist party, they trod the road of proletarian internationalism, the road of unification in order to build a new society and defend the gains of October.

The USSR, founded by Lenin, grew and strengthened. In 1924, as a result of the national state demarcation of Central Asia, radical socialist transformations and the political, economic, and cultural development of the peoples, the Uzbek and Turkmen SSR's were formed and voluntarily became part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The USSR's development and the subsequent entry into it of new republics augmented our country's strength and potential in building a new society and opened up unprecedented scope for social, economic and cultural progress.

Today, from the vantage point of the jubilee year, the historic significance of the building of the multinational socialist state can be seen more clearly. In mutual relations among dozens of nations and nationalities world history has never before known such inviolable unity of interests and goals, of will and actions, such spiritual kinship, trust and mutual concern as are constantly displayed in our fraternal union.

From their own life experience all the country's peoples are convinced of the rich fruits they receive by being united in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the very broad possibilities this opens up in further building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and harmoniously developing the USSR. The concentration of material resources and efforts and the disinterested mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples enabled a highly developed industry and large-scale mechanized agriculture to be created and a cultural revolution to be carried out in all the republics in a short time.

Harsh trails have befallen our state. In the last six decades it has had to staunchly defend its borders, honor, freedom and independence on more than one occasion.

The Soviet fraternity of peoples has successfully withstood the test of time. It has been sealed with the blood of Soviet people of all nationalities abundantly spilled in the joint struggle against the common enemy. It has been cemented by the joint labor of representatives of all the country's nations and nationalities and their mutual assistance and support in the course of building socialism and communism.

Present and future generations will always remember how the emissaries of all the union republics built the City of Youth, Komsomolsk-na-Amure, the DNEPR Ges, Magnitka and the Uralmash, the Kuzbas and Zaporozhstal and the testile combines of Central Asia. They will always remember how, shoulder to shoulder, people of all nationalities defended the gains of socialism in the great patriotic war.

The war was a severe test, but it showed that peoples who have known in practice the happinesses of living in a united fraternal family, peoples who have been educated by the party in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, are invincible.

The truly heroic labor of the people who opened up the virgin lands of Kazakhstan and Golodnaya Steppe and the builder of the major hydroelectric power stations and the industrial giants will never be forgotten.

Our country has become home for over 250,000,000 free and equal people--representatives of over 100 nations, nationalities, national and ethnic groups. The building of the bright edifice of the USSR is the greatest historic service of the Leninist party to which it has contributed its tireless labor, the talent and spiritual enthusiasm of communists and the knowledge and organizational skill of cadres. The building of this historic edifice was the result of the comprehensive experience of all our peoples, the political result of what they dreamed of and fought and worked for.

The USSR's formation was a triumph for the new type of national relations founded on the principles of consistent proletarian internationalism and opened up immense prospects for joint progress by the country's peoples along the path of building socialism and communism.

And once again we see standing before us in all its greatness the genius of Lenin--the architect and creator of the first multinational worker and peasant state in the work. Once again we see before us with all its force and lasting significance Leninism, which has rallied the peoples and forged their fraternity, cooperation and unity on the basis of the principles of socialism.

Comrades!

The natural result of the party's policy its internationalist course and the heroic efforts of all the USSR's nations and nationalities was the building in our country of a developed socialist society. At this stage, marked by a lofty surge of national creativity, the revolutionary transforming force of Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of October is being revealed increasingly fully. Soviet society has never been so unified and firm, has never had such gigantic production forces and spiritual riches at its disposal as today.

In conditions of mature socialism the party is setting and resolving new tasks in the sphere of national relations, further deepening fraternal cooperation among peoples and increasing their international community and unity. Developed socialism qualitatively transforms social and national relations. As a result of the party's consistent internationalist policy all the republics have reached a high level of socioeconomic and spiritual development.

Today the economy of each republic is an integral part of the unified national economic complex. Now that de facto equality has been achieved among the peoples, the task is not to overcome the economic backwardness of the regions but to achieve maximum efficiency of the whole national economic complex and on this basis satisfy both international and national interests.

Economic cooperation among the peoples has now acquired the form of unified, joint, combined labor on the basis of all-union division of labor.

Thanks to the cooperation and unity of our peoples, an important social task has been resolved--the economic development levels of all the Soviet republics have been equalized. The resolution of this task reflects the gigantic path traveled by the Soviet peoples within the framework of the socialist international community, since to begin with they were at various stages of socioeconomic development.

The equalization of the republics' economic development levels means ensuring conditions for the growth of the combined might of the entire Soviet people and the gradual rapproachement of its constituent nations and ensuring the proportionally equal contribution of each of them to the common cause of communist building.

The equalization of the cultural development levels of the USSR's peoples was effected in the main in a short historical period on the path of implementing the Leninist plan for building socialism. The country's 100-plus nations and nationalities, many of which did not even have a written language before the revolution, are now enriching the treasurehouse of socialist and world culture with their own artistic values and scientific discoveries.

In the course of socialist and communist building a unique social class structure of nations has been achieved--they all consist of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. In the conditions of mature socialism the gradual development of a classless structure of society is taking place. And this means a new step on the path of the further rapproachment of the nations and nationalities.

An outstanding result of the activity of the communist party and Soviet state is the fashioning of a new social and international community--the Soviet people.

The Soviet people is the concentrated expression of the common elements in the economic, social, spiritual and ideological life of all the Soviet nations, irrespective of their national affiliation. The new historical community extends still further the possibilities for the economic, social and spiritual development of each nation and nationality and is a common basis for their further flourishing and victory rapproachment. Within this community genuine equality of all nations and nationalities is being achieved, since each of them relies on the combined creative potential of the Soviet people.

The development of national relations in our country in recent decades has enabled the party and people to resolve tasks of increasing scale and complexity linked with creating the material and technical base of communism and further improving working people's well-being and culture.

Comrades!

History knows no state besides the USSR which has done so much for the all-round development of all nations and nationalities in such a short time.

The multinational Soviet state is indisputably the first socialist federation in the world which ensures the democratic combination of the interests of the entire multinational USSR with the interests of each of the republics which belong to it and the dynamic progress and steady rapproachment of all the country's nations and nationalities. This results from the very national state organization of the USSR as a unified multinational union state.

There is and can be no such legal state harmony in capitalist states. They are typified by inequality among nations, which is a direct result of their economic inequality. Such a phenomenon is alien to our laws, to our way of life.

Socialist democracy is constantly directed toward strengthening the economic system as the genuine foundation of equality.

The very principle of the development of our state is such that each republic, while building up its own material and spiritual resources, at the same time extends the possibilities for common progress.

This close interrelation is the source of the all-round cooperation and the development of the glorious traditions of fraternal mutual assistance among our peoples. Shoulder to shoulder they are building the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad and Atommash, opening up the virgin oil lands of West Siberia and transforming the non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Inspired by the party's decisions, they are now implementing the ambitious food program. Participation in major new construction projects is becoming a matter of honor. The international duty of each republic.

The further development of cooperation among the republics is assisted by the Constitution, the fundamental law of the Soviet state, a genuine manifesto of friendship and fraternity among all peoples of our multinational motherland. It enshrined in legal form and developed the sovereign rights of the Soviet republics and guarantees every opportunity for the all-around development of each nation and nationality.

The state building and economic development of the fraternal republics in the country has been accompanied not only by the equalization of the cultural levels of the Soviet nations and nationalities been leveled but also by their genuine flourishing.

An internationalist content is appearing with increasing vividness in national cultures. The best creative works of any particular people become the property of the whole of society and of all the nations and nationalities of the USSR. The Russian language is an important medium of inter-national intercourse, mutual enrichment of cultures and access to the heights and cultural values of world civilization. Thus we are witnessing a beneficial process of the mutual enrichment of the fraternal peoples' cultures and the fashioning of a culture of the united Soviet people.

The common achievements of the more than 100 nations and nationalities of the USSR are not solely the result of the heroic labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of given Soviet republics. They are also the result of the great friendship among the peoples of the whole country and of the disinterested assistance of all the Soviet peoples primarily the Russian people.

In joint labor the USSR's peoples are rallying still closer into an indissoluble family. Their strength is increased by full mutual trust and support. The friendship among all the country's nations and nationalities and their monolithic cohesion have become an integral facet of the Soviet way of life.

The CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and socialist democracy are constantly directed toward the further development and rapproachment of the socialist nations. The party is currently setting new tasks in the sphere of national relations which require all the country's nations and nationalities to pool efforts still more closely.

Each republic has now reached a high economic and cultural level. Their creative forces have grown immeasurably. They are capable of resolving increasingly large-scale tasks. And the main thing now is to use these possibilities to full advantage.

The material and spiritual potential of the Soviet people enables them to implement ambitious projects which would be impossible to realize through the efforts of any one republic. The common interests of Soviet people, expressed in the immediate and long-term tasks of communist building, require the maximum contribution of every nation and nationality to implementing them.

The chief goal of the party's Leninist nationalities policy and socialist democracy is the further development, flourishing and rapproachment of the socialist nations. The flourishing of Uzbekistan is vivid testimony to the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy. This former backwater of czarist Russia has made a swift ascent from feudal backwardness to the heights of social progress during the years of Soviet power.

Truly tremendous work has been done in the republic to develop industry. At present we have over 100 industrial sectors, and 1M662 major enterprises equipped with the latest machinery and equipment are in operation. Large-scale chemistry, multisector machine building and other industrial sectors including power, coal, gas, mining, metallurgical, gold mining, electrical engineering, light and food sectors have been created and are rapidly developing. Everything--from various types of fabric and food products to aircraft and tractors, cotton harvesters and ferroconcrete products, excavators and the most complex radioelectronic apparatus--is produced in Uzbekistan. Since the USSR's formation in 1922 the volume of industrial output in the republic has increased 428-fold.

Now industry accounts for more than half the entire social product. A powerful construction industry has been created in the republic.

Our remarkable construction workers are building modern production installations, architectural complexes and splendid palaces, embodying the achievements of world, Russian and national architecture. The appearance of our cities and villages is being transformed with every passing year.

Our agriculture has been transformed beyond recognition. It has become large-scale, multisector and mechanized.

At the dawn of the Soviet state Vladimir Ilich Lenin dreamed of the country having 100,000 tractors. Now in Uzbekistan alone there are 160,000 tractors, about 15,000 grain-harvesting combines and 35,000 cotton-harvesters at work.

The main sector of agriculture, the chief source of the republic's wealth and the international pride of its working people is cotton. Sixty years ago, the year of the USSR's formation, 37,000 tons of it were produced. Now for the third year Uzbekistan is providing the motherland with more than 6 million tons of "white gold."

But Uzbek soil is famous not only for cotton. Uzbekistan accounts for 62 percent of the silkworm cocoons, 100 percent of the kenaf, 35 percent of the astrakhans and 21 percent of the rice produced in total in the country.

By the people's heroic labor impressive reservoirs, irrigation canals, drainage ditches and hydropower schemes have been created. The republic occupies first place in the world in terms of level of development of irrigation and land reclamation. More than 3.5 million hectares of our land is irrigated. Golodnaya, Dzhizakskaya and Karshinskaya Steepes continue to be opened up comprehensively on a broad front.

During the years of Soviet power enormous successes in cultural building have been achieved in the USSR as a whole and in our republic. In prerevolutionary Uzbekistan 98 percent of the population was illiterate. Now we have more than 9,000 schools where over 4 million students receive education.

There was not a single higher educational establishment in Uzbekistan before the revolution, whereas now there are 3 universities and 40 institutes with more than 285,000 students. In terms of student numbers per 10,000 inhabitants the republic has overtaken many developed capitalist countries.

One of the most important social achievements of Uzbekistan is the considerable numerical growth of the working class--the most advanced class in society and repository of advanced forms of labor, communist ideology and the new psychology. Sixty years ago, when the USSR was formed, there were 20,000 workers and employees in Uzbekistan. Today over 3.5 million skilled workers, a large proportion of whom are representatives of local nationalities, are engaged in the republic's economy.

Thanks to the constant concern and attention of the party and government, Uzbekistan has become a major scientific center of the Soviet East and has a mighty scientific and technical potential at its disposal. More than 36,000 people, including more than 960 doctors and almost 13,500 candidates of science, work in the republic's scientific establishments.

Uzbekistan is a republic of high socialist culture. We have 28 theaters, more than 4,000 club establishments, over 5,000 movie projection facilities, 6,000 mass libraries and many museums and sports facilities. The press, radio and television have developed rapidly. Some 281 newspapers and 83 magazines are published in the republic. The number of books published annually is over 34 million.

During the years of Soviet power literature and all types of art have flourished and become immeasurably richer in content, form and genre.

Greater attention is paid to the health protection of working people. Some 1,153 hospital establishments are functioning in cities and villages. There are 29 doctors for every 10,000 people. This is considerably more than in many developed capitalist countries.

The party's most important gain is the establishment of genuine people's power in the country. Socialist democracy has guaranteed all working people genuine political rights and freedoms and broad participation in all state and public affairs.

The plenipotentiary power of the laboring people finds its living embodiment in the Soviets of people's deputies Some 259 workers and kolkhoz members, which is 51 percent of the deputies, have been elected to our republic's Supreme Soviet.

Carrying out the Leninist instruction that women are a tremendous force in socialist building, the party has encouraged millions of free working women into creative work. They are making a great contribution to the cause of building a new society.

Almost half the women of Uzbekistan have higher and secondary education. Every third engineer, scientific worker and educationalist is a woman. Some 86,000 women in the republic have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

These successes of Uzbekistan are the remarkable fruits of the friendship and cooperation among the Soviet peoples and their life-giving force. These fruits are the result of the wise Leninist nationalities policy.

Uzbekistan's working people reviewed the results of the last 5-year plan with a sense of having discharged their duty. During this time the production forces increased substantially. Science and culture were further developed and working people's well-being improved.

The republic has made a confident start to the 11th 5-Year Plan. The production plan for industrial output was completed ahead of schedule in 1981. Having mounted socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation on a broad scale enterprise labor collectives are successfully fulfilling the targets for the jubilee year and creating a firm basis for further progress.

Industrial and construction workers are taking an active part in the nationwide movement for economy and thrift, displaying a proprietorial attitude toward public property and improving production technology.

On behalf of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government, allow me, comrades, to warmly congratulate the republic's heroic working class on our state's jubilee and to thank it for its selfless labor and wish it new and even greater achievements.

Uzbekistan's working people are struggling persistently to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums. The implementation of the food program has become a matter for all the people.

Under very hard weather conditions our renowned cotton growers won a very hard battle for a large cotton harvest in the jubilee year and honorably kept the word they had given to the party. They presented the Soviet peoples' notable holiday of fraternity with a fine labor gift--there are over 6 million tons of Uzbek cotton in the state cotton stores.

The battles for this year's harvest will go down in the history of cotton growing as a symbol of the arable farmers' courage, valor and heroism. It will go down in history as a symbol of loyalty to patriotic duty and international duty on the party of all urban and rural workers who contributed to the common victory.

The greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and all working people of Uzbekistan on this remarkable labor victory was welcomed with a feeling of tremendous joy in the republic.

The high assessment of the successes achieved in the jubilee stint has generated an ardent response in the hearts of the republic's millions of rural and urban workers and inspired them to new labor achievements.

Advancing toward the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and vying with the cotton growers, the workers of other agricultural sectors have successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges.

Allow me, comrades, on behalf of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government to wholeheartedly congratulate the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and all workers in the republic's agroindustrial complex on the holiday and to thank them wholeheartedly for their heroic labor and enormous contribution to the implementation of the food program and to wish them great new labor victories.

The contribution made by our glorious intelligentsia to the republic's socioeconomic and cultural progress is great. National education and health workers and figures in science, literature and art devote all their knowledge and talent and all their efforts and energy to the people and the noble cause of their spiritual enrichment.

In these solemn hours we wholeheartedly congratulate our intelligentsia on the great holiday and wish it great new successes in developing science, culture and art!

The successes of Uzbekistan--an equal among equals in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples--are the fruit of their sacred friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. The peoples' friendship, unity and cohesion are an inexhaustible source of our motherland's might, a guarantee of the flourishing of all Soviet socialist nations and a guarantee of our future victories in creating a communist society.

Comrades!

The Soviet people are indebted for all their historic achievements to the communist party and its wise leadership.

By its defense of the masses' fundamental interests and its devotion to the ideals of communism and very great attention toward the people's national interests and feelings, the party has won the lofty right to be the leader, guide and organizer of the working people of all the country's nations and ethnic groups.

By its selfless service to the cause of communism and peace it has won boundless trust, prestige and love among the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia and all working people of our multinational fatherland. It is with a feeling of special pride that Soviet people use Lenin's profound words to speak of the party: "...We believe it, we see in it the mind, honor and conscience of our era."

The Uzbek CP is one of the CPSU's militant detachments. The republic's communists, numbering over 0.5 million, play a vanguard role in resolving communist building tasks and consistently pursue the party's Leninist nationalities policy. They bear aloft the banner of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and march at the head of the working people in the struggle for the implementation of the party's plans.

The republic's communist party pays great attention to the working people's education in a spirit of proletarian, socialist internationalism and the Leninist friendship of the peoples. It has always done and will continue to do everything to ensure that the friendship of the USSR peoples develops and strengthens from one day to the next. We treasure and will continue to treasure as the apple of our eye the great friendship of the peoples born of the Soviet system and strengthened in labor and battles by inextricable ties of fraternity.

The principles of proletarian internationalism lie at the basis of the party's domestic policy and its international activity. At the dawn of Soviet power V. I. Lenin called Soviet people international devotees, internationalists [mezhdunarodnikami, internatsionalistami]. These words of Lenin's now resound proudly on the lips of Soviet people, for whom a sense of fraternal aid and international solidarity with the worldwide army of labor has become an inalienable characteristic.

In creating a communist society the soviet people are fulfilling their paramount international duty to the international working class and the entire world revolutionary and liberation movement.

By strengthening its economic and defense might our country is making an inestimable contribution to the creation of favorable conditions for the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries to build a new life and is doing everything possible to strengthen their solidarity and develop relations of mutual aid. Our party and the Soviet state have rendered and are continuing to render all-around aid and support to fighters for freedom and independence.

Uzbekistan takes an active part in our country's international links and in the noble cause of assisting the developing countries. The forms of this participation are diverse: they include export deliveries and the training of national cadres and scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. Thousands of the republic's envoys are working in 48 countries at various projects under construction with the USSR's technical assistance. In fulfilling their international duty, hundreds of the republic's envoys are working in Angola, Mozambique, Afghanistan and Vietnam, helping their peoples to build a new life. Uzbekistan is the venue for important international social and political forums. It was here that the "Tashkent spirit" was born, which defined for many years the nature of the movement of solidarity with the Asian and African countries. This was reaffirmed once more at the session of the AAPSO Presidium held in the republic's capital recently.

These are all facets of the constant aid and support which our country renders to the people's national liberation struggle against the vestiges of colonialism and racism.

The foreign policy of our party and the Soviet state is profoundly humanitarian. But this humanitarianism has nothing in common with liberalism. The humanitarianism of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union is of a class-based nature. It is the humanitarianism of fighters for democracy, national independence, the consolidation of peace throughout the world and man's salvation from the threat of annihilation in the flames of a nuclear missile war.

The Soviet Union pits its confident, restrained policy against the bellicose great-power U.S. foreign policy course. From the first legislative act of Soviet power--the Decree on Peace--through to the recent decision of exceptional importance--the commitment to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons--the entire policy of our party and state has been pervaded by the sincere desire to preserve peace. The Soviet Union is prepared to do and is doing everything possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe, curb the arms race and strengthen the foundations of peace on earth.

Born of the revolutionary creativity of the working class and working people of our country, the multinational Soviet state is today a bastion of the struggle for the implementation of the ideals of communism, the consolidation of friendship among all peoples of the world, and lasting peace on the planet.

Comrades!

It is with a sense of legitimate pride in their mighty socialist fatherland that all Soviet people are greeting the great holiday of friendship, fraternity and union. They are fully entitled to this pride. The 60 years of our history are not a long period. But during these years social transformations have been implemented for which centuries are needed. That is the Soviet people's historic feat.

It was the Soviet people, under the communist party's leadership, who created the world's first united multinational worker and peasant union state. A state of genuine democracy and social and national equality. A state which ensured the implementation of the principles of peace and the true freedom and fraternity of all nations and ethnic groups.

The peoples of our country look to the future with optimism and confidence in their strength.

With all the brother peoples, the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and laboring intelligentsia of Uzbekistan are filled with the aredent desire to work selflessly under the leadership of the party's Leninist central committee for the triumph of the immortal ideas of communism.

Glory to the great Soviet people--the builder of communism and consistent fighter for peace!

May our great multinational motherland become even stronger, richer and more beautiful! Long live the Leninist CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

(Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov's report was listened to with great attention and frequently interrupted by applause.)

CSO: 1830/121

POLISH VOIVODSHIP DELEGATION IN LITHUANIA

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 1

/Article: "Visit by a Delegation from Łomża Voivodship, PRP /People's Republic of Poland/ /

/Text/ VILNIUS, 18 October. (EL'TA). A delegation from Lomza Voivodship, PRP has arrived in Soviet Lithuania; it is headed by Candidate Member of the PZPR /Polish United Workers Party/ CC and First Secretary of the Voivodship Party Committee W. Michaljuk. The delegation includes the following persons: peasant member of the PZPR CC W. Malinowski, bureau member of the PZPR Voivodship Committee and foreman of the Cotton Combine imeni October Revolution, S. Oldakowski, and bureau member of the PZPR Voivodship Committee and director of the Grajewski Wood-Chip Panel Plant, J. Kowalski.

On the first day of their visit the guests from our neighboring country met with CPSU CC member and first secretary of the CP of Lithuania CC, P. Grishkyavichus, and CPSU Central Auditing Commission member, chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers, R. Songayla. During the course of the conversation which took place P. Grishkyavichus told the guests about the achievements of this republic's working peoplein developing the economy, science, and culture during the years of the Soviet regime. In the conversation it was emphasized that Soviet Lithuania has prospered within the unified and friendly family of fraternal republics. This fraternal friendship, the generous, unselfish aid of Soviet peoples has opened up broad horizons for the precipitous growth of the republic's productive forces, for the steady improvement in the working people's well-being.

The guests were informed about how the working people of the Neman region, in striving to mark in a worthy manner the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, are working intensively to implement the plans for economic and social development, to carry out the tasks which were set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th CP of Lithuania Congress. It was noted that a high degree of political and labor activity on the part of farmers and workers in all the sectors of the agro-industrial complex has been brought about by the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC and the country's Food Program which it adopted.

The delegation's leader, W. Michaljuk, expressed profound gratitude to the CP of Lithuania CC for the opportunity of becoming widely acquainted with the achievements of Soviet Lithuania and with the operational experience of the party organizations. He talked about the activities of the Voivodship PZPR Committee and the voivodship's Communists in implementing the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress. The delegation's leader provided information about the new law on trade unions which has been adopted by the PRP Sejm /Parliament/. It opens up an extremely important phase in the trade-union movement and marks an important act on the path of normalizing social life, enriching its democratic forms. The thought was expressed that the Polish people, by their own efforts, developing cooperation with the fraternal countries, and utilizing aid from the Soviet Union, will be able to overcome the existing difficulties and will defend the socialist attainments in the PRP.

Taking part in the conversation were the following: Chief of the Foreign-Ties Department of the CP of Lithuania CC F. Strumilas, Deputy Chief of this department M. Sadovskiy, and Second Secretary of the Vilnius Party Gorkom V. Klikunene.

2384
CSO: 1800/206

DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES COUNTRY'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY SESSION

GF191700 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 18 Dec 82 pp 2-4

[Speech of Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee at a joint meeting of the Armenian Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet in Yerevan to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR; on 17 December]

[Excerpts] Dear friends. Sixty years have passed since the memorable December 1922 when in our fatherland's capital Moscow, the first All-Union Soviet conference triumphantly declared the birth of the world's first united multinational socialist state, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

That historic act had a fateful significance for the peoples of our country, their real fraternal friendship was confirmed. Various means for joint creative work and struggle were opened for the realization of a noble aim, the building of a communist society.

The plans established by V. I. Lenin regarding the national issue of the Communist Party began to be realized from the first days of the socialist revolution.

The Great October broke the chains of social and national pressure and invited all the peoples of our country to a historic, unique and creative work. Soviet rule not only declared but practically proclaimed and supported the equality of various nations and nationalities. It awakened the people, created political and economic conditions for the speedy development of the people who were previously backward and promoted their close unity and friendship.

The liberated people, as Lenin had foreseen, moved toward fraternal friendship and cooperation. The great Leninist idea for the unification of Soviet republics within a united government prevailed in the minds and hearts of millions. It was warmly defended by the working class, laboring villagers, and prominent intellectuals and became a real popular united movement.

The workers of the Soviet republics knew very well the extraordinary significance of the formation of the USSR. They understood the total importance and necessity of uniting all creative means for the achievement of the historic aims of a new life. The necessity to unify into a common union was first due to the fact that the old world had left an extremely poor heritage, a destroyed economy, destruction and famine. Various parts of the country had very low standards of development. Only by united efforts, mutual support and fraternal assistance was it possible to overcome the backwardness, reestablish and develop production, to create an united socialist economy based on a general plan, to secure the living standards of the workers, to elevate the spiritual lives of the public and to march unitedly along the path of progress.

The Soviet Union became the great family of development and fraternity for over 100 nations and nationalities and showed the world the example of the free development of peoples.

Today, on the 60th jubilee of the Soviet Union, the bright achievements of the Soviet people are seen more clearly. They are more aware of the historic significance of the formation of the multinational Soviet state and its successful development of our country and the peoples of the whole world.

Due to the implementation of a united economic policy throughout the USSR, the unification of creative opportunities, the creation of a planned socialist economy, the rational distribution of public work, and the productive utilization of natural resources, the previously backward country became one of the most economically developed in the world. The gigantic economic progress of the USSR is seen in the fact that over the past 60 years the national revenue of the country increased over 170 times, the volume of the capital investments nearly 560 times, the volume of industrial production nearly 540 times, and its share in the international industrial production, 1 percent in 1922, has reached 20 percent today.

The whole history of the multinational Soviet state shows what a great moving power was the international unification of the peoples, friendship, fraternal assistance and cooperation, for the Soviet peoples. They have become the most important factors for the country's growth of material and spiritual potentials, for the rapid development of all Soviet republics, for our forward movement in all levels of building a new life and for all our historic victories.

Comrades, what socioeconomic and cultural development has been achieved by the Soviet peoples as a result of the implementation of national Leninist policy? What progressive role has the formation of the USSR played in their destinies? A splendid example of this is the socialist biography of the Armenian people.

Today's flourishing Soviet Armenia, the child of October and socialism, is a highly developed socialist republic in all aspects. Its people under the leadership of the party and by the powerful support of the Leninist fraternity of the peoples, have reached heroic heights of contemporary progress.

The united soviet family has given to our people whatever they have not seen and felt throughout their centuries-old history--when the most determined struggle for national existence was waged, a struggle against plunder and tyranny by foreign enslaving forces that passed through like infernal tempests over Armenian lands.

The fraternity of the Soviet peoples gave them confidence, the joy of friendship, the constantly supporting loyal friends and the united construction of the great house of flourishment and happiness. Our people will never forget the paternal care of the great leader V. I. Lenin, his concrete assistance to young Soviet Armenia which was rising out of the ashes and destruction and stood over the path of socialist development.

The Armenian people will never forget how Soviet Russia and the other republics which themselves in that time were going through incredible difficulties, were fraternally sharing all that they had and were generously assisting them to cure their deep wounds, to create a new socialist economy, to lay the foundations of a new life and to transform the appearance of the fatherland.

The people of the old generation and history as well recall that our republic began from zero in many respects. However, we had the liberated creative will and eagerness of the working classes, led by the Communist Party, and their revolutionary creativity.

Regarding the flourishing of our Yerevan, who could believe in 1922 that from a dustry province it would quickly become one of the biggest industrial, scientific and cultural centers in the country. It became a city of unique beauty, the happiest and most beautiful of all Armenian capitals. During the last 60 years, Yerevan lived and struggled as a real working city. It has played a remarkable role in the rebirth of Armenia and in its successes in economic and cultural progress. Yerevan's exploits--probably this is how we should call its historic great works--was appropriately crowned by the highest gift of the fatherland, the Order of Lenin.

By celebrating the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR today, we remember with deep gratitude all the working generations of our republic, the heroic work and marvelous achievements of those true patriots and internationalists who have participated in the creation and construction of the great Soviet Union, those who have devoted their efforts, energy and knowledge to the strengthening of our multinational fatherland, those who have defended freedom, honor and liberty, and those who have struggled and are struggling for the redoubling of its material and spiritual wealth.

On the occasion of the great day of friendship and fraternity, we deeply congratulate the working class, the workers of collective farm fields, intellectuals, the brave soldiers of the Soviet army, all the workers of our republic wish them all happiness, good life, successes in creative and patriotic work in the name of strengthening the economic and defense power of our dear Soviet fatherland.

Yes, the achievements of Soviet Socialist Armenia are great and its future is bright. Great happiness and the joy of peaceful work has prevailed in the country of the Armenians, the united family of the Soviet peoples. Sixty-five years ago the Armenian people were facing the threat of physical annihilation, as if justice had turned its face away and it seemed that they would soon disappear. However, owing to great October they achieved happiness in the powerful family of Soviet peoples and were able to live and work owing to the new period, the Leninist revolutionary renewal of the world.

At the beginning of our century one of the pillars of British colonialism, Z. Chamberlain declared: "The period of minor nations has passed a long time ago. The time of empires has come." This was not only a saying but impudent cynicism. It was the philosophy of hatred toward mankind and the policy and practice of the imperialists who brought tragedy to many peoples. Is it not the dogmatic backward advocacies and the policy of plundering and tyranny of the imperialists that resulted in the genocide of a whole nation in 1915 before the indifferent eyes of Europe. Are not the same ideologies and policies today the reason that the aggressors are slaughtering the peace-loving Arab peoples of Palestine, bringing suffering to Lebanon and other countries.

No, the time of minorities has not passed. On the contrary, Great October, socialism, and Lenin's ideas have erased the day of the empires. The times of unpunished colonial aggressions, plundering and tyranny have gone. Our great country today is demonstrating to the whole world the example of free development and equal fraternal cooperation of big and small nations as well as the progress and flourishing of peoples living with united aims.

At this solemn moment of the great and bright day of unification and friendship, our people express their warm gratitude to all the brothers and to all the Soviet peoples for their gigantic assistance and for their active participation in all the great work carried out in Armenia. They address their warmest international greetings and wishes of new glorious victories in communist construction.

Today, days before the start of the third year of the 5-year plan, we can say that much has been done. A good basis has been established for the full execution of the 11th 5-Year Plan and a determined struggle is being waged everywhere to achieve the party's economic strategy and to elevate productivity.

The workers of Soviet Armenia are making their contribution in the achievement of the country's socioeconomic development plan. They are successfully fulfilling the state plans and socialist obligations.

The national income grew 12 percent in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan instead of the projected 11.1 percent. The growth is twice the growth pace of capital investments. The industrial production volume increased about 12 percent instead of the 10.5 percent projected by the 5-year plan. The quality of work is improving.

The decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum are being carried out, and food program is being implemented. Important means are being initiated to fully secure the republic's demands for agricultural goods.

Regardless of nature's surprises, which have resulted in great losses, the village workers are fulfilling the annual plan for agricultural and livestock provisions and their sale to the state. The growth of gross agricultural production reached 10 percent instead of the 3.9 percent projected by the 5-year plan.

For their great achievements the village workers in this jubilee year received much appreciation from the party and were hailed by the CPSU Central Committee.

Capital investments are mostly being allocated for the expansion, reconstruction and technical reequipment of the existing enterprises. Ninety seven percent of the growth of industrial production volume is attributed to those factors. New houses, schools, preschool establishments, hospitals and other socialist and cultural projects will be completed. The socioeconomic development plan is being carried out successfully.

Much has been done, but more has to be done. We have a good, balanced and scientifically-based plan for the development of the republic's national economy, science and culture. It is a real plan for the great means of our production and scientific technology potential. It stems from the constructive proposals of the party and the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and aims at the further development of the republic to increase its participation in the elevation of the united popular economy of the country.

Our main task today is to execute that plan. In order to carry it out successfully and achieve the planned aims, it is necessary first of all to work better and more productively, constantly and devotedly, mobilize all efforts and work with the high awareness of duty and responsibility toward party, people and fatherland.

Raising productivity demands the acceleration of the technological reequipment of industrial and agrarian sectors of the national economy; strengthening the economy in all aspects; improve planning, administration, management and organization of production; and raise labor productivity and quality.

We must generally strengthen scientific technological progress and widely introduce the leading achievements of science and technology in production.

Our primary task is the consistent realization of the food program. It is necessary to fully achieve the major work to improve the soil, construct reservoirs and irrigation systems and intensity the planting of high yield fruit and grape groves. We must further use the existing reserves to raise the production of fields and factories. We are obliged to give serious attention to increasing crop yields, introducing a scientifically-based system of agronomy; raise livestock fodder production; mechanize labor processes; make better use of farm machinery and further strengthen the role of science in agricultural production.

We must do much to improve capital construction in all branches of the national economy. We must particularly note the importance of executing the construction plans on time. The construction workers must always remember that the full achievement of the socioeconomic development plan depends on how successfully they carry out the proposals, productiveness and quality of their work and their conscientiousness. So many times we have stated and now again we reiterate that whatever is being constructed must be of good quality, beautiful, make the people happy and honor the fatherland.

We must economize rationally and productively and show a true caring attitude toward the popular goodwill.

On this memorable day it is particularly necessary to pay attention to these issues because unfortunately we have many enterprises, organizations and labor collectives that are spending too much to fulfill the plans. Many economic administrators and cadres are altering the style of their work very slowly.

The implementation of the economic and cultural construction tasks before us stipulates the full participation of our science. Science today more than at any time before has become a powerful productive force. We are full of hope that the Academy of Science, the republic's institutes, scientific research establishments and our scientists will greatly increase their participation in resolving the problems related to increasing production and productivity in the national economy. We expect all our scientists to actively participate in the further improvement of the production structure and to increase the output of scientific and technical products that consume minimum energy and material.

We are sure that our working class, the workers on the collective farms, the popular intellectuals and all the workers of the republic will achieve new levels in communist construction and will honorably carry out all the projected plans. Their new achievements will be the result of the party's wise leadership. They fully trust the genuine communist party wholeheartedly approve the party's domestic and foreign policy and will further rally around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee.

The Armenian people are happy and proud of their new good fortune, the birth of October. They stepped into the 20th century with problems, persecutions and wounded hearts. In the first 20 years they bore fearful miseries, sufferings and the horrors of cruel genocide--the greatest tragedy of their history. However, today they are marching toward the 21 century free from pressures, deprivation of rights, poverty and backwardness. They are marching with the full flourishment of the material and spiritual powers as a progressing socialist nation. They are not marching alone, as they did for hundreds of years, but with fraternal peoples. They are progressing with great ideals, confident about the future and with assured steps of a working, creative and constructive people.

Hundreds of years will pass but the glorious struggling and constructing path of the past 60 years with the fraternal Soviet people will never be forgotten. It will remain in the memories of the coming generations as the period of heroic great works and establishment of a new world; the period of devoted and brave combatants struggling for the bright ideals of mankind--fraternity, peace and socialist progress.

Living and struggling for the full victory of those ideals has been and will be the greatest happiness of our people.

Today, in the ancient country of the Armenians, the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR is being marked as a great and bright day, the workers of Soviet Armenia and all the people assure the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo that they--as they always did

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28 February 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1377

SELECTIONS FROM SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY JOURNALS

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(NOVOYE VREMYA, 14 Jan 83).. 1

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PAKISTANI ROLE IN U.S. MILITARY PLANS FOR MIDEAST VIEWED

PM201137 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 3, 14 Jan 83 pp 24-25

[S. Irodov article: "The Pentagon's Carrot"]

[Text] A shiny new American F-16 fighter-bomber bearing the identification marks of the Pakistani Air Force soars rapidly upward. As yet, only in the advertising columns of the local newspapers summoning young Pakistanis to the Air Force Academy at Risalpur, where future pilots are trained. But the hour is not far off when these ultramodern combat machines will appear in Pakistan's skies. In mid-January, the PAKISTAN TIMES reports, the first 6 of the 40 such planes which it is planned to supply will be delivered to the country. As Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq insisted during his first official visit to the United States in December last year, they are equipped with sophisticated electronic equipment.

And deliveries of other combat hardware--tanks, armored personnel carriers, helicopters, missile installations, artillery and antiaircraft guns, electronic equipment--within the framework of the agreement signed in 1981 on American military and economic aid to Islamabad to the tune of $3.2 billion over 6 years are not very far ahead.

U.S.-Pakistani relations have only infrequently been marked by stability, although after the collapse of the SEATO and CENTO blocs Pakistan remained the only country in the region with alliance ties with the United States in the form of the agreement concluded back in 1959 on cooperation, including military cooperation, which made these ties special. Despite the fact that back in the early fifties representatives of the Washington administration were stressing the imprtance of "Pakistan's strategic position for the world struggle against communism," Washington alternated the stick and carrot in its relations with that country. First deliveries of weapons and the granting of financial loans to Islamabad were stepped up, then an embargo was imposed on various aspects of aid to it. Under President Carter alone the United States twice--in 1978 and 1979--stopped economic aid to Pakistan, declaring its displeasure above all with the leadership's nuclear ambitions and certain actions of the Pakistani military regime in the domestic sphere.

The changes in Iran, as a result of which, as the WASHINGTON POST wrote, "Pakistan was the last of the countries on the Soviet Union's Asian border to be oriented toward the West," caused the American administration to review its position. They rejected the "stick." But Carter did not manage to bring the rather rusty system of "special relations" between the United States and Pakistan into the form required by Washington. President R. Reagan's Administration set about doing so zealously. The sides managed with no particular difficulty to overcome a number of problems which had previously delayed military-political cooperation between them. In essence the White House departed from the principle of linking aid to Pakistan to the latter's renunciation of the implementation of its nuclear program. In turn, Islamabad stopped its importunate demands for guarantees that the United States would give Pakistan assistance in the event of any armed conflict.

By all appearances, it was agreed by mutual consent to develop military-political cooperation in the light of Pakistan's present status as a nonaligned state, outside the framework of "official structures." That is, not to conclude any formal treaties, but to move toward Pakistan's gradual involvement in the implementation of American plans in Southwest Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The U.S. press is increasingly actively discussing the possibilities of using Pakistani air and naval bases during the movement of the rapid deployment force to the proposed regions of combat operations. They are talking about Washington's desire to secure the opportunity for its aircraft carriers to call at the port of Karachi, and also to use an airbase in Baluchistan for transit stops for its air force planes. Will the Pentagon receive the right to create its own military bases on Pakistani territory? In public statements in the United States Ziaul Haq denied that Pakistan agrees to make its territory available for the deployment or transit of the American rapid deployment force. Though in a television interview he did slip up and say: "That does not come into our policy plans at the present moment." In any event, observers drew attention to the fact that in the course of the Pakistani-Indian talks on the normalization of relations between those two countries Islamabad stubbornly rejects the Indian proposal to ban the creation of foreign military bases on the two states' territories.

Just at the time when Ziaul Haq was in the United States, an announcement was made on the creation of the new American central command, to cover an extensive region of the Middle East, East Africa and the Indian Ocean. Pakistan is included as the Eastern flank. No protests were heard from Islamabad....

Reports have appeared in the Indian press on the shipment to Pakistan--on the basis of a secret American-Pakistani agreement reached during Ziaul Haq's December visit to Washington--of a group of American military experts to create three top-secret electronic stations there to act as backup for the Pentagon's military operations in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region and to collect espionage information on countries in the region. The TIMES OF INDIA newspaper describes this deal as effectively amounting to Islamabad's making military bases available to the United States for electronic surveillance, like the bases which existed in the shah's Iran.

Thanks to the new weapons deliveries, the Indian AGENCY PRESS TRUST OF INDIA has calculated, Islamabad will be able to create an additional 2 corps formations, 6 infantry divisions, 34 artillery regiments, 17 tank regiments and 19 antiaircraft artillery regiments. In order to receive F-16 aircraft, 14 military airfields are being extended and modernized. The Ziaul Haq regime does not begrudge military expenditure: The country's state budget for the fiscal year 1982-1983 assigns just under half the expenditure section to it. "A Pakistan which is strong and sure of itself," R. Spiers, U.S. ambassador to Islamabad, stated, "accords with the interests of the United States and the Free World". The White House believes that it will be easier for a militarized Pakistan to strengthen its military cooperation with the Muslim countries of the Near East and the Persian Gulf, and in particular to send military units there. Pakistani servicemen, as Ziaul Haq reaffirmed when he addressed the Washington National Press Club, are already in a whole series of Near Eastern countries. The biggest contingent is in Saudi Arabia. Washington pins its hopes on this for using Pakistan to maintain "stability and order" in the oil-rich region--in other words, to carry out gendarme functions.

A "strong" Pakistan must help safeguard American interests in the Near East and the Persian Gulf zone in another respect too. The White House is seriously worried that the U.S. inability to defend its loyal ally--the Iranian monarch--considerably undermined faith in U.S. potential even in the countries friendliest to the United States. American-Pakistani cooperation is presented in propaganda terms as an example of sincere U.S. concern for its ally's security, while in practical terms Washington zealously utilizes Pakistan's close ties with the Islamic world and its claims to leadership in that world to unite Muslim states on an anti-Soviet basis.

As one argument in favor of giving military aid to Islamabad representatives of the American administration advance the thesis that a militarily strong Pakistan will have no need to create nuclear weapons. Yet somehow it does not seem that the American deliveries will put an end to the nuclear program. Despite the fact that after a series of revelations in the world press the veil of secrecy over the work in progress in Pakistan on the creation of an "Islamic atom bomb" grew considerably thicker, some information has again filtered through to the press. In particular, this concerns Islamabad's attempts to buy special cables in Western Europe which are designed exclusively for controlling underground nuclear tests.

However, all these facts cause Washington little concern. It is evidently worried about problems of quite another nature. Above all it is interested in further stepping up the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan, which is waged first and foremost from Pakistani territory. Evidently the White House is very displeased even with the small progress which has been observed in the settlement of the Afghanistan situation, in particular in connection with the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva through the mediation of the UN secretary general's personal representative. The United States would evidently like to hinder such dialogue. High-ranking figures in the American administration visiting Pakistan invariably visit the "Afghan refugee" camps, where they make inflammatory appeals for increased interference in the DRA's internal affairs.

Of course, nobody can dispute Pakistan's right to choose its friends and allies at its own discretion. But it is hardly in the Pakistani people's interests to transform their territory into a source of exacerbation of the situation in the region, determine their steps according to patterns prepared across the ocean and ultimately act to suit the forces which regard it as advantageous for tension to persist in Pakistan's relations with its closest neighbors.

Ziaul Haq called his December meeting with Reagan a "meeting with destiny." But will the Pakistani people agree to the dangerous destiny which Washington is basically preparing for them by drawing Pakistan increasingly into the snares of its own aggressive, bellicose designs?

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14 March 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1383

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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JPRS 83062

14 March 1983

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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KABUL WITHOUT ELECTRICITY 6 DAYS FOLLOWING ATTACK

PM241353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by Special Correspondent O. Kitsenko: "Restoration Work Completed"]

[Excerpts] Kabul, 16 Feb--The DRA capital gave a ceremonial welcome to a detachment of volunteers which has returned to Kabul after restoring the masts of power lines destroyed by the counterrevolutionary gangs.

As a result of an act of subversion late at night on 4 February the city with a population of over 1 million remained without electricity. Enterprises came to a standstill. Hospitals, schools, kindergartens and creches were in a grave plight.

As a result of the workers' selfless conduct three masts on which the detachment had worked were restored in record time--6 days.

"Our men," (Kh. Emal) [the detachment's commander] said, "were also motivated by hatred for the counterrevolutionaries who are preventing our people from building a new life."

One of the volunteer workers told me: "Before, when I read about the atrocities and outrages committed by the counterrevolution, I believed it was propaganda. Now I have seen with my own eyes what the bandits are capable of and how many difficulties and how much grief they bring people."

The counterrevolutionaries are profoundly wrong in believing that they will be able to halt the process of revolutionary transformations by terror and acts of subversion. Support for the revolutionary authorities is expanding among our people with every passing day, (Kh. Emal) said, concluding his account.

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BAGIROV STRESSES RAPO'S, TASKS AT AGRICULTURAL AKTIV

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Jan 83 pp 1-3

[Article: "Intensifying the Political and Organizing Work in Rural Areas, and Successfully Fulfilling the 1983 Plans and Pledges: A Meeting of the Republic's Party and Economic Activists"]

[Excerpts] The workers of Azerbaijan worked meritoriously during the past year. After considerably overfulfilling the plans for the second year of the five-year plan, they met the year 1983 with an awareness of a duty that had been executed and from the very first days of the new year have been applying all their efforts to assure that during the middle year of the five-year plan they will not only reinforce but will also develop the achieved successes and make a worthy contribution to the carrying out of the intentions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The measures to fulfill the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to the intensification of political and organizing work in rural areas, the guaranteeing of the prompt and complete preparation for the spring field operations, and the adoption of the socialist pledges by the workers of Azerbaijan SSR for 1983 were the topics discussed at a meeting of the republic's party and economic activists that was held on 8 January in the Club imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy.

The presidium consisted of members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [CPA] K. M. Bagirov, O. A. Bagirov, G. A. Gasanov, V. A. Guseynov, A. V. Kovtunov, I. A. Mamedov, F. E. Musayev, Yu. N. Pugachev, G. N. Sendov, S. B. Tatliyev, K. A. Khalilov, Z. M. Yusif-zade; and candidate members of the Bureau of the Central Committee, B. S. Kevorkov, R. E. Mekhtiyev, D. M. Muslim-zade, K. N. Ragimov, L. Kh. Rasulova, G. Sh. Efendiyev; and responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee, I. N. Kuz'min.

The meeting was opened by First Secretary of the CPA Central Committee, K. M. Bagirov.

A report was given by secretary of the CPA Central Committee, I. A. Mamedov.

The republic's rural workers, Comrade Mamedov said, worked well during the second year of the five-year plan and demonstrated their high level of skills and true bravery in growing and gathering in, under the very complicated weather conditions, of a record-breaking harvest of the overwhelming majority of agricultural crops. And now they are directing their efforts, experience, and knowledge toward the fight to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and toward the further increase in the production and procurements of output of vegetable and animal husbandry and the realization of the country's Food Program. The results of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the tasks that evolve from the speech made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, were discussed at the plenum of the CPA Central Committee that was held in December. Party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies were required to carry out the most rapid elimination of the shortcomings and miscalculations, and to eliminate the lag in the performance of an entire complex of operations in agriculture.

At the present time the country's agriculture has entered the critical period of preparation for springtime field operations. This is not only an agricultural and economic campaign, but also a very important political campaign.

During the current year our republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes will have to carry out the sowing of spring crops on an area of more than 586,000 hectares. However, certain rayons have not fulfilled the established plan for the laying in of supplies of seeds, as a result of which one has seen a shortage of seeds for potatoes, oats, barley, soy, and perennial and meadow-pasture grasses. Therefore it is urgently necessary to take steps to guarantee the providing of the farms' complete needs for higher grades of seeds.

Everything is not proceeding favorably with the repairing and preparation of the technology for the springtime field operations. The quality of repair is continuing to cause major reproaches. As of 1 January, a large quantity of equipment was in technically inoperable condition: tractors, trucks, drills, cultivators, grain-harvesting combines. One cannot reconcile himself to this. The party, Soviet, and economic agencies must correct the situation, and must extend the organizing work to provide broad support in all agricultural collectives to the initiative that has been approved by the CPA Central Committee -- the initiative of the mechanizers of Shekinskiy Rayon for the preterm and efficient preparation of the technology for the springtime field operations.

Critical tasks confront the grain-growers, who achieved record-breaking indicators in the production of grain last year. The experience of the advanced rayons and farms provides a reliable foundation on which the grain-growers are supposed to achieve new successes in increasing the harvest yield. And yet, in certain rayons, especially the cotton-growing ones, the agricultural workers failed to meet the optimal deadlines for the sowing of winter crops, and on a considerable area no young shoots have come up yet. In order to correct the situation it will be necessary to take careful and well-directed care of the crops and to give accelerated dressings of fertilizer to the grain crops, especially on the plots that have been lagging behind in their development. The failure of even one hectare of grain crops should be viewed as a very serious violation of economic and party discipline.

The republic's grain-growers considerably overfulfilled the strained plans and socialist pledges of last year and are now laying a good foundation for advancing to newer, higher goals. But there is still a large number of shortcomings. The autumn plowing for spring planting is being carried out behind schedule; in a number of rayons, an insufficient amount of fertilizers was brought out onto the fields to be plowed under. The current washing of saline land is being carried out at slow rates. It is necessary to take timely measures to eliminate these and other shortcomings.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the state of affairs in viticulture, vegetable-growing, fruit-growing, tea-growing, and tobacco-growing and on the urgent questions of increasing the quality of the prespring operations in each of those branches. When speaking about the development of potato-growing as an important link in the realization of the Food Program, he reminded his audience of the task posed for our republic -- the task of achieving the guaranteeing of the complete needs of the republic's population for potatoes by means of its own production. And the current year must become in this direction a year of a sharp turning point.

The chief link in the republic's Food Program is animal husbandry, which was the special topic of a plenum of the CPA Central Committee that was held in March 1982. During the period that has elapsed, much has been done, but the work being carried out in the area of animal husbandry and fodder production, and the growth rates for livestock productivity do not yet meet the requirements of the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The rich reserves available to the animal farms are being used in a manner that is far from economical. As compared with 1981, the farms in a number of rayons have sharply reduced the volume of procurement of livestock and poultry and have reduced the procurement of milk.

Noticeable shifts during the past two years were achieved by the workers in the poultry-raising industry, who during that period increased the procurements of meat by a factor of 2, and eggs by a factor of 1.3. However, here too the opportunities and reserves are being used incompletely. The party has given us the task, Comrade Mamedov emphasized, within the next few years, of achieving a substantial improvement in the rate to which the public is supplied with products of animal husbandry, basically from our republic's own production.

Now is the most critical time for carrying out the livestock wintering-over operations. But many animal farms and complexes prepared poorly for them. Because of the unsatisfactory work of Gossnab and Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, many rayons did not receive the complete supplies of building materials for repairing the animal farms and complexes. Not all the fodder shops, fodder kitchens, and fodder plants have been put into technically serviceable condition. In a few places the plan for construction of them has been disrupted. Many farms have been poorly provided with fodders. A large number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes laid in supplies of them that are considerably less than the need. The task consists in assuring the thrifty, economical use of every kilogram of fodder, and the feeding of the fodders to the livestock only in prepared, balanced form.

There are many unresolved problems in the water-management construction. The work level of Glavazmeliovodstroy does not yet meet present-day requirements. There is a low effectiveness of the use of capital investments there. The fulfillment of the plan for activation of capacities is being carried out by means of small-scale, secondary projects, with the regular disruption of the assignments for the construction of the most important projects that are in excess of the financial limit. There have been a large number of shortcomings in the work of the agencies of the republic's Minvodkhoz, where there is a low level of repair and technical operation of the irrigation and collection-and-drainage networks, and the quality of the washing of saline land is low. The managers of the water-management agencies must make specific conclusions from the criticism.

The carrying out of the tasks that have been posed, the speaker said in conclusion, will be promoted in every way by the agroindustrial associations that have been created in conformity with the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in all areas, the oblast, and the autonomous republic. They have been called upon to raise to a qualitatively new level the development of all branches of the agroindustrial complex. And the first examination for these associations will be the preparation for the entire cycle of springtime field operations, the carrying out of the sowing of spring crops at the best times and on a high agrotechnical level.

The chief task that confronts the rural workers today was defined by the decisions of the May 982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the requirements of the country's Food Program, AzSSR Minister of Agriculture M. G. Askerov said, opening the discussion period.

Speaking about the decisive importance of grain production, the speaker reported that during the past year, as compared with 1981, the republic produced 61,000 tons more grain. The average harvest yield on the kolkhozes was 28 quintals per hectare; on sovkhozes, 18 quintals per hectare. That, of course, does not correspond to the republic's capabilities. An alarming situation is developing this year when weak sprouts of winter crops came up on 23,000 hectares. Another alarming situation is the appearance on sown areas of agricultural pests in large quantity. This obliges the ministry to take timely steps to correct the situation. In the area of cotton-growing, the task consists in carrying out to the fullest extent all the agrotechnical measures, the decisive fight against moths and other pests, and guaranteeing promptly, at a high level, the wintering-over operations and the washing of the earth.

Shortcomings in animal husbandry are being eliminated slowly, and the main reasons for this lie in the lack of any solid fodder base and the poor quality of the fodders that are laid in at the farms and that are produced at state enterprises.

The minister reported on the measures that have been directed at the further reinforcement of the fodder base and about the new, highly-productive varieties of corn and other crops that have been recommended to the farms. Simultaneously it is necessary to make broader application of the experience of the Moscow and other animal-husbandry collectives in using artificial insemination, which can considerably increase the effectiveness of the branch.

The republic's grape-growers have successfully completed the year that has elapsed, said Deputy Chairman of the State Committee on Viticulture and Winemaking, Azerbaijan SSR, A. N. Asudullayev. At the same time he recognized the serious shortcomings in the work of the State Committee, especially in the area of grain-growing and animal husbandry. During the past year the average harvest yield of grain crops on farms included in his system was considerably lower than the republic indicators, especially in Dzebrail'skiy, Divichinskiy, and Angelanskiy Rayons. The livestock productivity is low on many animal farms.

Chairman of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, AzSSR, Kh. G. Kerimov, stated that the serious shortcomings and omissions that were noted in the work of the agricultural agencies also exist in the activities of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, chiefly with regard to the setting up of a smoothly operating, single engineering service in the system of the rayon agroindustrial complex. All the farms that lack a repair base have not yet been provided with the technical servicing of their machine-tractor pool. The repair of the equipment is being delayed at the repair bases and the "raysel'khoztekhnika's" and one still encounters instances of poor quality of repair.

The speaker admitted that the State Committee, its main administrations, and subordinate organizations have been engaging insufficiently in questions of the mechanization of animal husbandry and fodder production, and have not been rendering the proper technical assistance in the operation of the equipment on the animal farms or in the training of personnel. He reported that at the present time all the agricultural operations in the shops, on the animal farms, and at the repair plans have been taken under constant control and he gave assurances that the workers of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika will decisively eliminate from everyday practice any red-tape procedures, will actively participate in the work of the rayon agroindustrial associations, and will take all steps to promote their effectiveness.

The reasons for the insufficient return on the lands being irrigated were analyzed by Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Management, AsSSR, M. I. Aliyev. He spoke about the low level of operation and the technical condition of the irrigation and collection-and-drainage systems. A considerable part of the irrigation networks is in a neglected state. It is necessary to effect a fundamental improvement in the use of the irrigation water, the drawing of which greatly exceeds the established norms.

After dwelling on the steps being taken to eliminate the shortcomings that were mentioned, the speaker said that at the present time operations are under way to carry out the capital repair of a number of canals and other hydraulic structures. In order to assure the prompt preparation of the water-management structures for the irrigation seasons, it is planned to carry out the cleaning of the irrigation and collection-and-drainage network, and to repair the pumping stations and subartesian wells. Current washing of saline land will be carried out on an area of 80,000 hectares, and water-charging irrigations on 265,000 hectares. However, these operations are still lagging behind in all rayons, especially in Saatlinskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Agdzhabedinskiy, Yevlakhskiy, Udzharskiy, and Sabirabadskiy Rayons. Irrigation of winter grain crops has, for the time being, been extended to smaller areas than as of the same date last year, although all the conditions exist for carrying out this operation.

A long speech at the meeting was given by First Secretary of the CPA Central Committee, Comrade K. M. Bagirov.

Our country, he said, has entered the third year, the middle year, of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Soviet citizens, who have marked with a tremendous amount of political and labor enthusiasm the nationwide holiday, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, have extended with new force the fight for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The festivities devoted to the holiday celebration of the USSR became an outstanding event in the life of our Motherland, an event of intransitory international social and political importance. The brilliant and deeply meaningful report by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the festive session in Moscow was perceived by our party, by all the Soviet nation, and by public opinion throughout the world, as a document of tremendous political importance, as a new contribution to the cause of peace and detente, and to the development of the problems of communist construction in our country.

The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union demonstrated the brotherhood and unity of the peoples of our country, their monolithic solidarity around the Leninist Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the Politburo of the Central Committee. It was a graphic testimony of the triumph of our party's Leninist national policy, and a brilliant and impressive demonstration of the great achievements of socialism.

In the new year's message to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed the firm conviction that the workers, kolkhoz members, intellectuals, and all the Soviet citizens will mark the year of 1983 with new glorious achievements and will guarantee the further successful advancement of our country along the Leninist path.

In response to that message, the republic's party organization and all the workers of Azerbaijan declare their will and firm resolve, with even greater persistence and energy, to fight for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans for 1983 and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan.

The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intellectual class in our republic, with a sense of deep gratitude, approve and support the constant and fruitful foreign-policy activities of our party, the Politburo of the Central Committee, and the Soviet government, which are directed at the maintenance of peace on earth, the lessening of international tension, the cessation of the arms race, and the elimination of the military threat.

A historic landmark in the foreign-policy activities of the socialist countries was the conference held on 4-5 January 1983 in Prague -- the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Participating in the Warsaw Pact. That conference advanced a new peace initiative -- the conclusion of a treaty governing the reciprocal nonapplication of military force and the maintenance of peace between the states participating in the Warsaw Pact and in NATO. The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, after considering the results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Participating in the Warsaw Pact, entirely and completely approved the activities of the Soviet delegation headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

The workers of Azerbaijan, like the rest of the Soviet citizens, express their firm conviction that the consistent, constructive course aimed at peace, international security, and detente, which is being carried out by our party and by our country, jointly with the fraternal socialist states, will lead to the improvement of the international political climate and will preserve peace on our planet.

Comrades! Our party, the CPSU Central Committee, show special concern for the further development of agriculture, the fulfillment of our country's Food Program, which is directed at the full satisfaction of the growing needs of the Soviet nation. In his report at the ceremonies that were devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, said, "The entire country is currently working to fulfill the Food Program. That program contains a clear definition of the specific tasks for all the union republics. And each of them will have to work hard to make a real contribution -- within the very near future -- to that very important job of assuring the continuous supplying of Soviet citizens with food supplies."

New evidence of the party's concern for the development of agriculture is provided by the measures that were developed by the CPSU Central Committee for organizing the exemplary preparation for spring sowing, which is supposed to guarantee high harvest in 1983.

The CPSU Central Committee has directed us toward the taking of the necessary steps to intensify the political and organizing work among the kolkhoz members, the sovkhoz workers, and the specialists in agriculture, and to guarantee the prompt and complete preparation for field operations so that the spring sowing operations in 1983 will be carried out in the most compressed periods of time.

The party and economic activists listened to the report by Secretary of the CPA Central Committee, Comrade I. A. Mamedov, and an informational report by the managers of ministries, and by the secretaries of the party's oblast and rayon committees about the state of affairs in the republic's agriculture, our achievements, and, chiefly, the shortcomings and tasks at that critical stage of the operations when the basis is being laid for the harvest in the third year of the five-year plan.

As can be seen in what was stated today in the statements made by our comrades, the republic is carrying out a large amount of intensive work in the outlying areas to prepare for that very important agricultural campaign -- the springtime sowing operations.

At the same time I would like once again to direct the attention of the administrators of ministries and departments, party and Soviet agencies, and managers and specialists in all links of the agroindustrial complex to the serious shortcomings, omissions, and unresolved questions that still exist.

The critical comments that were expressed and the tasks that were posed must form the basis of the entire organizing, political, and economic activity of every party organization, rayon, city, and oblast committee, and all the Soviet and economic agencies. It is necessary to create everywhere an atmosphere of high demandingness, of taking a critical attitude to what has been achieved, and to confirm in practical work the unity of word and deed. All this, in the final analysis, must guarantee for us the successful carrying out of the spring sowing and the examplary wintering-over of the livestock, and the achievement of good final results in our work of carrying out the Food Program.

Yesterday the Bureau of the CPA Central Committee adopted an extended decree about the tasks of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies in the republic to intensify the rates of agricultural operations in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Central Committee of the CPA notes that in the preparation for the spring sowing and the carrying out of other operations in agriculture, there exist serious shortcomings and omissions. It must be stated outright that we consider that what has been done so far is unsatisfactory.

The autumn plowing, despite the expiration of the optimal dates, has been carried out on only 89 percent of the area in the republic as a whole.

The fate of this year's harvest depends to a considerable degree upon the extent to which the farms are provided with irrigation water, and upon the precise, time-responsive operation of all the water-management organizations and their local subdivisions. At the present time it is especially important to accumulate promptly a sufficient reserve supply of water in the bodies of water, in order to guarantee the optimal irrigation norms throughout the agricultural year. The data that has been cited here would seem to give hopes to us, but one should not be complacent. It is necessary, without losing time, to put into complete order all the intrafarm and mainline canals, the collection-and-drainage network, the pumps, and the pumping stations. It is very important to introduce everywnere the progressive technological methods of irrigation, and take an economical, thrifty attitude toward irrigation water.

There is a large number of shortcomings in the work of the agricultural ministries and departments and their agencies in the outlying areas. No provision has been made for the laying in of the necessary quantity of seeds for spring crops, or the bringing of those seeds up to the sowing grades. The Ministry of Agriculture has been very slow and unorganized in redistributing the seeds of spring crops among the rayons and have not provided for the checking of the quality of the sowing material. The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management and the State Committee on Viticulture and Winemaking have been unsatisfactorily reorganizing their work in seed production. Instead of carrying out purposeful, consistent work to guarantee the needs of the subordinate farms for seeds that they have produced themselves, they continue to put their reliance upon the obtaining of sowing material from state resources.

The Ministry of the Cotton-Ginning Industry has been unsatisfactorily carrying out the ginning of the seed cotton. And we are making serious claims against its leadership. Out of 141,200 tons of raw cotton, only 86,000 tons have been ginned, and only 80 percent of the plan for cotton seeds has been fulfilled.

We are especially alarmed by the fact that Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management, State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, and their agencies in the outlying areas are poorly carrying out the preparation of the agricultural technology for the springtime field operations.

Numerous subdivisions in those ministries and departments continue to concentrate their attention basically on questions of the distribution of technology and spare parts and engage usatisfactorily in the organizing of repair and technical servicing. As a result, the plan for the repair of tractors and trucks has been disrupted and the quality of the repair operations causes serious reproaches. As of 1 January 1983, the equipment that was technically unserviceable included a large number of tractors and trucks, almost one-sixth of the drills and cultivators, and there was a lag in the repair of the other technology.

Comrades, we are very alarmed by the serious situation that has developed with winter grain crops. The sowing plan was fulfilled by 96 percent. Fifteen rayons failed to cope with that work. Sprouts of winter crops for grain failed to appear on an area of 28,000 hectares. On a considerable area, the plants entered the winter in a weakened condition. With this state of affairs the agricultural ministries and departments, and the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees still have not been providing for the carrying out of a special complex of agrotechnical measures that is aimed at obtaining fully profitable hectares, and the conversion to grain of the winter crops that were sown for green fodder is being carried out unsatisfactorily. The areas that are to be repaired and resown have not been finally established, and the question of providing the repair operations with seeds has not been resolved.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes disrupted the plan for the planting of orchards and vineyards, as well as the assignments to eliminate sparseness, the assignments to espalier the grapevines, to carry out pruning and other agrotechnical operations in caring for perennial plantings. A large delay in the planting of vineyards occurred on farms in Nakhichevan ASSR, and in Akhsuinskiy, Dzhalilabadskiy, Dzhebrail'skiy, Fizulinskiy, and other rayons. One would think that the administrators in thos rayons should make the serious conclusions from today's criticism.

Serious shortcomings exist in animal husbandry. In 1982 the farms in NKAO [Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast], and Agdashskiy, Geokchayskiy, and Divichinskiy Rayons failed to cope with the plans for procurement of livestock and poultry; and the farms in Kusarskiy and Divichinskiy Rayons failed to cope with the plans for procurement of milk. In 21 rayons, as compared with 1981, there was a reduction in the volume of procurement of livestock and poultry, and in Nakhichevan ASSR in seven rayons, milk, and 18 rayons, eggs.

For the republic as a whole, no provision has been made for the fulfillment of the task assigned by the CPA Central Committee for increasing, during the winter period as compared with last year's wintering-over operations, the amounts of milk produced per cow, and the procurement of livestock, poultry, and milk, and we are absolutely unable to reconcile ourselves to this.

The ministries, departments, and rayon organizations have not provided the proper preparation for wintering-over operations, and in a number of rayons the fodder-preparation technology, equipment, and machinery on the animal farms have not been put in good working order. Justified criticism here has been directed at the leadership of Gossnab and Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, which failed to provide the farms with building materials for repairing the animal-husbandry facilities.

All the areas of uncompleted work that exist are the result of the poor work by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management, the

State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, and Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, which have been doing insufficient work to mobilize the apparatus and the rayon agencies for the time-responsive resolution of the first-priority tasks of agricultural production and have not been showing the proper demandingness toward the administrators and specialists in their subordinate subdivisions.

The party's oblast, city, and rayon committees have not extended the proper organizing and mass-political work to mobilize the efforts of the rural workers for the prompt and efficient conducting of the agrotechnical measures, and one can sense their incomprehensible complacency and uncritical attitude toward the job at hand. In a number of rayons, no socialist competition for highly productive labor or for the successful carrying out of the livestock wintering-over operations has been extended, and the proper production and cultural conditions for the animal-growers, mechanizers, and other categories of workers have not been created.

The CPA Central Committee feels that the work of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, and Goskomsel'khoztekhnika in preparing for the sowing of the spring crops, and for the carrying out of other operations in vegetable husbandry and animal husbandry, does not meet the requirements of the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee or the plenum of the CPA Central Committee that was held in December 1982.

The CPA Central Committee directs the attention of Minister of Agriculture Comrade M. G. Askerov, Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Management Comrade T. Kh. Orudzhev, Chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking Comrade Yu. K. Ryazev, Chairman of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika Comrade Kh. G. Kerimov, and all their deputies to their personal responsibility for the elimination of the existing shortcomings and omissions in the preparation for the sowing of the spring crops, in the carrying out of livestock wintering-over operations, and other agricultural operations.

The CPA Central Committee has required the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management, Ministry of Procurements, Azersel'khozkhimiya, Ministry of the Cotton-Ginning Industry, Gossnab, the State Committee for Supplying Petroleum Products, Glavazmeliovodstroy, the party oblast, city, and rayon committees, and the oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations to develop and carry out specific measures to assure the prompt and efficient preparation for and carrying out of the spring sowing, the obtaining of fully productive hectares on the entire winter field, the considerable intensification of the operations in the orchards and vineyards, and the attainment of the high productivity of the farms during the winter period.

The agricultural ministries and departments and the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees must guarantee the effective use of the winter period for the training and retraining of agricultural personnel, for the purpose of teaching workers at the middle-management level and in mass occupations, and for the purpose of having the administrative party, Soviet, and economic workers and specialists study the peculiarities of working under conditions of the agroindustrial associations.

We decided to listen, at the CPA Central Committee in early February 1983, to the report from the managers of the agricultural ministries and departments about the fulfillment of the adopted decree. Therefore I would like once again to warn our comrades about the importance and responsibility of this question.

Comrades, it is necessary for us, as the party requires, to establish the strictest party control over the course of the entire complex of agricultural operations in all sectors, in all links. It is necessary to increase demandingness, the demand for concrete affairs, concrete work with every administrator and executor, and to achieve effective and unconditional fulfillment of every decision.

Large and responsible tasks confront the republic's mass-information media. I would like to emphasize that our newspapers, radio, and television have not yet extended any active work to throw light upon the rate of preparation for the spring sowing. There have been no sharp critical statements that would reveal the shortcomings and omissions, or would mention the names of the persons to blame for disrupting important measures. Advanced experience is being poorly propagandized and revealed.

The CPSU Central Committee requires the strictest fulfillment of the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee, and the high responsibility of all the party, Soviet, and economic administrators at all levels for the carrying out of all agricultural operations. The same strict demand, the same demandingness, must be made of the administrators of all ranks, both toward themselves and toward their subordinates.

We know that in our ministries and departments, and in the outlying areas, not everyone has proved to be ready for that approach. A demanding, businesslike style is not yet typical of the activities of the administrators and apparatus everywhere. Taking into consideration the importance of this question, the CPA Central Committee requires each administrator to reorganize his work and, within a short period of time, to eliminate the shortcomings and change his attitude to the important job.

We have been receiving signals to the effect that the administrators of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies have been unjustifiably and needlessly interfering in the work of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, have frequently been taking people away from their work, and have been issuing instructions dealing with the tiniest economic questions. Comrades, it is necessary to stop that, and to give a large amount of independence to the farm administrators, to stop acting as a guardian and distracting people for trivial reasons, and to act decisively to reduce the number of conferences and meetings on insignificant questions.

I would like once again to dwell on a certain urgent problem. As you know, in execution of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee, the country is carrying out a large amount of work to achieve the further improvement of the administration of agriculture and the branches linked with it.

According to the decree issued by the party and the government, appropriate agencies of administration are being formed -- rayon, oblast, and republic (in the autonomous republics) agroindustrial associations -- RAPO [rayon agroindustrial associations], the members of which are the administrators of all the organizations operating within the rayon agroindustrial complex.

The activities of these associations and their councils are currently being given exceptionally great importance. They must exert a complete effect upon increasing the production of products of agriculture and must independently resolve all the questions that arise.

Our republic has completed the organizational part of the work of creating the Nakhichevan republic, Nagorno-Karabakh oblast, and all the rayon agroindustrial associations (RAPO); the councils of those associations have been formed; and the chairmen of the councils have been elected -- they are also the first deputy chairmen of the rayon executive committees. The RAPO structure has been approved, the size of the apparatus has been defined, etc.

Thus, the first steps have been taken. But it will be necessary to do a lot more. As was pointed out by the inspection and discussion at the Central Committee's Bureau of the question of creating RAPO's in Sabirabadskiy, Shamkhorskiy, and Agdashskiy Rayons, the party's rayon committees have been underevaluating the role and importance of the agroindustrial association in realizing the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the further development of economic production; they have been slow to create and organize smooth operations of that very important link in the administration of the agroindustrial complex. There has been no proper resolution of the questions of staffing the RAPO's with skilled, innovative personnel who possess good organizing capabilities. In these and many rayons there is an insufficiently clear idea of the tasks and functions of the RAPO's themselves. It is necessary for these very important and responsible jobs to be filled by competent, experienced specialists with a thorough knowledge of their job, people who are able to analyze things well and make the correct decisions not only with regard to agricultural questions, but also with regard to the coordination and direction of the work of all the related branches represented in the RAPO.

Comrades in the outlying areas must completely realize that the RAPO is a very important agency of administration for producing food products, and its council is the highest agency of administration in that complex.

The RAPO's and their councils have been assigned responsible tasks involving the highly productive use of the land, the involvement of that land in agricultural circulation, in the efficient use of capital investments, the material-technical, labor, financial, and other resources of the entire complex, proceeding from the need to concentrate them in the most important sectors; the centralization of the fulfillment of individual production-economic functions, as well as a number of other very important functions, up to and including the carrying out of measures for developing the personal subsidiary farms run by citizens and the rural subsidiary farms run by enterprises and organizations; and in the comprehensive reorganization of rural everyday life.

The carrying out of these important tasks and functions requires the large independence of the RAPO's and their councils, and the rendering to them, in their everyday activities, of complete aid on the part of the republic's ministries and departments and, without a doubt, primarily on the part of the rayon party committees and rayon executive committees.

When increasing the responsibility and authority of the RAPO's and all their links for the successful resolution of the tasks that have been assigned to the association, and when showing demandingness toward its personnel and the rayon party committees, it is necessary to depart decisively from petty guardianship in their work.

The creation of RAPO's, comrades, must be viewed first of all as the intensification of party management of agriculture on a correct, scientific basis, and it must contribute to increasing the party responsibility of the party's rayon committees for the work of the entire agroindustrial complex, for the state of affairs in each of its sectors.

The rayon committees are obliged to coordinate and direct the efforts of all the primary party organizations in the agroindustrial complex, to generalize and disseminate the advanced experience, to answer for the placement and selection of personnel, to reinforce all the most important sectors with skilled specialists and capable organizers. The party organizations must concentrate all their organizing and political work on assuring that everyone works with the complete application of his efforts, and does as much as he can to accelerate the rates of development of the rates of agricultural production and to increase the effectiveness of production and increase the labor productivity.

Comrades! It would seem that our discussion today about the current tasks that are confronting our republic's attitude, was a productive and beneficial one. Our activists' agenda contains one more very important question. It will be necessary for us today to consider and to accept the socialist pledge from the republic for 1983. The draft version of the socialist pledges generalizes everything that was stipulated by the socialist pledges that were taken by all the collectives of workers in the republic. It summarizes all those rough drafts that every worker, every kolkhoz member, every laborer in the republic defined for himself for 1983.

The industrial workers, implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th CPA Congress and having broadly extended the socialist competition for the worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, successfully fulfilled the plans and pledges for the celebration year and the first two years of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The 1982 plan for the sale of output and for the production of many very important types of articles was fulfilled ahead of schedule, on 28 December. The amount of output sold in addition to the plan was valued at 140.1 million rubles. The growth rate for the volume of industrial production was 4.9 percent, as compared with the 3.2 percent according to the refined plan. During the first two years of the current five-year plan, the volume of industrial production in the republic increased by 12.3 percent, as compared with an assignment of 11 percent.

A further increase in the effectiveness of production and the quality of work has been assured. Labor productivity increased by 3.9 percent, with a developed plan of 0.8 percent. The increase in labor productivity accounted for 79.6 percent of the increase in industrial output. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, labor productivity in industry increased by 9.7 percent, as compared with the assignment of 8.7 percent for the five-year plan.

The volume of production of output with a higher category of quality increased by 8.4 percent. Its share in the overall volume of production was 15.3 percent, as compared with a developed plan of 14.8 percent.

Large and responsible tasks confront our republic's industry during the current year. The labor collectives in industry pledged, on the basis of complete intensification of production, the increase in its effectiveness, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the improvement of the management style and methods, that they would guarantee the preterm fulfillment of the plan for the first three years of the 11th Five-Year Plan for industrial production. The socialist pledges stipulate the achievement of the overfulfillment of the established annual assignment for increase in the volume of production and labor productivity by 5 percent; the reduction of the net costs of production; the obtaining of 7 million rubles of profit in excess of plan; the increase in return on investments by one percent; and a 20-percent overfulfillment of the assignment for the production of articles with a higher category of quality. It is planned, by means of the introduction of efficiency-improvement suggestions and inventions, to obtain an economic benefit of more than 70 million rubles.

The industrial workers decided that they would produce in excess of plan a considerable amount of natural gas, electric energy, fuel, mineral fertilizers, oil-field and electrical-engineering equipment, chemical and petrochemical output, and many very important types of consumer goods.

It is planned to accelerate the redesigning, expansion, and technical re-equipping of existing enterprises, to achieve the comprehensive mechanization and automation of dozens of enterprises, shops and sectors, to introduce into production 100 mechanized and automated flow lines, and to assimilate the production of many new types of machinery, equipment, instruments, and consumer goods.

The labor collectives of transportation organizations pledged, by means of the acceleration of the railroad-car turnover, the precise interaction and coordination of all types of transportation, to haul, in excess of plan, 1.8 million tons of freight for the national economy.

An important place in the socialist pledges has been given to questions of increasing the rigidity of measures for ensuring economy and thrift, and for the efficient use of fuel-and-energy resources and resources of raw and other materials. The pledges for 1983 provide for the economizing of 16,000 tons of metal, 150,000 tons of conventional fuel, 31,000 tons of diesel fuel; 22,000 tons of motor-vehicle gasoline, 250 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy, and 600,000 gigacalories of thermal energy.

As can be seen from the figures that have been cited, the socialist pledges of the republic's industrial workers for 1983 are extremely strained. Their realization requires all ministries, departments, enterprises, party, Soviet, and economic agencies, and trade-union and Komsomol organizations to locate and activate all the existing reserves and opportunities for the maximum mobilization of the efforts of all the labor collectives toward the further increase in the effectiveness of production, its intensification, and the unconditional fulfillment of the assignments for increase of labor productivity and the other technical-economic indicators, and toward bringing them consistently closer to the high results achieved by the advanced collectives in the appropriate branches.

At the same time, as has been indicated by an analysis of last year's results, all the reserves in industry have not been used with sufficient effectiveness. In the work of a number of ministries, departments, and enterprises one continues to see substantial shortcomings and omissions. Those shortcomings were discussed very sharply by us at the plenum of the CPA Central Committee that was held in December 1982. Therefore, without going into the details, I would like once again to direct attention only to certain key questions that require their decision during the current year.

First of all, there is the absolute observance of planning discipline, the unconditional fulfillment of the established assignments in all respects. Special attention must be devoted to contractual obligations involving shipments, since it is impossible to consider it to be normal when, on the basis of last year's results, the plans for sale of output were not fulfilled by 23 associations and enterprises, or 4.6 percent of their total number, which undersold output valued at more than 103.5 million rubles. Twenty-four enterprises and associations, or 4.8 percent, failed to cope with the assignment for volume of production. They underproduced output valued at 86.6 million rubles. The greatest number of lagging enterprises is in Minlegprom, Minmestprom, the Kaspmorneftegazprom VPO [All-Union Industrial Association], in the industry of the cities of Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgait, Mingechaur, etc.

Plan disruptions that are extremely inadmissible are those involving the sale of output with a consideration of the fulfillment of contractual obligations pertaining to shipments. For the republic's industry as a whole, the contractual obligations were not fulfilled by 186 enterprises, or 36 percent of their total number; they underdelivered output, as against the concluded contracts and pledges, valued at 342.2 million rubles. I must subject to very serious criticism Minneftekhimprom, Minpromstroymaterialov, Minlesprom, Minpishcheprom, Minlegprom, and others, where the largest number of such enterprises exists. The situation is unsatisfactory with the fulfillment of plan according to the products list.

The economic administrators and party and Soviet agencies in the outlying areas must become solidly aware that there is no plan without discipline in its execution. It is only high planning discipline that is the guarantee of the successful realization of the tasks of the further development of the national economy.

The successful fulfillment of the plans and the accepted high socialist pledges must rely on the maximum use of the available reserves for increasing the effectiveness of production, and primarily the labor productivity, and the improvement of the qualitative indicators of work.

In this regard it is completely inadmissible that, with regard to last year's results, the plans for labor productivity were not fulfilled by 38 associations and enterprises, or 8.8 percent of their total number.

There exists a large amount of unused opportunities for the further increase in the production of output with a higher category of quality. Despite the overfulfillment, for industry as a whole, of the 1982 plan for the production of such output, 18 enterprises, or almost every fifth one, failed to cope with the plan for that indicator, underproducing output with the Seal of Quality with a total value of 25.6 million rubles.

A special role in resolving the forthcoming tasks is given to the transportation organizations. During the current year it is planned to increase the freight turnover by all types of transportation by 1.4 percent; and passenger turnover by 2.4 percent. The successful fulfillment of the established assignments requires well-coordinated and precise work by all the links in the transportation conveyor belt, and primarily the Azerbaijan Railroad. And yet, during the very first days of January, we can sense the great tension in the work of the railroad, frequent disruptions in the shipments of very important freight for the national economy, and other serious shortcomings and breakdowns. The hauling of passengers is not being carried out at the proper level; there is a lack of the most elementary efficiency in providing services to the passengers either at the train stations or while en route.

All this forces one to doubt whether, in general, the administrators of the Azerbaijan Railroad can cope with the duties entrusted to them.

We demand once again that the administrators of the transportation organizations, and primarily the Azerbaijan Railroad, make, finally, the proper conclusions from the criticism directed at them, that they create a major improvement in their work, and sharply increase the labor discipline, and the responsibility of the administrators of the services and subdivisions for raising the level of organization of the operational work, the effectiveness of using the rolling stock, and the introduction of the proper order in all links of transportation. Speaking frankly, we have already become ashamed to hear the criticism directed at the Azerbaijan Railroad on the part of the CPSU Central Committee, the union Ministry of Railroads, and the neighboring railroads. The questions of improving the work of the railroad and of all the transportation enterprises should be the object of constant attention by our party committees. However, the Baku City Committee and the party's rayon committees deal very little with the organizations of railroad transportation.

The administrators of the ministries and departments should also devote serious attention to questions of the prompt unloading of the railroad cars and the removal of freight shipments that have accumulated in large number at the warehouses and stations.

Comrades! As you know, exceptionally complicated weather conditions developed last year for agriculture. Frequent rain storms, flood waters, and hail storms inflicted considerable losses on the harvest and created a large amount of strain in carrying out the agricultural operations. However, thanks to the high level of organization and their increased skills, the rural workers successfully coped with all the difficulties and fulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for the production and sale of all products of vegetable and animal husbandry. A record-beaking volume of grapes, vegetables, fruits, potatoes, and other produce was turned over to the state.

According to preliminary data, the volume of gross output of agriculture in 1982 will be 2.722 billion rubles, or 5.2 percent more than 1981, or 33.6 percent more when compared with the average annual volume for 1976-1980. The fulfillment of the plan for that indicator will be 117 percent.

During the past year the labor productivity in agriculture increased by 5 percent; and the plan for labor productivity was fulfilled by 17.4 percent. Comrades, those are good indicators and they give us cause to rejoice.

Complicated tasks confront us in capital construction. At the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov especially emphasized the necessity for the effective use of the funds channeled into the development of the economy, the creation of new capacities, the contruction of housing and other projects intended for cultural and everyday needs. In 1982 the republic's capital construction achieved definite positive results. The volumes of capital investments and of construction-and-installation and contractual operations surpassed the high indicators of 1981. As a whole, there was a considerable overfulfillment of the established plans for the construction of projects built for national needs and slated for activation in the next reporting period, which were under the control of the CPSU Central Committee, at very important construction projects that were approved by a decision of the CPA Central Committee.

A large social program has been carried out. Approximately 15,000 families received new, well-appointed apartments; a considerable number of children's preschool institutions were handed over for operation; the fulfillment of the plans for activation of schools, hospitals, clinics, and occupational and trade schools was guaranteed; and a large-scale automatic long-distance telephone system in Baku, and a number of enterprises for trade and the providing of everyday services to the public were activated.

In a word, construction workers worked strenuously and made their worthy contribution to the further reinforcement of our republic's economic potential, and to raising the workers' standard of living and the fulfillment of the socialist pledges that were taken.

However, it must be noted that an analysis of the results of last year indicates that the republic construction complex still has a large number of serious shortcomings. Because of the poor concentration of efforts and means at the construction projects that are slated for activation in the next reporting period, the activation of a number of projects and capacities has been disrupted; the plan for activation of fixed assets was not fulfilled; and there was a reduction to last year's level for that very important indicator of capital construction. All this had a detrimental influence upon the effectiveness of capital investments and led to a rise in the level of uncompleted construction.

The failure to activate these and a number of other very important projects, and especially housing, attests to the fact that insufficient attention is still being paid to capital construction, and to the fact that its importance in the economic and social development of the cities and rayons is being underestimated on the part of the party and Soviet agencies in the outlying areas, which are doing little to monitor the state of affairs at the construction sites, which do not show the proper demandingness toward the administrators of the contract organizations for the fulfillment of the established plans and the socialist pledges, and do not render any effective aid to the collectives in their work.

The party, Soviet, and economic administrators should wage a decisive struggle against the deeply-rooted shortcomings in capital construction at all its stages, from planning to the preparation for the operation of projects in which the construction has been completed. In their practical activities they must be guided daily by the principle that was stated in the speech at the November Plenum by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, that the establishment of order in capital construction is one of the central tasks in the national economy.

A large amount of intensive construction will have to be carried out this year. The pledges provide for high growth rates in the volumes of capital investments, construction-and-installation operations, the activation of fixed assets, housing, and other projects designed to meet social needs. This puts a large amount of responsibility on the collectives of construction and installation organizations.

In 1983 they pledged to guarantee the preterm activation of the power units at the Azerbaijan GRES and the Shamkhorskaya GES, and the capacities at the BEMZ imeni 50-letiye Komsomola Azerbaydzhana and at the Azerelektrosvet Association, the Sumgait Superphosphate Plant, and a number of other very important projects. It is especially gratifying that the construction and installation workers, completely aware of the exceptionally great importance of the May Plenum of the party's Central Committee, took socialist pledges for the accelerated construction of a large number of projects for the republic's Food Program.

The successful fulfillment of the pledges that were taken requires all ministries, departments, and customer enterprises, and contract organizations to carry out, as early as January, a large amount of organizing work to concentrate their forces and resources in the most important construction projects that are scheduled for activation in the next reporting period, and primarily the projects for the Food Program. During the current year there will be a considerable increase in the volumes of social construction. State capital investments will finance the activation of approximately a million square meters of total housing area and a large number of schools, children's preschool institutions, and other projects intended for communal and everyday purposes.

At the present time it is necessary within the shortest periods of time to complete the work of formalizing the financing of the construction projects, of concluding contract agreements, of refining the deadlines for the shipments of equipment to the projects that are scheduled for activation. The construction organizations must considerably intensify their activities to extend broadly at the construction sites the brigade contract, to achieve a further rise in the level of industrialization of the operations, to reduce the application of manual labor by using means of minor mechanization, and to increase the shift factor in the operation of machines and machinery.

Special attention must be devoted to the prompt and rhythmical material-technical supplying of the construction sites and to the introduction of the proper order at the construction sites. All this must become the basis of the activities of the construction complex for the successful fulfillment of the tasks that confront them, and the realization of the plans and socialist pledges for 1983.

The demands, interests, and needs of the workers are attested to by their letters and statements made to the party, Soviet, and economic agencies. The workers' letters and complaints are an objective barometer of public opinion, a live, pulsating link between the party and the masses, and they define their moods. A brilliant and graphic example of the constant and sharpened attention that is devoted by our party to this very important matter, and a guide to action for every party organization, is the recent discussion by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee of the question of working with workers' letters and the receiving of citizens.

I would like to bring to your attention the fact that the CPA Central Committee, devoting primary attention to this question, has adopted a decision to discuss it at the next plenum of the Central Committee.

A very important condition for the successful implementation of the plans that have been set down and the socialist pledges that have been taken is the further reinforcement of labor and production discipline in every sector. As was noted in his speech at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, "it is necessary more decisively to wage the fight against any violations of party, state, and labor discipline."

Guided by these instructions, the advanced collectives in Moscow recently came forward with an important initiative -- they extended the movement for the further reinforcement of labor and production discipline and took pledges aimed at the decisive improvement of the organization of labor, the intensification of the fight against poor business practices, and the creation of exemplary order in all work sectors.

It is the duty of the party organizations and all the labor collectives in the republic to take up on a broad scale and to disseminate the undertaking of the Muscovites, to achieve a situation in which, at every enterprise, at every construction project, on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, in every institution, there exists strict order and supervision of the observance of discipline, and in which work time is completely devoted to work.

Unfortunately, in our republic's national economy the losses of work time continue to be high, and this is very disturbing to us. Something else that continues to be high is the personnel turnover rate. Last year the turnover rate for workers in industry was almost 9 percent; in construction, 14.5 percent; and in motor transport, 6.5 percent.

The advanced collectives at enterprise in industry, construction projects, transportation, and other branches of the republic's national economy are already waging an active struggle for the taking of all steps to reinforce labor discipline, for high organizational spirit in every sector and at every work site, for the elimination of work-time losses, for the creation of an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and high mutual demandingness. However, this is only the beginning of the large practical job which we will have to carry out in this direction.

The task of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies, and the trade-union and Komsomol organizations lies in carrying out planned, purposeful work to create everywhere an atmosphere of intolerance toward every instance of violation of labor and production discipline, and to take the attitude to every instance of absenteeism, late arrival for work, and unauthorized departure from production as being an emergency situation. The condition of discipline in the labor collectives must continue to be viewed as one of the chief indicators in the socialist competition, and the results of their activity as a whole.

It is necessary to intensify the demands for labor discipline on the part of the enterprise and association directions and the middle-management administrators, who must bear personal responsibility for the correct, effective organization of labor, for the guaranteeing of rhythmical and continuous work in every sector. The production administrators themselves must be, for their collective, a model of high self-discipline, an example of conscientiousness and an innovative attitude toward the job at hand.

A reserve of no small importance in the reinforcement of awareness and order is the planned resolution of social tasks, the improvement of the working, everyday, and recreational conditions for people. All these questions must be studied more deeply on a daily basis by the party and Soviet agencies in the outlying areas and by the trade-union and Komsomol organizations. In the fight for the reinforcement of discipline, one needs not high-sounding words, but, rather, deeds, the precise organizing work that has been directed at the use of all the internal reserves of production and at increasing the effectiveness of the economy.

Comrades! Today, summing up the results of the work in 1982, we restate the remarkable traditions of the Azerbaijan party organization, the tremendous mobilizing role in the republic's successes during the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans and the first two years of the 11th Five-Year Plan that was played by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The very basis of all our achievements has been the high rate of participation of the party members, the constant aim at the intensification of responsibility and demandingness in every work sector, and strict party and state discipline. In reinforcing and developing the successes, the party members and all the other workers in the republic have pledges to fulfill even more intensively, even more consistently, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plans and pledges for the present year and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan. It is our duty, our answer, by deed, to the party's demands, to the the tasks that were advanced by the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the present-day stage.

The fight for the fulfillment of the plans for the third year, the middle year, of the five-year plan was begun by us in an atmosphere of high political and labor upsurge. Our task lies in assuring that the plans and pledges are absolutely fulfilled by all enterprises and construction projects, every month and every quarter. Rigid daily party control must be established at all work sectors, in every collective. That will be a decisive pledge of the achievements of success in the 1983 All-Union Socialist Competition, and the contribution by our republic's workers to the social and economic development of our country.

Please allow me, in your name and in the name of the republic's party organization, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, that the Communist Party members and all the workers of Azerbaijan will make 1983 a year of shock labor, will fulfill their high socialist pledges, and will multiply their efforts to carry out the decisions of the 26th Congress of their beloved Leninist Communist Party.

(The speech by Comrade K. M. Bagirov was listened to with a large amount of attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.)

The meeting of the activists convincingly demonstrated the readiness of the party organizations and all the workers of Azerbaijan to fulfill with distinction the large and responsible tasks that are confronting our republic in the year that has begun, and to mark it with new labor achievements.

The participants in the meeting unanimously accepted the socialist pledges of the workers of Azerbaijan SSR for 1983. (Azerinform [Azerbaijan News Agency].)

5075
CSO: 1830/142

USSR MINISTER SHKABARDNYA VISITS AZERBAIJAN

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Comrade M. S. Shkabardnya, USSR minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems, was in the republic 12 to 15 January.

Comrade M. S. Shkabardnya visited instrument building enterprises--the Baku Instrument Building Plant, the Experimental Plant imeni Kalinin, and the Ali-Bayramly Plant for the Production of Automatic Control Units for Household Appliances imeni 60th Anniversary of the USSR. He met with managers of enterprises, shops and sections and chatted with workers and specialists. In the course of these meetings, the tasks of the sector's workers arising from the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the address to the Plenum by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were examined in detail.

Comrade M. S. Shkabardnya familiarized himself in detail with the course of construction and assimilation of newly introduced capacities and with fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges by labor collectives. He pointed to the necessity of full utilization of available reserves and resources to innrease production and the output of the most important types of instruments, means of automation and control systems, and to improve their quality.

M. S. Shkabardnya also visited the sector's Scientific Research and Design Institute for Full Automation of the Petrochemical Industry in the city of Sumgait and the "Neftekhimpribor" SKB [Special Design Bureau] with an experimental plant, and familiarized himself with the status of scientific research and planning and design developments of new advanced directions in instrument building.

Comrade M. S. Shkabardnya acquainted himself with the sights of the city of Baku.

A conversation was held at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee between Comrade K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade M. S. Shkabardnya. The prospects for development of the sector's enterprises and an increase in the production growth rate and problems associated with expansion and re-equipment of operating enterprises and acceleration of the rate of construction of new enterprises and projects for social, cultural and public amenities purposes, with the development and assimilation of new advanced forms of instrument building and consumer goods output, were examined.

Accompanying M. S. Shkabardnya at the instrument building enterprises were G. N. Seidov, chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers, S. B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers, and A. T. Rasi-Zade, head of the machine building department of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

8936
CSO: 1830/144

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN MEETING STRESSES ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] A republican seminar of chiefs of agricultural departments of party raykoms and gorkoms, organized by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, took place in Kiev.

For 2 weeks the leaders of these departments, which were created in compliance with the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, studied questions concerning present-day agrarian policies of our party, the work experience of party, soviet and agricultural organs in the implemention of the Food Program and in raising the effectiveness of agricultural production. Lectures were given by the chief of the agricultural department of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, A D Kovalenko; the secretaries of the party obkoms: for Kharkov--S V Lutsenko, for Chernigov--M S Shostak, for Cherkassy--K F Yastreb; the executives of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee: UkSSR ministers N A Garkusha, N F Kulinich, V K Solomakha, V I Cherep; the chairman of the republican committee of the union of agricultural workers, V I Butenko; teachers of the Higher Party School of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the scientific research institutes of Kiev, nepropetrovsk and Kharkov. There was an exchange of opinions about the paths to improving the style and method of work of the agricultural departments of party committees.

Participants in the seminar spent time in the Vasilkov and Borispolsk Rayons of the Kiev Oblast. In the party gorkoms there were talks about the activities of their agricultural departments, of the primary rayon party organizations dealing with the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the further development of the agroindustrial complex. Party workers visited a series of progressive kolkhozes and sovkhozes, where they familiarized themselves with the organizational and political work of party organizations for the fulfillment of the plans of socio-economic development and the increase in the production of agricultural products.

Meetings of seminar participants with the leaders of republican agricultural ministries and departments and scientists of the Southern Section of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenina were organized; they acquainted themselves with the UkSSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

In conclusion the seminar participants were addressed by Politburo member, secretary of the Ukranian CPCC, I A Mozgovoy. He described in detail the tasks of party organizations for the fulfillment of the directives of the 26th Party Congress and the May and November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on questions concerning the development of the agroindustrial complex. It was emphasized in the address that a large role in the implementation of party decisions and the Food Program belongs to the recently created agricultural departments of party raykoms and gorkoms. The departments, by no means substituting for Soviet and agricultural organs or becoming involved in day to day business, should constantly concern themselves with long-term fundamental problems and should ensure their solution by party methods.

The responsibility of workers of agricultural departments of party raykoms and gorkoms is to bring about systematic control over the fulfillment of economic plans of production and sale to the government of agricultural produce and to strengthen the executive discipline of leaders of all levels and specialists. It is particularly necessary to divide work with farms and enterprises that are lagging behind. Principal energies should be concentrated on improving the selection, placement, and education of cadres and on preparing an active reserve. The departments should be supported in their work by specialists; they should take their opinions into account, develop initiative and independence, foster a high level of discipline and responsibility for entrusted work. Working with cadres of the mass professions, organizing their training and raising their qualifications is also important. It is necessary to keep constantly in one's field of vision questions concerning professional orientation of students and to be concerned with creating appropriate conditions in rural schools for the preparation of machine operators and livestock farmers.

It is necessary to be constantly concerned with introducing progressive methods, further develop socialist competition and supporting valuable undertakings.

In the address much consideration was given to increasing the aggressiveness of primary party organizations. It is necessary to proceed from the directives of the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress so that not one fundamental question, whether it concerns production or the mode of life, the training and placement of cadres of the education of workers, can or should be decided without participation and regard for the opinion of the primary party organization. It is important always to aid secretaries of party organizations to improve work planning, to rationally place communists in production, to educate the people and strengthen party discipline.

The work of the agricultural department of the party committee is work with people, and its chief method is persuasion. In the final analysis, the essence of all activity, emphasized I A Mozgovoy, rests in the ability to organize friendly, fruitful work of primary party organizations, economic leaders and specialists, and all organizations of the rayon team.

9931
CSO: 1800/544

UKRAINIAN AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] On 10 December a regular session of the Agroindustrial Complex Commission of the Presidum of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers took place in Kiev. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the UkSSR, N M Russol, delivered an address on the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, based on brigade contracts and piecework bonus pay.

It was noted at the meeting that experience farm work and the data of scientific institutions testify to the fact that the best production indices are achieved by brigades and teams which apply piecework bonus pay with peridical advances. Such collectives have a higher yield of agricultural crops, animal productivity and labor output. Thus, in the kolkhoz imeni Kalinia in the Berdyansk Rayon of Zaporozhye Oblast, thanks to the introduction of a collective contract in plantgrowing and livestock raising, cadres were successfully stabilized labor and technological discipline were strengthened, and as a result the farm's overall worth increased. Gross output production during the 10th Five-Year Plan was 16 percent greater here, more than twice the average in the rayon, net profit was 8 percent greater and the level of profitability exceeded 31 percent.

Quite a bit has been done to improve work by the introduction of progressive organization of labor in many other oblasts, chiefly in the steppe zone which is characterized by a small proportion of cultivated crops and a comparatively high level of mechanization of agricultural work. A significant part of such subdivisions is concentrated in the kolkhozes of the Nikolayev, Kherson and Zaporozhye Oblasts, in the sovkhozes of the "Khersonzhivprom" [animal industry] trust of the UkSSR Sovkhoz Ministry, and of the Crimean, Kherson and Nikolayev sovkhozvintrestov [sovkhoz viticulture trusts] of the UkSSR Glavplodvinprom [Main Administration of the Fruit and Viticulture Industry]. All together they now number more than 2,500 in the republic, 700 more than in the previous year.

Moreover, the possibilities of a brigade contract, a progressive form of work which allows an increase in the volume of agricultural output and increases the production efficiency in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, is not yet being fully utilized. It is slowly being introduced in the Kirovgrad, Ternopol and Poltava Oblasts. On many farms the process of stabilization of such labor collectives is being delayed; groundless interference is allowed in their production activity, contractual relations, and conditions of payment for work are not being fulfilled. Also, there is a lack of active cost-accounting within the brigades.

It is necessary for ministries and departments of the agricultural complex together with the scientific-research institutions to take every measure to ensure that the collective contract with the piecework bonus system of payment becomes the basic form of work in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are aimed at this; it results from the tasks involved in implementing the country's Food Program. Within the next 1 or 2 years it is also necessary to bring about the transition to payment of the workers for their labor according to ultimate results on the farms of scientific-research institutions under the republican ministries and departments.

At its meeting the commission closely examined the work of the enterprises of the UkSSR Ministry of Meat and Milk Industry, directed at the expansion of the proven method of receiving livestock and milk directly at the farms. V K Solomakhi noted that in the republic definite work is being carried out in that direction. In the last 5 years, for example, the centralized export of livestock and milk has almost doubled. In the 10 months of the present year 30 percent of the animals and almost 15 percent of the milk from total volumes of purchases was delivered to the receiving stations by specialized transport. The best results in this trend were achieved by the unions of the Chernovitsy, Kharkov, Ternopol and other oblasts.

Critically analyzing what has been achieved, the lecturer and speakers pointed out that the organization of centralized export of livestock and milk still has substantial shortcomings. The tasks set for this year by the Ministry are on the whole not being fulfilled: the efficiency of transports remains low: necessary attention is not being paid to building garages and repair bases. It was emphasized that ministries, departments and obispolkoms are urged to stimulate work for expanding the reception of livestock produce directly on the farms. It is important to put the observance of transport schedules under special control and to organize highly efficient utilization of auto transport. The systematic preparation of farms for their transition to centralized export of livestock and milk should be improved. For this purpose it is necessary first of all to provide specialized kolkhozes and sovkhozes with complete equipment for initial milk processing, cooling and storage. It is necessary to see to the construction of special stations for the delivery of livestock, equipping them with scales and platforms. Hard-surface roads should be layed to these stations.

First deputy chairman of the UkSSR Gosplan, deputy chairman of the Agroindustrial Complex Commission of the Presidium of the UkSSR Council of Ministers, V P Popov, and the chairman of the UkSSR Government Commission on Agricultural Technology, V L Filonenko, gave information about the distribution of agricultural technology during 1983.

The work plan of the Agroindustrial Complex Commission of the Presidium of the UkSSR Council of Ministers was confirmed for the first half of 1983.

The meeting of the commission was also addressed by UkCP CC Politburo candidate member, first deputy chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Agroindustrial Complex Commission of the Presidium of the UkSSR Council of Ministers, Ya A Kolomiyets.

Executives of the UkSSR Council of Ministers and a number of ministries and departments of the republic also took part in the work of the commission.

9931
CSO: 1800/544

RASHIDOV SPEECH AT UZBEK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Nov 83 pp 2-3

[Speech by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov: "Keep Marching On, Keep Striving for More: The Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Achieving the Further Development of Vegetable and Animal Husbandry in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrades!

The entire social and political life in our country is currently proceeding under the sign of the carrying out of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet citizens, under the guidance of the Leninist party, are firmly resolved to fulfill the complicated tasks that are confronting them, and to guarantee the further increase in the effectiveness of the national economy and the steady forward movement of our country along the Leninist path to communism.

This was confirmed with new force by the recent Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The November Plenum discussed the questions dealing with the draft versions of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development and the State Budget of the USSR for 1983.

The Plenum of the Central Committee approved the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "Immortalizing the Memory of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev."

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Law entitled "The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983" and the Law entitled "The 1983 USSR State Budget."

A long, brilliant speech was given at the Plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. In his statement he mentioned the succession of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and described the plan and budget for the next year of the five-year plan. His statement contained a complete analysis of the present-day state of the Soviet economy and a well-principled evaluation of our successes and shortcomings, a definition of the vitally important tasks that are confronting the national economy, and an indication of the ways and means to fulfill those tasks.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech directs the party organizations toward the need to accelerate the intensification of production, to improve the quality of work, to achieve a considerable improvement of capital construction, to improve the planning and administration of the national economy, to improve the methods of economizing, and to reinforce labor and executive discipline.

The workers of Uzbekistan, like all the rest of the Soviet citizens, respond to the concern shown by the party for the welfare of the people by performing selfless labor. They ardently support the decisions of the November Plenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and cordially congratulate Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on his having been elected General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Plenum's decisions are unanimously evaluated by the workers as evidence of the consistent activities of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo in reinforcing the economic and defensive might of our Motherland and in raising the standard of living of the Soviet nation.

The November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee gave the party and Soviet organizations, the trade-union and Komsomol organizations, and the ministries and departments the concrete task of concentrating their attention on the successful completion of the assignments for the current year, and the fulfillment and overfulfilmment of the plan for 1983 and for the five-year plan as a whole.

The Plenum once again drew the attention of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies, scientists, and the managers and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the need to carry out cardinal measures for the further development of vegetable and animal husbandry.

In his speech at the Plenum, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized that the central place in our plans is occupied by steps that are linked with the realization of the Food Program, and with the increase in the production of foodstuffs. This is a question that is exceptionally important both economically and socially.

Our plenum has also been called upon to carry out a thorough discussion of the tasks of our republic's party organization in achieving a further increase in the production of output of vegetable and animal husbandry in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrades! In implementing the party's intentions, our republic's workers are successfully completing the second year of the five-year plan and are fulfilling high socialist pledges.

Industry has fulfilled ahead of schedule the plan for the first 11 months. Output valued at more than 300 million rubles has been sold in excess of plan, including consumer goods valued at 270 million rubles. The growth rates for the production of these commodities were 7.2 percent.

The construction organizations and collectives at enterprises of transportation and communication, institutions of science and culture, have been coping successfully with the established assignments.

The rural workers have demonstrated faithfulness to their word and their outstanding skills. And, as you know, this is genuine patriotism, and internationalism, in action. The vegetable husbandrymen, under unprecedentedly difficult climatic conditions, grew a good harvest of agricultural crops. They overfulfilled the plans for sales to the state of cotton and grain, kenaf and vegetables, potatoes and melon crops, fruits and grapes, silk cocoons, karakul and wool. The plans for procurements of meat, milk, and eggs are being completed. The pledges for shipments of all types of output to the nationwide fund have been fulfilled with distinction.

The state purchased more than a million tons of grain and more than 3 million tons of fruit and vegetable produce. The country's industrial centers received more than a million tons of fruits and vegetables.

The tremendous labor victory achieved by the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, mechanizers, specialists in agriculture and water management in the republic, the workers in procurement, transportation, and processing agencies, and all the workers in the republic were warmly and cordially congratulated by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The labor performed by the cotton-growers is especially deserving of recognition. The fight for the harvest of 1982 will go down in the history of vegetable husbandry as a symbol of the heroic labor meritoriously performed by our glorious cotton-growers.

That unbelievably difficult victory was forged in the intensive, selfless struggle against the forces of nature. During the spring, during the sowing days, there was an unusually long hot spell, the upper layer of the soil dried out quickly, additional sprinklings of water were needed, and that delayed the appearance of the sprouts and led to a large amount of late-blooming cotton plants. Tangible losses were caused to the harvest by hurricane winds, rain storms, and hail storms, the most severe lack of water in rivers and other bodies of water, the burning-hot dry winds in the summer, and the heavy snowfalls and continuous rains in the autumn.

All the plantings of cotton suffered, and the resowings were conducted until June. On considerable areas the cotton had to be dried out and there was a massive amount of damage to the bolls.

It was as though nature was giving the cotton-growers a durability test. The harvesting was carried out under especially difficult conditions. The cotton-growers were confronted by snowfalls and rains, frosts, and winds. There was a very small number of days during which the machines could operate. And despite all that, the cotton-growers stood firm, and, in the face of the onslaughts of nature, demonstrated their stubbornness, heroic labor, and high level of skill. Relying upon the aid provided by the party and the state, they not only stood their ground, but also emerged victorious.

And so today, with a sense of a duty having been executed, and with pride and joy, we report to the party and to the entire Soviet nation that we have 6 million tons of Uzbekistan cotton!

A worthy contribution to the nation's struggle for the harvest in the second year of the five-year plan was made by Kara-Kalpak ASSR, and all the oblasts, rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes in the republic.

As in previous years, the first to fulfill the plan and socialist pledges were the workers in Tashkent Oblast. The experience of the Tashkent cotton-growers demonstrated once again that the introduction of mechanized technology, the observance of agrotechnology, and the precise organization of all the field operations make it possible to obtain a high and early harvest under any weather conditions. Even during the current year, which was an unusually complicated one, the people of Tashkent Oblast reported on 15 October that they had fulfilled the state plan for cotton procurements.

Despite the capricious autumn, the decisive role in the bringing in of the harvest this year was played by the machinery. Using every hour of fine weather, and skilling employing the technology, the mechanizers harvested more than 3 million tons of cotton. Truly heroic labor was performed by the cotton-growers employed in manual harvesting. In rain and snow, in any kind of weather, the fight to bring in the harvest continued, without an interruption of even a single day.

An inestimable amount of aid was provided by the workers in the cities and the rayon centers, and by the students and schoolchildren. In response to the summons issued by the Communist Party of Uzbekistan [CPU] Central Committee, the Presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet, and the UzSSR Council of Ministers, they wholeheartedly worked in an inspired manner, shoulder to shoulder with the cotton-growers, to bring in the harvest.

Please allow me, in the name of the CPU Central Committee, the Presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet, and the UzSSR Council of Ministers, and in your name, dear comrades, to express profound gratitude to the creators of the 1982 harvest -- to the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, mechanizers, specialists in agriculture and water management, aviators, workers in the procurement agencies, and workers in the transportation and processing enterprises.

We express heartfelt thanks to all those who, at this difficult time, came to the aid of the republic's vegetable husbandrymen -- thanks to our remarkable city-dwellers, workers and employees, students and schoolchildren.

Heartfelt thanks also go to the glorious experts in cotton-growing who achieved record-breaking harvests under the conditions of this very difficult year. The workers in 19 rayons harvested more than 40 quintals per hectare, and the vegetable husbandrymen in Gurlenskiy, Khankinskiy, and Gizhduvanskiy Rayons harvested more than 45 quintals.

The achievements of our vegetable husbandrymen are incontestible and convincing. Their labor deserves the most profound respect and recognition. A good basis has been laid for the further progress ahead, for the reaching of new goals.

We have only one path for the development of cotton-growing -- it is the consistent intensification of the branch, the raising of the harvest yield on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the further development of comprehensive mechanization and the improvement of agrotechnology. It is the attainment not only of big harvests, but also of early ones.

For these purposes it is necessary to reconsider the variety structure that has developed, and to make broader application of early-ripening, medium-fiber, and fine-fiber varieties.

A factor of very great importance for obtaining an early harvest is the complete introduction of progressive mechanized technological methods. These technological methods are used in many rayons and on many farms and always provide excellent results, guaranteeing an early harvest under any weather conditions. At the same time they require high technological discipline and the execution of all the agrotechnical measures within compressed periods of time, in accordance with reduced cycles.

In other words, they manifest themselves only in skilled hands, in the hands of those who believe in them, and clearly see their advantages.

I would like to cite the following example. Thanks to the introduction of these technological methods, the cotton-growers of Bukinskiy Rayon, during a period of 17 work days, until the advent of the bad weather on 2 October, fulfilled the plan for procurements of cotton and harvested, by means of machinery, 87 percent of the harvest. All the cotton was turned over basically in the first grades.

The rayon produced 79,000 tons of the "white gold," bringing in from each hectare an average of 36.5 quintals. The plan was fulfilled by 118 percent. That success was achieved thanks to the fact that the people in Bukinskiy Rayon, working with early deadlines, in 7 days completed the sowing of the cotton plants, carrying out the sowing with the use of precision-sowing drills, and with bare seeds, the bulk of which had been processed by stimulants. That made it possible for them to obtain strong early shoots with the natural moisture, and to guarantee the early maturation of the bolls. They carried out the defoliation on 5 September, and in mid-September extended a massive machine harvesting. Most of the farms introduced the brigade-contract method. That is the precise, well-coordinated way that the work must be arranged on all our farms.

A large amount of experience in the skillful application of these technological methods has been accumulated in Leninyul'skiy Rayon, the cotton-growers of which have currently obtained 45 quintals of fine-fibered cotton per hectare.

A task of great importance is the increased fight against wilt, and the broader use of the opportunities that we have available to us. In addition to cotton and alfalfa crop rotations, it is necessary to show more boldness in alternating cotton with corn, grain crops, annual and intermediate fodder crops, and vegetable and other crops.

There has already been frequent mention of the need for the better use of mineral fertilizers. It is necessary to take more decisive steps to eliminate the shortcomings in this matter. At the same time, it is impossible, simply by the use of mineral fertilizers, to guarantee an increase in the fertility of the soils. It is only if there is the correct combination of mineral fertilizers with organic ones that one can count on a high return from the land.

A problem that is no less important is the problem of reducing the expenditures for the production of output, the fight to increase the harvest yield on the basis of material self-interestedness. As has been demonstrated by the experience of many farms, high effectiveness in cotton-growing and in other branches of vegetable husbandry is provided by the conversion of the brigades and links to the brigade contract -- the system of organizing labor without work orders, but with payment for the final result, that is, payment for the harvest. At the present time, 14,000 brigades and 12,000 links in our republic are operating according to this system.

In these brigades, the sense of impersonal responsibility has been eliminated, the harvest yield and the labor productivity are higher, and the production costs are lower. As a rule, those brigades complete the harvesting earlier, without bringing in manpower from the outside. An example of precisely this kind of work, that guarantees a high final result, is provided by the brigades of Khalbuva Rustamova on the Sovkhoz imeni Ul'yanov, Pakhtakorskiy Rayon; Khasan Mukhtarov, on the Kyzyl Oktyabr' Kolkhoz, Kumkurganskiy Rayon; Adolat Ruzmatova, on the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, Bekabadskiy Rayon; and many others.

The party's oblast and rayon committees must penetrate more deeply into questions of organizing production, of increasing the effectiveness of cotton-growing and other branches, and must broadly introduce progressive forms of organizing labor.

A factor of primary importance is improving the quality of cotton. This is directly linked with the expansion of the capacities of the cotton-ginning industry. It is necessary to devote more attention to the construction of new and the remodeling of existing cotton-ginning plants, drying and cleaning shops, warehouses for cotton, fiber, and seeds, and to take them under constant supervision. At the same time it is necessary to make better use of the available capacities, to raise the productivity of the plants and SOTs's [expansion unknown], and to guarantee the processing of all the cotton in 5-6 months.

It is very important for the raw cotton in the lower grades to be processed immediately after its procurement, rather than after it has been stored for a long period of time, as has been the practice until recently. Only in this case can one preserve the natural qualities of the fiber and increase the amount of fiber produced.

It is necessary to change over more rapidly to the acceptance of the cotton from the brigades themselves, and to equip the procurement points with more up-to-date instruments for determining the quality and grade of the cotton.

Comrades! In the resolution of the Food Program a special place is given to increasing the production of grain. The accelerated and steady buildup of the rates of grain production, as was noted at the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is the key problem in the development of agriculutre. The party has posed the task of eliminating the need to import grain, of completely satisfying our country's growing needs for edible and fodder grain. The November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee directs us toward the resolution of that task.

The republic's party organization during recent years carried out a number of large-scale measures to raise the grain management. The production of grain during the past three five-year plans tripled. Every year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes sell the state a million or more tons of grain.

And during the current year, despite the drought that completely killed the grain crops on nonirrigated land, the grain-growers of our republic achieved definite success -- the gross grain harvest will be approximately 3 million tons.

The republic has taken additional steps to increase the production of corn. They have shown their effectiveness. Specialized corn-growing sovkhozes have been created, and the sown areas have been expanded on all other farms. The promised 2 million tons of corn have been produced, and we reported that to the CPSU Central Committee.

The production of grain in the republic will continue to grow even more. The 20th CPU Congress posed the task of increasing the gross grain harvest in 1985 to 5 million tons. That is a realistic task, and all the opportunities for resolving it are available to us. Next year we are supposed to increase the grain production to 3.7-3.8 million tons. Proceeding from the realistic capabilities, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR could produce 626,000 tons; Andizhan Oblast, 181,000; Bukhara Oblast, 220,000; Dzhizak Oblast, 368,000; Kashka-Darya Oblast, 501,000; Navoi Oblast, 120,000; Namangan Oblast, 190,000; Samarkand Oblast, 304,000; Surkhan-Darya Oblast, 283,000; Syr-Darya Oblast, 263,000; Tashkent Oblast, 325,000; Fergana, 205,000; and Khorezm Oblast, 241,000 tons.

The main direction in the development of grain management continues to be the further increase in the production of corn and rice. The sown area for corn grown for grain in 1983 must be increased by us to 340,000 hectares. This will make it possible to produce approximately 2.5 million tons of grain.

An important reserve in this matter is the specialized corn-growing and grain and animal-husbandry sovkhozes, of which we already have approximately 70. On these sovkhozes it is necessary, as rapidly as possible, to build production and cultural-everyday items, to assimilate the land, to provide the land with technology and transport, so that, by 1983, they will provide a considerable increase in the production of grain and products of animal husbandry.

Every brigade must fight to produce, per hectare, 100 quintals of grain and 500 quintals of green mass. This requires the application of the varieties with the highest harvest yields and the varieties that are earliest to ripen. It also requires the purposeful conducting of an entire complex of agrotechnical measures and the guaranteeing of the maturation of the harvest in 90-95 days, and its harvesting in 10-15 days. It is necessary to organize the work in such a way that, by July, the harvesting of the grain will be completed and the repeated crops will be sown.

We have developed measures to increase the rice harvests. In 1983 it will be necessary to produce no less than 550,000 tons of rice. The way to resolve this task is not only to expand the sown areas, but also to carry out the further reinforcement of the material-technical base at the rice-growing sovkhozes, and the guaranteeing of them with up-to-date, highly productive technology, fertilizers, herbicides, and other material-technical resources.

It is necessary to strive constantly to improve the efficiency of vegetable husbandry, to introduce crop rotations, to improve seed management, and to improve the agrotechnology of rice-growing in order to obtain early and high harvests -- no less than 60 quintals per hectare for the republic on the average -- and to complete the harvesting of the rice in September.

Every oblast has a large number of farms that are reaching harvests such as these and that are skillfully carrying out their operations. Sovkhozes in Khorezm Oblast -- Sovkhoz imeni Al'-Khorezmi, Yangiabad, Gulistan, and Bagat -- produced this year 66 quintals of rice per hectare; Kolkhoz Kommunizm, Gurlenskiy Rayon, 69; Leningrad Kolkhoz, Galabinskiy Rayon, 80 quintals. There is also a large number of farms with high harvest yields in Kara-Kalpak ASSR.

An important reserve in increasing the production of grain is the increase in the harvest yield of grain cereal crops grown on irrigated land. By setting aside valuable irrigated land for the purpose of growing these crops, we must produce high, stable harvests -- 40 or more quintals per hectare on clean sowings and 25-30 quintals on combined. For these purposes it is necessary to expand the sowings of winter crops, to improve the efficiency of vegetable husbandry, and to allocate a sufficient quantity of organic and mineral fertilizers.

It is necessary to make broader use of the opportunities provided by nonirrigated land. The path to this is fallow-grain crop rotations. The party's oblast and rayon committees and the agricultural agencies must increase their demandingness to the managers of farms for the setting aside of land to be used as fallow areas, and for the quality of preparation of the soil and the care of the sowings, in order to produce regularly there 15 or more quintals of grain per hectare.

As a result of the sharp increase in the production of grain, especially corn, many farms now have the need to expand their warehouse facilities for the drying and storage of grain. We must organize the accelerated construction of such warehouses with the use of reinforced-concrete arch-type structurals which are used in the construction of structures for animal husbandry. These facilities, after being cleared of grain, can be used successfully for the raising of silkworms.

The Ministry of Agriculture and its construction-design institutes must think this question out very well and must prepare the appropriate recommendations.

Comrades! As we have already mentioned at the 6th Plenum of the CPU Central Committee, the Food Program puts a special responsibility on our republic for improving the rate at which the public is supplied with fruits and vegetables. The production of this kind of produce is growing rapidly. And this is the result of the steps that were taken in the republic to introduce specialization and concentration into the branch. During the past five years alone, within the system of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management, 158 new specialized sovkhozes have been created, and the total number of them that we currently have is 278.

The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management must take more decisive steps to achieve the organizational and economic reinforcement of the new sovkhozes, and to construct production structures and structures for social, cultural, and everyday needs there.

A question that requires special attention is the question of increasing the production of potatoes. By the end of the current five-year plan we must increase its gross harvest to one million tons and must completely satisfy our needs for potatoes. We can and must grow 150-200 quintals of potatoes on every hectare. In 1983 it is necessary to guarantee the production of potatoes at no less than 500,000 tons.

During recent years, definite successes were achieved in viticulture. At the same time, many farms have not yet established the proper procedures for taking care of the vineyards, and this is leading to an underharvesting of the grapes. Insufficient attention is still being devoted to the production of raisins and dried fruits.

The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, must carry out effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings that still exist, to expand the plantings of grapes grown for table use and for the production of raisins, and to increase the volumes of production of raisins and dried fruits.

The party and Soviet agencies and the ministries must devote more attention to the construction of vegetable and fruit storage facilities and of other projects for the fruit and vegetable management, must engage more actively in questions of the preservation rate and processing of fruit and vegetable produce, and must introduce progressive forms of trade.

The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management and Uzbekbrlyash must take all steps to develope direct contacts between trade and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and must strive for a situation in which the produce that has been grown by the selfless labor of the vegetable husbandrymen is taken directly from the field to the store, rapidly, without any losses and with good quality.

When speaking about the tasks of the workers in the agroindustrial complex, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "The workers in the agroindustrial complex must, from day to day, increase their efforts. They must work in such a way that the tremendous amounts of money that are being channeled into the resolution of this task will provide a return today and an even greater return tomorrow."

Comrades! The resolution of the Food Program moves into the foreground the task of the more rapid development of animal husbandry. During recent years this branch has been developing steadily and dynamically in our republic.

During the first ten months, the production of meat and eggs increased by 9 percent; and milk, by 7 percent. There was an increase in the number of head of all types of livestock and poultry, and an increase in their productivity. The annual plans and pledges for procurements of products of animal husbandry are being fulfilled successfully.

However, we also have a large number of those rayons and farms which have not been guaranteeing the intensive development of animal husbandry, and where their managers are failing to take decisive steps to correct the situation. This is precisely the manner in which one explains the fact that Oktyabr'skiy, Uychinskiy, Sariasiyskiy, Bayautskiy, Kommunisticheskiy, Shumanayskiy, Uzbekistanskiy, and certain other rayons have reduced the production of meat as compared with last year.

The party's oblast committees must carefully analyze the reasons why these rayons have been lagging behind and must take steps to establish strict order. It is necessary first of all to achieve a sharp increase in the weight gains of animals being grown and fattened, and to increase the turnover weight of the livestock to 420-450 kilograms. The farms in Kashka-Darya, Tashkent, and Fergana Oblasts are already coping successfully with this task.

Meanwhile many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing to hand over for meat livestock that is underweight. For example, the farms in Takhtakupyrskiy, Khodzheyliyskiy, Bozatauskiy, Bol'shevistskiy, Il'ichevskiy, and Khvastskiy Rayons handed over this year livestock weighing 300-330 kilograms. This practice leads to the overexpenditure of fodders, labor, and means, and to losses of a tremendous quantity of meat. It is necessary by accelerated rates to develop specialized meat-type livestock-raising and to create large-scale farms with herds of animals intended for meat production. At the same time it is necessary to take all steps to develop hog-raising, sheep-raising, and poultry-raising and to increase their effectiveness.

The CPU Central Committee has approved the measures of Zhivprom, Ptitseprom, and Karakul'prom to increase the production of meat. The results of the first ten months indicate that Zhivprom and Karakul'prom are keeping their word. As for Ptitseprom, many of its enterprises have reduced their productivity and have failed to meet the plans for production and turnover of poultry meat and eggs. Minsel'khoz and Ptitseprom must take all steps to guarantee the fulfillment of the volumes that were planned.

In order to increase the meat resources it is necessary to devote more attention to the development of horse-raising, the raising of camels and rabbits, and fish breeding.

It is necessary to achieve a sharp increase in milk production. The chief way here is to increase the number of cows and to increase their productivity. Unfortunately, many farms and rayons, instead of increasing the productivity, have had a reduction in the productivity of the milk herd. There was a reduction of the productivity of cows on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Narynskiy, Sherabadskiy, Shurchinskiy, Mekhnatatabskiy, Akaltynskiy, Turtkul'skiy, Altyarynskiy, and certain other rayons. This can be explained only by the underestimation of animal husbandry and by the failure to understand the sense of the Food Program.

The work practice on the advanced farms in Tashkent Oblast attests to the large opportunities for developing the highly productive dairy animal husbandry. In the first ten months, every cow produced 3,600-3,700 kilograms of milk on farms in Kalininskiy, Kommunisticheskiy, and Yangiyul'skiy Rayons. Their experience should be made the property of all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic.

We must guarantee an annual increase in the number of head of livestock on kolkhozes and state farms by 7-8 percent, so that, by the end of the five-year plan, we shall have 600,000 cows. This task is a completely realistic one -- annually we obtain no less than 200,000 head of herd increase by the birth of calves. And we also have sufficient facilities at our disposal.

It is very important to increase the number of cows on each kolihoz to no less than 400-500, and on each sovkhoz, to 800-1000. In addition, we have organized approximately 70 grain and animal-husbandry sovkhozes and on each one of them the number of head of cows must be increased during this five-year plan to 600, and in the next five-year plan to 1000. During the subsequent years of the five-year plan we intend to construct a large number of additional animal farms and dairy complexes.

During recent years there has been a noticeable increase in the annual increase in the number of cows on the public's private plots. By the end of 1985 it is expected that the kolkhoz members, workers, and employees will have 1.1 million head. And that means that in all categories of farms, as of the beginning of 1986, there can be 1.7 million cows and the gross milk production can be increased to 4 million tons, or, in per-capita terms for each inhabitant of our republic, 210 kilograms. This is considerably more than is currently being consumed.

It is necessary to improve sharply the reproduction of the herd, in order to guarantee the planned increase in the number of head of cows -- and, moreover, cows that are good, purebred ones -- to reduce decisively the number of animals that are culled, to combat barrenness in cows and the keeping of cows and calves in a nonproductive status for too long, and to set up smoothly operating stations for the artificial insemination of the animals.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Central Asian Branch of VASKhNIL must organize the effective activities of a scientific-production association for blood-line work in animal husbandry and at the pedigree center, and move more rapidly to create pedigree plants and other subdivisions.

In developing animal husbandry and increasing the production of output, an important role belongs to the public's personal plots. It is necessary for every family living in rural areas to have a cow and other livestock and poultry. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes must provide them with assistance in acquiring young animals and poultry, in laying in supplies of feeds and fodders, and in providing them with "zooveterinarian" services.

An important contribution to increasing the production of animal-husbandry output will have to be made by the subsidiary farms at enterprises and organizations. But, for the time being, they have been producing a small amount of output. We must engage more actively in that question, must achieve a sharp increase in the number of subsidiary farms and the volumes of the output produced by them, and achieve a broader dissemination of the advanced experience.

And this kind of experience exists, and is extremely illustrative. For example, the subsidiary farms in the city of Yangiyul have already produced, for every worker, 29 kilograms of meat; and in the city of Yangiyer, 22 kilograms. This work is well organized at enterprises in Chirchii, Angren, and Kattakurgan.

At the same time, individual ministries and departments have not been taking the properly responsible attitude toward the fulfillment of the party's decree dealing with this important question. Many enterprises and organizations in Bukhara, Navoi, Samarkand, Termez, and Fergana have not yet created any subsidiary farms, and the party committees have been reconciled to this.

We must strive for a situation in which, beginning with the next year, all the major enterprises and organizations will have subsidiary farms.

Something that has won broad support and has been widely disseminated is the valuable initiative of the field-cultivation brigades in Surkhan-Darya Oblast with regard to the fattening of livestock. The cotton-growing brigade of Khavokhon Abdulllayeva, on the Sotsializm Kolkhoz, Dzharnurganskiy Rayon, raised 14 head of cattle and sold the state 5400 kilograms of meat; the livestock were turned over in live weight, at 490 kilograms each. Brigades that turned over 5 or more tons of meat included those of Eshmamat Buriyev, Pogranichnik Sovkhoz, Gagarinskiy Rayon; and Khasan Mukhtarov, Kyzyl Oktyabr' Kolkhoz, Kumkurganskiy Rayon. There is a large number of such examples.

It is necessary to continue to develop this patriotic undertaking of the rural workers, and to strive for a situation in which every field-cultivation brigade raises and hands over to the state no less than 2 tons of meat.

For the further development of animal husbandry, the party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies must guarantee the intensification of fodder production. On all kolkhozes and sovkhozes it is necessary to create specialized brigades, to provide material incentives for them, and to devote special attention to guaranteeing the proper balancing of the fodders with regard to protein and other components, to improving quality and reducing the losses of fodders.

It is necessary to grow more soybeans and other legumes so that every animal farm will prepare artificial milk for the calves. On the basis of the introduction of crop rotations, we must expand the sowings of alfalfa, corn grown for grain and for silage, and root crops, and we must considerably increase their harvest yield and introduce the most effective systems for the green conveyor belt. It is necessary to continue to expand the plantings of rape, rye, "tretikale," "perko," and other intermediate crops in order to provide the livestock with green and succulent fodders during the wintertime. It is necessary to ensure on every farm, the production of no less than 10-12 tons of fodder units per hectare of plantings of fodder crops.

Every farm must have fodder shops and must feed the animals the fodders only in processed form. It is necessary to make wide use of the capabilities of producing and using suspensions of "khlorella," whole-milk substitute, fodder yeast, and enzymes.

It is necessary to take all steps to improve the mechanization of animal husbandry, and to increase the labor productivity of the workers engaged in that branch. It is necessary to improve sharply the technical services provided to the animal farms and the complexes, using the efforts of the enterprises of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika.

Comrades! The implementation of the measures planned by the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 Plenums of the Central Committee requires the further intensification of agricultural production as a whole.

Questions that take on an especially vital urgency are thos involving the intensification of production under our conditions, when the reserves for expanding the sown areas are extremely limited. In questions of intensification, an important role must be played by agricultural science.

The chief task of the Academy of Sciences and the Central Asian Branch of VASKhNIL, and all the scientific institutions in the republic, is the thorough elaboration of the questions of the further improvement of the technology of raising agricultural crops, of developing mechanization, and creating more productive technology for cotton-growing and other branches of vegetable and animal husbandry.

A large amount of attention must be devoted to developing chemicalization, to increasing the effectiveness of the application of mineral fertilizers, herbicides, and other chemical means, to the creation of even more effective growth stimulants for plans and of nontoxic defoliants, and to the broad use of the biomethod.

The further development of agriculture, the fulfillment of the Food Program, is inseparably linked with irrigation and land reclamation. The unprecedently low levels of water this year caused substantial damage. That situation may be repeated. It is aggravated by the fact that in the major reservoirs -- Toktogul'skoye, Nurekskoye, and others -- the water reserves that have been accumulated over a number of years have been completely depleted.

All this causes well-substantiated concern about the fate of the future harvest. It is necessary right now to begin urgently to carry out measures to combat the low water supply, and to render practical assistance to the rayons that particularly suffered from the drought. The task of the party's oblast and rayon committees and the Soviet and economic agencies in the outlying areas consists in mobilizing the manpower and material-technical resources to lay cement linings in the canals, to drill wells, to install irrigation systems and to electrify them, and to construct bodies of water and small-scale reservoirs. It is necessary to take under special surveillance the preparation for vegetation at all the existing pumping stations and for the accumulation of water in the reservoirs.

Comrades! Our plenum will discuss the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development and the draft version of the State Budget for the republic for 1983. In the drafts that have been submitted by the government to the republic, there is a definition of the specific tasks for all branches of the economy and culture for every oblast and the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic.

Inasmuch as agriculture has already been mentioned, please allow me to dwell on several of the key tasks for the republic's party organization in developing other branches of the national economy.

The preliminary results of the current year make it possible to conclude that most of the branches of the national economy will successfully fulfill the established plans and socialist pledges.

However, if one approaches everything achieved from the positions of the requirements stated at the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, one must admit that we have been making far from complete use of our opportunities and reserves.

A large number of shortcomings and unresolved problems exist in industry. The results of its work during the first ten months cannot fail to cause concern. With a planned rate of 5 percent for growth of production, it achieved only 3.6 percent. Only one-third of the increase in the volume of production was achieved as a result of an increase in labor productivity.

A difficult situation has been created in Andizhan Oblast. The industry in the oblast is feverish, there has been a worsening in the qualitative indicators, and during the first ten months of this year the rates for increase in the volumes of production were 98.4 percent, and labor productivitity, 89 percent. If no urgent steps are taken, the plan for the first two years of the five-year plan for these indicators and for the production of most of the types of the articles by the branch can be disrupted. The similar situation is also observed in Syr-Darya Oblast.

Many branches are making poor use of their production capacities, are failing to fulfill their delivery pledges, and are violating state and planning discipline.

In order to overcome this lag, it is necessary to use all the economic, organizational, and political means. It is necessary first of all to strive to increase the growth rates for labor productivity -- that very important indicator of the effectiveness of social production. Attention was directed to that once again at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the very near future the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees, together with the ministries and departments, must carefully analyze the activities of every lagging enterprise, shop, and sector, and must determine the specific steps for eliminating the shortcomings. They must take that work under the strictest surveillance and must correct the situation rapidly.

A very important factor that is linked with the resolution of the problems confronting industry -- but not only industry -- is the further development and the steady operation of power engineering. That was emphasized in the strongest manner at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. All the party, Soviet, and economic organizations must regularly and concretely engage in questions of economizing and thrift, and must wage a decisive struggle against poor economic practices and waste.

A factor of exceptional importance for our republic is the development of agricultural machine-building. This is the very basis for the development of cotton-growing. The key problem here is the organizing of the production of more powerful tractors. It is extremely important for us, within two or three years, to create a mondern engine-building production entity, so that, by the 60th anniversary of our republic, we can begin the production of 100-horsepower engines for the MTZ tractors, and, in 1985, give our country's cotton-growers 100-horsepower tractors with a hermetically sealed cab.

At the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasis was made of the need to accelerate scientific-technical progress, to achieve the broad and rapid introduction into production of the achievements of science, technology, and advanced experience. In September 1982 a plenum of the CPU Central Committee met to deal with this question. The plenum adopted specific measures for the further development of scientific research and for the introduction of new technology and new labor methods.

And now it is a matter of the practical implementation of those measures, the use of all the levers for encouraging the combination of science and production.

The questions that must be constantly in the center of attention of all the party and Soviet agencies are those involving the increase in the production of consumer goods. The enterprises that have been called upon to engage in the production of those commodities are not only the enterprises in group "B," but all the branches of industry. It is important to guarantee not only the increase in the production of these commodities, but also to improve their quality.

In the resolution of the tasks of increasing the production of consumer goods, a special role is played by the creation of branches of industrial enterprises in small cities and rural inhabited points.

At the present time 350 branches and shops are operating there, and they are producing output valued at 465 million rubles. By the end of the five-year plan the republic is supposed to construct, in addition, 400 such branches with an annual volume of production of commodities and articles valued at 2 billion rubles. They will make it possible to involve 110,000 persons in production.

The creation of branches requires the constant attention of the party committees and the administrators of ministries, departments, and associations. I feel that it is necessary to emphasize once more that this task is of great economic and social importance. It is a task whose resolution is linked with the further industrialization of the rural areas, the bringing of the village closer to the city. It is a task that is linked with the bringing into the ranks of the working class newer and newer segments of the population, and with the efficient use of labor resources.

We are mentioning this once again because the creation of branches has not been organized at the proper level everywhere. Frequently the branches are very small-scale and are equipped with obsolete equipment, and the personnel turnover rate is high there.

The UzSSR Council of Ministers must study the question of the further development of the branches of industrial enterprises in small cities and rural inhabited points and must make its recommendations.

Large tasks confront construction workers. The chief task, as was emphasized by the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is the further reduction of the volume of uncompleted construction and the acceleration of the rates of activation of fixed assets.

The party and Soviet agencies, the construction organizations, and all the ministries and departments in the republic must guarantee the prompt activation primarily of the projects that are scheduled for activation in the next reporting period, the maximum concentration of the labor, material, and financial resources at those projects, and the organizing of the prompt delivery or raw and other materials and construction-planning and estimate documents, and equipment. It is necessary to introduce on a broader scale the progressive forms of organizing labor in construction, and primarily the brigade contract.

A factor of great, and I might even say decisive, importance for the successful fulfillment of the plans for the current year and next year is the operation of transportation, especially rail transportation, because the precision and efficiency of its operation determines the prompt delivery of the output to the broad consumer.

The Administration of the Central Asian Railroad must take urgent and effective steps to satisfy the needs of the republic's national economy for shipments, the prompt delivery of raw and other materials, machines and machinery, agricultural output, fuel, and fertilizers.

Comrades! The resolution of the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress and by the May and November 1982 Plenums of the party's Central Committee requires the improvement of the organizing, political, and ideological work.

It is necessary to mobilize all the means that are at our disposal, and to extend the broad propagandizing of the decisions of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the documents of the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The party organizations must explain thoroughly the tasks posed in the speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, and must link them inseparably with the assignments for the 1983 plan and with the practical affairs and tasks of every enterprise, every working collective, every worker.

The main thing here is to strive for a situation in which the tasks posed by the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are viewed not only in the branch cross-section, but also in the cross-section for each plant, shop, sector, and work site.

The decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are a fighting program, a guide for action. The results of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee must be discussed at plenums of the oblast, city, and rayon committees, at meetings of party activists, and at meetings of the primary party organizations. It is very important for them to be conducted in a businesslike manner, creatively, with special emphasis being made on the manner in which the Food Program is being fulfilled.

The successful resolution of the tasks posed by the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee requires the improvement of the selection, assignment, and education of personnel.

The present difficult year has shown us once again that wherever the party, Soviet, and economic workers do not resort to stereotypes in resolving tasks, but, rather, resolve them creatively, analyzing the state of affairs thoroughly, and making the correct decisions, a high final result is achieved even under difficult conditions.

Much has been done in our republic to reinforce with cadres the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, agricultural agencies, and all the links in the agroindustrial complex.

At the same time, the present difficult year has indicated that not all our administrators have yet been able, under the complicated conditions, to find the ways to fulfill the plans. The party committees and the agricultural agencies must render assistance to these administrators and increase the demandingness toward them.

The November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the successful fulfillment of these plans requires that the people standing in the decisive sectors must be politically mature individuals, who are competent and in possession of organizing capabilities and a sense of the new. In a word, they must be people who have those qualities without which, in our time, it is impossible to administer modern production.

The entire organizing and political work must be aimed at increasing the labor and political participation of the masses, at mobilizing them for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the present year, and for the five-year plan as a whole. It is necessary to continue to develop the socialist competition, and to improve the organization of labor.

Today this is a very important task of the party committees and the trade-union and Komsomol organizations. They must strive for a situation in which every worker is well aware that the fulfillment of the plan depends upon his labor contribution.

Comrades! We are approaching a glorious event -- the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. That date is filled with great social and political content and with special meaning. It reflects the historic path that has been traveled by our great multinational Motherland, and demonstrates the indisolluble moral and political unity of our society, and the triumph of the Leninist ideas of the friendship of nations.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, we have taken the heights. Ahead of us lie new goals. They have been defined by the decisions of the May and November Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

We are confronted by the task of fulfilling the high socialist pledges that were taken in all branches of the national economy for 1983. We are confronted by the task of achieving a further intensification of the entire social production, of increasing the effectiveness and quality of all our work, of increasing the labor productivity. We are confronted by the task of increasing the production of industrial output, and that of all branches of agriculture, of implementing the Food Program, of further developing our capital construction, developing the economy and culture, and raising the material standard of living of the nation.

Please allow me to assure the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo that the Communist Party members and all the workers in our republic, as they march ahead toward the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR, will apply all their efforts and knowledge, all their energy and skills, to complete the present year with distinction and to guarantee the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the assignments for 1983 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole. (The report by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov was listened to with a large amount of attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

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SHEVARDNADZE CHAIRS SESSION OF REPUBLIC S&T COORDINATING COUNCIL

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[GruzINFORM [Georgian News Agency] item under rubric "At the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia": "In the Spirit of the Demands of the Time"]

> [Text] Our republic is carrying out purposeful work to implement the decisions of the 6th Plenum of the Central Commitee of the Communist Party of Georgia [CPG]. An active search is being made for new forms of organizing the partnership between scientific-research and production organizations, there has been an expansion in the sphere of application of the target-program method of resolving major scientific-technical problems, and an increase in its effectiveness. The activities of the party agencies which are aimed at accelerating the scientific-technical progress have become more effective and more concrete.
>
> The chief organizer of the fulfillment of the plenum's decisions and the coordinator in concentrating the efforts in the development of science and in accelerating the scientific-technical progress is the Republic Coordinating Council on Science and Scientific-Technical Progress, which is headed by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the CPG Central Committee E. A. Shevardnadze.

A regular session of the coordinating council was held. It was opened by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze.

An informational report on the organizing work to fulfill the decisions of the 6th Plenum of the CPG Central Committee which is being carried out by the sections and working groups of the coordinating council was given by Second Secretary of the CPG Central Committee G. V. Kolbin; Chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the CPG Central Committee, A. P. Sakvarelidze; Chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the CPG Central Committee, N. Sh. Endeladze; and Secretary of Georgian Sovprof, L. S. Kharbediya.

Academic Secretary of the Chemistry and Chemical Technology Branch of the GSSR Academy of Sciences, academician of GSSR Academy of Sciences G. V. Tsitsishvili gave an informational report on the scientific research being carried out at the institutes of the Chemistry and Chemical Technology Branch and the future prospects for introducing the results of that research into production.

The rate of fulfillment of the republic plan for science and new technology was reported by Deputy Chairman of GSSR Gosplan I. S. Zhordaniya and First Deputy Chairman of the GSSR State Committee for Science and Technology, L. N. Okley.

The session participants were informed about the recommendations made by the GSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education and the GSSR Ministry of Finance concerning the intensification of the ties of partnership between science at institutions of higher learning and production. A provisional statute was developed for the introduction, by way of an experiment, of a new, progressive system for the payment of labor and the providing of material incentives to the workers at institutions of higher learning and in production who successfully introduce innovations into practice. Corresponding recommendations will be submitted in the near future to the bureau of the CPG Central Committee. An informational report was given on the rate of implementation of the recommendations and reactions to the critical comments that were expressed at the 6th Plenum of the CPG Central Committee.

Those who made statements at the session included GSSR Ministry of Public Health G. G. Lezhava; Chief of the Party-Organizational Work Department of the CPG Central Committee, Zh. K. Shartava; President of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia, Ye. K. Kharadze; and Deputy Chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers, O. Ye. Cherkeziya.

The results of the session was summed up by Comrade E. A. Shevarnadze.

It was mentioned at the session that the Republic Coordinating Council and its working agencies had increased the activity rate of its work that is aimed at achieving the unconditional fulfillment, within the planned volume and within the planned deadline, of the assignments and the measures that were approved by the 6th Plenum for scientific-technical progress in the branches of the national economy. At the same time, the speakers also sharpened the attention to the shortcomings in this important matter. There has been an unjustified prolonging of the resolution of a number of vitally important questions. In the actions of the ministries and departments one observes a certain sluggishness and inertia in reorganizing all the work in the spirit of the requirements of the plenum. Not all the party organizations and committees in the outlying areas have become imbued with the idea of the necessity of effecting a sharp turn toward questions of scientific-technical progress and have not defined any concrete tasks or plan of action for themselves. Certain working groups in the coordinating council have been engaging with an insufficient amount of aggressiveness in questions that are included within their competency.

Regional councils on science and scientific-technical progress have been created under many party rayon and city committees. However, they have not yet extended their work properly.

Recently there has been an improvement in the drawing up of draft versions of republic plans for science and new technology. They encompass the associations and enterprises of union subordination and they contain assignments in unionwide and republic-level comprehensive scientific-technical target programs. The state of balance with the material-technical and financial resources has been one of the reasons for the increase in the role of the plans for science and new technology in the job of accelerating the scientific-technical progress.

At the same time, the fulfillment of the plans for science and new technology reveal shortcomings and still have unresolved questions. The measures that are included in the plan continue to be undistinguished by any high effectiveness and they do not always correspond to the present-day level of domestic and foreign technology. As a whole the republic plan for science and new technology has not yet become the basic state planning document that effectively organizes the republic's entire national economy for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

The coordinating council approved the activities of the institutes of the Chemistry and Chemical Technology Branch of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia. It was noted that their collectives, in addition to research on fundamental problems of modern chemistry, pharmacochemistry, and metallurgy, devote a large amount of attention to introducing the results of scientific research into the national economy and to the search for new forms of partnership ties with industrial enterprises. At the same time the scientific potential of the institutes in the branch is not being used completely, and not all the projects of an applied nature which are carried out in them find their proper application in the practical situation.

It is the task of GKNT [State Committee on Science and Technology] and GSSR Gosplan to be concerned constantly about the introduction of the achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology into the national economy, and to assure that not a single completed scientific-research project that is of interest for the further social and economic development of the republic is left without practical use.

The coordinating council and its working agencies must work in a more purposeful manner with every ministry, large-scale industrial enterprise, and association. At the section sessions it is necessary to pose concrete questions and to make concrete decisions dealing with them, and to define specific deadlines for the elaborations, but, most importantly, the introduction.

The acceleration of the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into practice is one of the strategic lines in the new five-year plan. It is necessary to increase the personal demand upon the managers of departments, enterprises, and institutes for the elaboration, assimilation, and production of new types of output, and for the introduction of advanced technological schemes. It is necessary to eliminate everything that hinders the introduction of that which is new. Production must be vitally self-interested in the rapid assimilation of the fruits of the mind and labor of the scientists and designers. The developing industry requires the deepening of scientific research. The Georgian Academy of Sciences, and the State Committee for Science and Technology must deepen the cooperation between the institutes and the developing branches of industry. The search for new and improved forms of partnership is the chief task of the scientists and the production workers. In this direction it is necessary on a broader scale to study and use the experience of the union republics. Experience that is interesting, for example, is that of the Ukraine in the area of cooperation between the Academy of Sciences and the major enterprises, associations, and ministries. Large opportunities are contained here and they must be used.

The session participants discussed the need to introduce more broadly into the activities of the scientific institutions the principles of cost accountability. The institutes which can do that which is beneficial for production must seek additional sources for the formation of their budget. In this question there must be an increase in the role of the presidium of the Academy of Sciences and the State Committee on Science and Technology.

An important place in the statements was given to the ideological and organizational support of the work of accelerating the scientific-technical progress. The means of mass information -- the press, radio, television, and popular-science motion pictures -- must increase their rate of activity in the area of propagandizing the scientific-technical knowledge, advanced experience in the area of the increase in labor productivity, and the search for reserves to increase the economic potential.

In all this work a special role belongs to the Republic Coordinating Council and its working agencies -- the sections, subsections, and working groups. It is necessary for all of them to show more aggressiveness in resolving the questions that are included in their competency, and for them to locate and activate all the reserves. Work that deserves special attention is the work of accelerating scientific-technical progress which is being carried out in the regions.

With regard to all the questions that were discussed, the council specified definite measures and defined the responsible executors.

Participants at the council session included Comrades G. A. Andronikashvili, D. I. Patiashvili, Z. A. Chkheidze, Deputy Chairman of GSSR Council of Ministers V. I. Vadachkoriya, and chiefs of departments of the CPG Central Committee B. Z. Barsukov, B. D. Makharashvili, G. S. Mamatsashvili, L. I. Mgaloblishvili, and L. Ya. Khaburzaniya.

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4 May 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS

No. 1405

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4 May 1983

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1405

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- NOVEMBER 1982

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys cover a one-month period and contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social issues and other areas of interest.

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

Economics

KOLKHOZ MARKET INVESTIGATION CONTINUES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 1982 p 4 carries a 1500-word report on a kolkhoz markets investigation [the first article in this series appeared in October]. The following observations were made: certain trucks are not permitted to unload in the market which "is an aspect very discomfiting to sellers." The investigators also note that "perhaps it is 'too crowded' in the No. 6 kolkhoz market, but is there nowhere where incoming products could be received? No, they could put five times as much incoming goods in one corner of its large area." With regard to the Trade Service Bureaus, which are supposed to "bring more products into the market, keep prices down and increase consumer services" the inspectors noted that "it is very important that the AzSSR Ministry of Trade study the activities of the republic kolkhoz markets Administrative Trade Service bureaus and take effective steps for them to improve their work."

IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY TO BE MODERNIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 30 November 1982 p 2 carries a 1000-word article by A. Hajyev, Director of the Azerbaijan Institute for the Economic and Organizational Development of Scientific Research, and R. Aliyev, Section Director of the Institute, on the current state of irrigation technology. "One of the most important shortcomings is the archaic means of irrigation. For example, only two percent of 913.4 thousand hectares uses water-propelling machinery or pipelines."

Social and Cultural Affairs

'ROUND TABLE' ON INTERNATIONALISM

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 5 November 1982 pp 2-3 carries a 5000-word summarized version of a 'Round Table' on "One International Family" in which A. M. Mirahmadov, Director of the AzSSR Nizami Institute of Literature, Mukhtar Dadashov, film producer-director, Famil Mahdi, poet and Director of the Azerbaijan State University Journalism Faculty, Jahangir Gahramanov, Professor and Director of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Manuscript Archive, and Fuad Aliyev, Deputy Director for Scientific Affairs of the USSR Palace of the Friendship of Peoples, participated. Mirahmadov said: "Along with the internationalistic character of classical Azerbaijani literature which sung of and spread humanistic ideas from the times of Nizami and Khagani, the seven-volume 'Azerbaijan Literary History', which we have prepared for publication will be a new test for our scholars." Gahramanov stated: "The great Uzbek poet Gafur Gulam donated the 'Khamsa' of Nizami of Ganja, which was copied in the 16th century and was in his family library, to the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences. Is this not a manifestation of the sincere friendship between two peoples?"

TWENTY VOLUME COMPENDIUM OF AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE PLANNED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 19 November 1982 p 7 carries a 450-word Azerinform dispatch on the publication of the "Azerbaijan Classical Literature Library", volume one of which has come off the presses. It is to be finished in five years.

International

AFGHAN MAGAZINE PUBLISHES AZERBAIJANI SHORT STORY

[Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 5 November 1982 p 7]

[Unsigned dispatch: "Published Abroad"]

[Text] "ZENAN magazine, which is published in the Afghanistan Peoples Republic, printed the short story 'Purple Flower' by the writer Seyran Sakhavat in this years tenth issue. Shahin Fazil [an Azerbaijani journalist and writer living in Kabul] translated the short story into Afghani."

AFGHAN TEACHERS TOUR AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 27 November 1982 p 4 carries a 250-word Azerinform report on the tour of an Afghan teachers' delegation headed by Mahbuba Karmal, President of the central boarding school [internat] in Kabul. "Members of the delegation, while acquainting themselves with childrens' education in Azerbaijani schools and pre-schools, visited both the No. 8 internat and the J. Nakhchyvanski school."

NORTHERN POET ON SEPARATION FROM SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 26 November 1982 p 4 carries a poem by Samad Isaoghlu which discusses the organic unity of Northern and Southern Azerbaijan, containing lines such as: "The Araz cuts its head like a sword/ The heart remained with me, the head fell there" and "Baku and Tabriz like two eyes/ Lived longing one for the other".

IBRAHIMOV ON DEMOCRATIC SOUTHERN LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 19 November 1982 p 7 carries a 2300-word speech by Mirza Ibrahimov to the plenum of the

USSR Writers Union ispolkom at the end of October. While discussing primarily Soviet and pre-Soviet Azerbaijani literature, he touches on the South at the end: "At this point one should note that progressive writers of Iran and Southern Azerbaijan now speak out more and more through poetry, prose and publicistic works against imperialism. Such works in Persian and Azerbaijani are included in democratically oriented journals published in Tehran and Tabriz after the fall of the shahist administration."

SOUTHERN WRITERS AND POETS IN AzSSR

[Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 13 November 1982 p 5]

[Article by A. Mammadrza: "Meetings With Workers"]

[Text] "Recently a group of Southern Azerbaijani writers and poets were in Kirovabad, Ali Bayramly and Sumgait for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and literary meetings connected with the praising of the USSR in Southern Azerbaijani literature.

The literary meeting, held at the Jafar Jabbarly Kirovabad State Drama Threater, was opened by Balash Azeroghlu, Secretary of the Azerbaijan Writers Union ispolkom and Peoples Poet, who said that the creation of the USSR is one of the most significant events which occurred in human history and that all of progressive mankind's marking and celebration of this event together with the great Soviet people is relevant. The influence of Soviet literature, especially Azerbaijani literature, in adding ever-newer qualities and artistic enrichment is one of the major factors.

Azeroghlu said that our literature, along with reflecting the struggle of the Iranian people, specifically the people of Southern Azerbaijan, for freedom and independence, has repeatedly praised the well-wishing, generous, peace-loving policy of the great Union of Soviets, the banner-bearers of peace and socialism in the world.

At the meeting Altay Mammadov, Sabir Amirov, Mammadrza Afiyat, Firuz Sadygzade and Bahlul Rovshan spoke; Balash Azeroghlu, Sohrab Tahir, Ashyg Huseyn Javan, Tariyel Umid, Farida Alyarbayli, Suleyman Jahani, Imam Irani and others read new poetry. At the Ali Bayramly Central Library and the Nariman Narimanov House of Culture Balash Azeroghlu, Madina Gulgun, Sohrab Tahir, Mammadrza Afiyat, Sabir Amirov, Gulamrza Jamshidi and Nazim Rizvan spoke.

At the same meetings young poets of Kirovabad, Ali Bayramly and Sumgait also read poetry.

Economics

KASSR PLANNING CHIEF REVIEWS LIVING STANDARDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 2100-word interview with Taufik Geleyevich Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the KaSSR State Planning Committee on general levels of KaSSR development at the present time. The interview was recorded by S. Abdrakhmanov and is published to note the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

On the KaSSR's position within the Soviet Union, Mukhamed-Rakhimov notes its importance as a Soviet mineral and industrial base. The KaSSR, which is fourth in the Soviet Union in industrial production, produces 30 percent of USSR copper, 50 percent of its zinc, 70 percent of its lead, up to 90 percent of its phosphorous, nearly 100 percent of its chrome ore and large quantities of vanadium, tungsten and molybdenum. The republic is also second in the USSR in oil production and third in electrial energy, coal, rolled steel and agricultural machinery. KaSSR industry, moreover, Mukhamed-Rakhimov goes on, at present produces every 24 hours 52,000 tons of oil, 323,000 tons of coal, 70,000 tons of iron ore, 160 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy, 13,400 tons of cast iron, 16,600 tons of steel, 11,900 tons of rolled ferrous metals and enormous quantities of textiles and other products.

On agriculture, Mukhamed-Rakhimov has conspicuously less to say but does stress the high level of KaSSR development and the enormous investment, 17.4 billion rubles, in the KaSSR agro-industrial complex during the current five-year plan. Nothing is said about the yields of the just completed Kazakh harvest.

On levels of living Mukhamed-Rakhimov notes that the average republic monthly salary is now 169.5 rubles plus 238 rubles in payments and benefits from social consumption funds. Per capita expenditure on students in kindergarten and creches per year has attained an average of 484 rubles and 83.3 percent of all costs are state paid. For general education schools average annual expenditure per student has reached 170 rubles, 677 rubles in technicums and 944 rubles in higher educational institutions. Because of generous state support of higher and middle education 836 out of every 1000 KaSSR workers now have a higher or middle education.

COAL PRODUCTION LAGS IN KEY KARAGANDA FIELDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 16 November 1982 carries on page 7 a 2,400-word article by regular commentator Musa Rakhmanberdiyev on problems at the Karaganda Coal Field. The article, first of a series on the Karaganda Industrial Region, is the result of a journalists convocation held in Karaganda City on regional economic problems and prospects and is published under the regular rubric "Rhythm of the 11th Five-Year Plan."

Karaganda is the center of one of the largest industrial regions in the Soviet Union. The basis of it all is coal, 48 million tons a year at present production levels, to supply the giant Orsk-Khalilovsk and Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combines and other industries within and without the Karaganda region.

In a series of short interviews with persons directly involved in Karaganda coal production, Rakhmanberdiyev brings out the great complexity of Karaganda coal mining and the many difficulties attendant upon operating underground mines. His informants freely admit, however, that many production plans are not being met, often with substantial shortfalls. As reasons for the failures, they complain of a shortage of up-to-date coal-processing and coal moving machinery in the mines, inadequate geological and methodological research, shortages of subterranean transport and a lack of mechanized shaft cutting and mine cleaning units. Moreover, Karaganda suffers from difficulties with other, supporting industries in the basin and an acute shortage of on-the-site housing has a major negative impact upon mine labor. Mine managers express confidence in their abilities to solve mining problems, through wider application of open pit mining methods and rail transport right up to production sites, for example, but feel impotent in dealing with housing and other outside issues.

YOUNG PEOPLE ABANDON RURAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 12 November 1982 carries on page 3 a 2,400-word article by Khaydolla Tilemisov on the problems of Satay village (Kustany Oblast) as typical of what is wrong with Kazakh agriculture. The article is published under the regular rubric "Questions to Look Into."

Tilemisov visits in Satay village where he lived a quarter of a century ago to see what survived of the old and sample the new.

Tilemisov stresses the great physical changes in Satay village--no longer, for example, are there sod huts sunk into the earth but row upon row of uniformly built houses, all with modern conveniences. However, certain disquieting facts emerge that contradict the impression given by the village's beautiful facade.

The upstanding seventy-year old herdsman Zhamaghali Eshmanov complained bitterly about the younger generation that seemed to spend all its time drinking and making trouble with no or little interest in the Satay village. The children of distinguished members of the community, Eshmanov goes on, are continually getting thrown in jail due to drinking or misbehavior. Part of the problem, is improper upbringing. But, Eshmanov concludes, part of the problem is Satay village itself. The best of the young people run away to the cities because there is nothing to keep them in Satay village--no television, theaters, etc. The ones that stay have nothing to do since times are easy there is plenty of opportunity for boozing--not like the good old days when a person could starve from not working.

Other villages echo Eshmanov's complaints, leading Tilemisov to ask why things are like this. In the old days, he noted, Kazakhs had little to do with the cities and were largely self-sufficient. Now all the young people are running away there. What has happened?

The head of a local tekhnikum notes that young people today are better educated and are drawn to a better life. After ten or more years of school, they are unwilling to take up the shovel and clean out the cowpen. They see rural life as a drudgery, and, if fact, there is too much drudgery, too little mechanization. The rural areas are too unsophisticated to absorb all the technically trained workers that are being produced. The new styling housing built to absorb the rural workers often stands empty. The new style housing may even be part of the problem since it and the facilities associated with it are not really suited to local needs and tend to isolate their inhabitants from rural life rather than involve them directly with it. There are, for example, no cattle and sheep pens associated with the new housing so that young workers are unable to raise stock personally and get involved, so to speak, with the real life of the village. The new housing, moreover, unlike the yurts of the old, is immobile so that villagers are unable to pasture their animals and there are no pastures close at hand. Pasturing is necessary since feed is in short supply. In short, the present organization of the village simply doesn't suit its way of life in the way that the older organization did.

Tilemisov also found that Satay village has an overly rapid turnover of village managers--sometimes two a year. As a result local managers lack the time to familiarize themselves with local problems.

The village's greatest problem is keeping its inhabitants employed on a regular basis. Relocating agro-complex industries in the village, as was done in the EsSSR, might provide year-round employment in the village. The profits from the relocated industries might be used to make the village itself more interesting to the young by providing clubs, theaters and other facilities. Villages need not be so underdeveloped since they are often close to urban areas and could be easily developed.

ECONOMIST OUTLINES HISTORY OF KAZAKH OIL, GAS INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1982 carries on pages 6-7 a 1,900 word article by Economist-Historian Bolebay Isabekov on the USSR oil and gas industry and the key position of the KaSSR within it. The article is third in a series published under the rubic "The Leninist Policy."

Oil and gas have played a major role in the development of the people's economy of the Soviet Union and there is hardly a sector of Soviet industry today that fails to use oil and gas and their many by-products. Today, moreover, the Soviet Union is one of the world leaders in oil and gas production with 603,000,000 tons of oil produced in 1980 (compared to 10,281,000 tons in 1913) and 435 billion cubic meters of gas. These figures are expected to rise to 620-645 million tons of oil a year and 600-640 billion cubic meters of gas by 1985. Some 385-395 million tons will come from the new west Siberian Tyumen field, now under development.

Soviet Kazakhstan has played no small part in bringing about these achievements and now ranks second among USSR republics in oil and gas production and exploration. Isabekov traces the history of the Kazakh industry, from the earliest field in 1899 down to the present time when developments are concentrated on the Mangoystau Peninsula. He also notes the many new fields that have been discovered in recent years in the KaSSR and will expand republic production still more in the future. By the end of the current five-year plan the KaSSR is expected to be producing 24,900,000 tons of oil a year and 7.9 billion cubic meters of gas.

KAZAKHS CULTIVATE 'WILD' DESERT PLANTS AS FODDER SOURCES

[Editoral Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1982 carries on page 11 a 1,000-word article by O. Oqshiyev, chief agronomist of the Qarakil Scientific Research Production Union (Chimkent City), on the ongoing research to cultivate "wild" desert plants as fodder sources.

Further development of animal husbandry will require strengthening of its fodder base. If this is not done, in fact, any further expansion or enhancement of productivity within it will be completely impossible and we will be unable to meet the needs of the people for animal husbandry products. Thus the 26th Party Congress called for drawing up and carrying out a coordinated program to create a fodder base that is reliable and equal to the needs of Soviet animal husbandry. In this area, the May 82 CPSU Central Committee Plenum put the goal for 1985 at 500 million tons of fodder and for 1990 at 540-550 million tons of fodder. We will have to pull out all the stops and mobilize every possible resource to meet these goals.

In the KaSSR, where animal husbandry dominates and the problem is particularly severe, resources for expanding the fodder base are many. One of them is the wild plants of the desert and semi-desert areas that make up the majority of Kazakh pastures. These plants have long been used to supplement the limited yields of established pastures and recently experiments have been carried out involving limited cultivation of "wild" varieties of desert plants to enhance natural yields, most notably by the Qarakol scientific research production union.

Oqshiyev discusses three plants, namely "izen" (Artemisia frigida), black saxaul (Haloxylon sp.), and "terisken" (Oxytropis sp.), that have been the subject of experimentation. He lists the characteristics, peculiarities, yields and nutritive qualities of each. He notes, moreover, not only the greatly enhanced yields of the plants from limited cultivation, but also other indirect benefits in terms of decreased soil erosion and enhanced soil fertility and moisture content. He calls upon other production units to follow up the successful example of the Qarakol Scientific Research Production Union.

ARTICLE DETAILS SOVIET INTEREST IN SOLAR ENERGY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK no 11, November 1982 carries on pages 20-21 a 2,000-word article by Asqarbek Qusayynov (Alma-Ata Energetics Institute) on Soviet interest in solar energy and ongoing research. The article is published under the regular rubric "At the Scientific Forefront."

According to estimates made by scientists, energy use has grown an average of 3 percent during each of the last 15 years. Energy use doubled during the first fifty years of this century, doubled again during the next 30 years and will probably double again during the next 15-20 years.

Since most of energy used today comes from fossil fuels, and supplies are limited, we face the danger of running out of energy in the future if our energy needs continue to depend upon them. One solution to this problem is changing our energy balance and using more energy from renewable sources. Although, Qusayynov emphasizes, the Soviet Union is extremely well supplied with fossil fuels and will suffer no shortages now or in the foreseeable future, the Basic Directions for the Development of the People's Economy and Culture During the Years 1981-1985 and in the Period Up Unitl 1990, nonetheless call for development of new sources, including solar and geothermal.

Qusayynov outlines efforts to develop one of these new sources, solar energy, in the world and in the Soviet Union. He begins with a brief history of solar energy use in human history and then moves on to a detailed discussion of the four main areas of current inquiry: thermotechnical, photoelectrical, biological and chemical production of solar energy. He summarizes the state of research in each area, noting thermotechnical solar energy production as the most effecient of methods currently being considered but also the most potentially problematical since there is difficulty handling the enormous amounts of heat produced. Qusayynov notes current Soviet interest in biological production of solar energy in passing.

WORK CONTINUES ON TIGHT SCHEDULE ON GREAT ALMA-ATA CANAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1982 carries on pages 22-23 a 1,600-word article by Qadyr Alimqulov on progress being made on the Great Alma-Ata Canal. The article is one of a series on the canal and is published under the regular rubric "The Active Construction Fronts."

The Great Alma-Ata Canal is in truth one of the greatest constuction projects of the Semirecheye. The first section, reaching from Shelek to Alma-Ata, will reach 141 kilometers and will include 589 hydro-technical projects. When completed, moreover, the entire irrigation system supported by the canal will comprise 115,000 hectares and make possible a great improvement in Alma-Ata Oblast agriculture.

Alimqulov discusses in detail ongoing work on the canal with special reference to new technological accomplishments such as large diameter pipe and efforts to maintain a tight schedule. The Bartoghay reservoir, now closed by a 40 meter high dam, began to fill in August, marking a major milestone along the road to the completion of reservoir, canal and irrigation system.

DECLINE OF URAL THREATENS REGIONAL ECOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 11, November 1982 carries on pages 71-75 a 2,400-word article by V. Pod'yablonskiy, chairman of the executive committee of the Ural Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, on environmental protection efforts by his and other Ural Oblast soviets, with particular regard to the declining Ural River. The article is published under the regular rubric "Environmental Protection, Under Party Control."

Environmental control is a regular part of the work of the Ural Oblast Soviet of Poeple's Deputies, its various subordinate units and other oblast soviets and is a function of growing importance. Pod'yablonskiy details efforts in the areas of land conservation and protection of forests, fisheries resources, fauna and the ecology fo the vital Ural Basin, of crucial importance not only for the economy of Ural Oblast but for a number of other KaSSR and RAFSR Oblast in a water short region.

There are only eight rivers in Ural Oblast with lengths of more than 200 kilometers. The Ural River is by far the most important, serving an agricultural and industrial region of more than 4 million. The river is a source of irrigation water, of animal feed, on account of the hay making resources found along its banks, of fisheries, as the major spawning grounds for the Caspian sturgeon, it also provides the cities and industries of the region, with drinking and industrial water, and has much wild fauna, particularly in the swamps and marsh lands near the mouth of the river.

Despite the importance of the river and efforts to protect it on the part of Ural Oblast in particular, the river continues to decline. Water flow has been cut in half by the building of large water reservoirs. Plans exist to build still more reservoirs that will againt cut river flow by half. On the upper Ural, 8.4 out of 9.2 cubic kilometers of annual flow will be regulated if these plans are carried out, reducing water flow to a trickle. Already fewer and fewer Caspian sturgeon are entering the Caspian each year; lakes and ponds are drying up along the lower Ural; meadows and woodlands are being destroyed and declining local fauna severely damaged.

Pod'yablonskiy calls for stopping the building of these new reserviors and for intensified efforts to rebuild Ural water flow, above all through the proposed Vogal-Ural Canal. He complains of a lack of regional planning for protecting the Ural, a lack of coordination between the work of the RSFSR and KaSSR authorities and formalism and irresponsibility. Also a problem is river pollution since untreated sewage is still being poured into the river despite its reduced flow.

The goal is to eliminate this pollution by 1985, with 24 out of 28 treatment projects being completed. Nevertheless, uncontrolled runoff from agricultural, industrial and residential areas constitutes an even greater problem with contamination of Ural waters by herbicides and mineral fertilizers.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF COORDINATED EKIBASTUZ DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZHN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 11, November 1982 carries on pages 31-36 a 2,800-word article by P. Erpilov, first secretary of the Pavlodar Oblast Committee of the Kazakhstan CP, on problems of coordinated development at Ekibastuz. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in Action."

Thermo-electrical energy based upon the open pit mining of coal will play a key role in future Soviet economic development. Within this context, the key Pavlodar Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex, with its associated mines (14 billion tons of proven reserves) and electrical energy plant, is vitally important.

Erpilov looks at Pavlodar-Ekibastuz energy production and the emergence of a whole regional production complex based upon it, as a coordinated development whole with the special emphasis on the fact that much more is involved at Ekibastuz than the simple construction of a mining and thermo-electrical energy base. Rather a whole industrial, economic and social infrastructure is being brought into being, one in which each part must be carefully coordinated to another. He seems to suggest, moreover, that failures in any one area can thus adversely influence the whole range of development.

Among problem areas delineated by Erpilov are serious construction lags, particularly mine construction, difficulty in equiping coal production units, very serious deficiencies in mine transport equipment construction and upkeep, a virtually non-existent repair and overhaul base and problems with moving workers from the worker settlements to the mines and thermo-electrical plants (State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 is 15 kilometers from Ekibastuz and station No 2 is 40 kilometers away). He also notes slow installation of power and communications lines as another area of difficulty.

By 1985, according to Erpilov, Ekibastuz mines will be producing 84 million tons of coal a year, compared to 67 million tons in 1980. Recently No 4 energy bloc of State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 began operation and existing facilities have now generated 12 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy.

KAZAKHS USE AIRCRAFT TO FIGHT FOREST FIRES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSAILISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 12 November 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by A. Lazarev, unit commander of the Aviation Forest Protection Service, on the use of aircraft in KaSSR forest protection. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

A Forest Protection Kazakh Aviation Base was first organized in 1978 under the RSFSR Ministry of Forestry to patrol forests administered by the KaSSR Ministry of Forestry located in those parts of the KaSSR bordering on the RSFSR. This base now comprises 14 aviation divisions with Mil-2 and Mil-8 helicopters and An-2 conventional aircraft.

Lazarev underscores the great success of Kazakh Forest Protection Aviation in the years since its organization and notes the many new methods of forest fire prevention and fighting now employed in association with it. Among them is the wide use of smoke jumpers to nip small fires in the bud and organize resistence to larger fires. Lazarev criticizes, however, the KaSSR Ministry of Forestry for not supporting the aviation base as fully as it should and forcing it to borrow aircraft from the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration when emergencies arise. He also criticizes the authorities for failure to take proper action against those starting forest fires.

Last year the base's aircraft helped put out 280 fires. In the future an automatic forest protection system is to be introduced in which aircraft will play an even greater role.

SUPERIOR SERVICE OF REPUBLIC MOTOR TRANSPORT HAILED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 November 1982 carries on page 4 an 1,100-word article by A. Qurmanghaliyev, deputy chief of the Personnel Transport Administration of the KaSSR Ministry of Motor Transport, on current achievements, problems and plans for the future of the KaSSR motor transport system. The article is published under the regular rubric "Service to the People, and Honored Duty."

Today some 420,000 kilometers of republic highways carry 9 million travelers a day, and 96 percent of republic kolkhozes and sovkhozes have access to republic transport on good quality motor roads. The problem of providing transport service to all areas of the republic is thus near solution.

Although Qurmanghaliyev's article is laudatory in character, he distinguishes problem areas, such as: 1) poor roads, even in oblast centers, that reduce equipment life and make regular service difficult in some areas, 2) inadequate repair bases that make it difficult to maintain equipment properly, 3) inadequate service in some areas, 4) bus stations crowded with watch, shoe repair and other service facilities that cannot themselves operate properly in the hustle and bustle and contribute excessively to it and 5) inadequate telephone connections with dispatchers for those seeking route and scheduling information.

To improve service, Qurmanghaliyev calls for more careful study of urban use patterns since 62 percent of the republic's population now lives in cities and most inhabitants of cities use public transportation 2-3 times a day. Planners need to look at population growth potential, traffic flow patterns and times of openings and closings and shift changes to use transportation resources properly. Qurmanghaliyev suggests that regional and local soviet deputies will want to play an active role in such planning since they are directly involved themselves more often than not with the use of public transport.

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF AUXILIARY FOOD ENTERPRISES FOR MEETING REPUBLIC NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 November 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word editorial on the importance of auxiliary enterprises for meeting republic food needs. The article is expressive of a current flurry of interest in private plots and auxiliary enterprises due to continuing food shortages.

Experience has shown clearly that attention devoted by industries and factories to their auxiliary food producing enterprises yields results. Food produced by them, moreover, not only supplies workers cafeterias and restaurants with tasty delicacies but is also an important resource for supplementing overall republic food supplies.

At present there are nearly 900 such auxiliary enterprises functioning in the republic. Together they deliver more tahn 11,000 tons of meat, 14,000 tons of milk and many other kinds of agricultural products each year. Current plans call for the formation of 200 more by the end of the current year.

However, auxiliary food producing enterprises have failed to justify expectations in some parts of the republic and industries and factories under some KaSSR ministries, most notably the Ministry of the Light and Food Industry, have failed to organize the necessary number of auxiliary food producing enterprises within their systems. Moreover, available resources are not being exploited fully and there are organizational problems. And good organization, the editorial stresses, is the key to success.

Other problems affecting republic auxiliary food-producing enterprises are the still unresovled land problem, i.e. land shortage and the allotment of lands in remote areas or that is unsuitable or unusable for agricultural application, short supplies of fertilizers and equipment of all kinds and "improper attitudes" towards the auxiliary enterprises on the part of regional and local authorities. Equally a problem is the fact that some factories simply lack the resources on their own to run auxiliary food producing enterprises on their own. The editorail suggests pooling resources as the solution and also calls upon enterprises operators to meet actively with experts and specialists to improve the management of their auxiliary food production.

The editorial ends by stressing the tremendous potential impact of the auxiliary enterprises on KaSSR food production if they are operated properly. It also reemphasizes the substantial amount of still untapped resources that can be enlisted profitably for their development.

Social and Cultural Affairs

NOVEL BY AYTMATOV SUBJECT OF TURKISH FILM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 6 November 1982 carries on page 8 a 700-word review by Fadiyan Aliyev of the Turkish film, "Red Kerchief" based on a novel by the noted Khirghiz writer Shynghiz Aytmatov. The review is published under the rubric "Something New, Something for Us All."

The works of Shynghiz Aytmatov, USSR State Prize Laureat, have been widely translated into foreign languages. His works, moreover, have been particularly appreciated by the Turks who have translated many of them and published editions of the translations.

Among works translated into Turkish is the novel "Poplar, My Poplar." This work formed the basis of a play performed in Alma-Ata, has been made into a two-part film in the KaSSR and has now been adapted as a screenplay of the Turkish director Atif Yylmaz' film "The Red Kerchief" (Yeshilclam Studio). This film was first shown in the Soviet Union in 1978 at Tashkent as part of the 5th Festival of Asian, African and Latin American films there, again in 1979 in Alma-Ata as part of a USSR-Turkey cultural exchange and widely since 1981 in a dubbed, Russian version. The film is the second Turkish film shown in the Soviet Union. Aliyev notes in his review that the film is not a straight adaptation of the Aytmatov story but has been altered to suit a Turkish environment and brought up to the present day.

KAZAKH NOVEL ON ARAL QUESTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 12 November 1982 carries on pages 6-7 a 2,400-word review by Beken Ybyryymov of Abdizhamil Nurpeyisov's novel "Seng" (Ice Floe) published serially in issues No 5 and No 6 for 1982 of the literary journal ZHULDYZ. The literature of socialist realism, the reviewer begins, looks at key problems of our times in philosophical, idealistic and literary terms. Among these problems is the relationship of man to natural environment, in Nurpeyisov's case, the relationship of man to the Aral Sea that is in such a sad state today.

The novel, reviewer Ybyryymov continues, draws upon the various objective views of the problem current in the Soviet Union today but also focuses upon the fate of the sea in human terms. Nurpeyisov, the reviewer notes, sees the sea not only as an economic base but also as a source of strength for living and of a feeling of fatherland, patriotism and moral purity, symbolizing these aspects of the sea for man through the various characters of the novel. The reviewer suggests that Nurpeyisov sees a higher duty for his characters than simple economic gain and the Aral question, for Nurpeyisov at least, is far more than an economic issue but also impinges upon the emotional, psychological and moral life on an entire region as well. Criticism of egotistical and greedy local powers by Nurpeyisov is emphasized by the reviewer.

RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS NOT DOING ENOUGH TO PRESERVE RICH KAZAKH FOLKSONG TRADITIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazkah 16 November 1982 carries on page 8 a 1,600-word article by Marshall Abdikhalyqov on the rich folksong traditions of Mangyshlak Oblast in particular and failure by the responsible institutions to do enough to record and preserve them for posterity. The article is published under the regular rubric "The History of Art."

Kazakh folksong is one of the great cultural heritages and, as Abdikhalyqov makes clear, represents a tradition very much alive and flourishing, especially in his native Mangyshlak Oblast. As time passes, however, more and more is being lost as some of the older singers pass from the scene and as the histories and other significant details of the songs themselves so important, in Abkikhalyqov's view for their understanding and correct performance, become dim in the minds of both the performers and their audiences. It is often the case, for example, he laments, that songs are attributed to the wrong composer and the circumstances of their compositions are forgotten and this is even true for very popular songs known widely not only in Mangyshlak Oblast but in other parts of Kazakhstan as well.

We have expected, Abdikhalyqov goes on, institutions such as the Department of People's Music of the Alma-Ata Conservatory, the Art Department of the N. Avezov imeni Literature and Arts Institute and the republic House of People's Creativity to take the lead in recording, perserving and transmitting the important Kazakh folksong legacy but these organiztions have been doing much less than they should.

There are, however, Abdikhalyqov continues, fortunately numerous other resources for recording and perserving folksongs including oblast philharmonic orchestra groups and oblast houses of people's music, not to mention the many musically literate individuals capable of doing the job within the public at large. Recording studios are also numerous and likewise other technical facilities of the like. However, he continues, dispute continues about who is to do what and many resources remain unused while, in the meantime, opportunities are being wasted that will not come again. As one solution, Abdikhalyqov suggests setting up recording equipment at the weddings and feasts so loved by the Kazakhs and traditionally attended by musicians. Musicologists, he concludes, must take the lead in this important area.

TEACHER COMPLAINS OF POOR LANGUAGE USE IN KAZAKH NATIONAL SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 12 November 1982 carries on page 15 a 1,100-word article by leading worker of KaSSR people's education Bodek Amanbayeva on poor language use in Kazakh national schools in particular and generally among the "Kazakh national intelligentsia." The article is published under the rubric "Some Thoughts to Share."

During 1980-81, Amanbayeva supervised the teaching of Kazakh language and literature in a number of republic schools. She was shocked to find even senior teachers using borken Kazakh mixed with Russian expressions. Moreover, many displayed a complete indifference to in depth use of the language and failed to encourage students to use Kazakh papers, magazines and books. The problem was even more severe among younger teachers and among teachers in other disciplines who claimed that teaching proper Kazakh was strictly the duty of language teachers.

How, Amanbayeva asks, are the young to learn proper Kazakh if even the teachers in the national schools fail to use the language properly and, she laments, the problem is by no means confined to the national schools but is broad based among the Kazakh "national intelligentsia" in general, a group that ought to be taking a leading role in this area. A man's spoken culture is a sign of his spiritual culture, she concludes, and calls for a new "family and school" journal to promote good Kazakh language use.

MISIDENTIFICATION OF KAZAKH HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS CHARGED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 26 November 1982 carries on page 15 a 900-word article by Abdikazim Akhmetov complaining of frequent misidentification and miscaptioning of historical photographs in the KaSSR. The article is published under the rubric "Complaints."

Rich resources of documentary photographs are available in the KaSSR to study the past and represent source materials that we have only recently begun to explore. However, Akhmetov continues, these rich historical sources must be used properly and accurately documented. He provides several examples to show how the opposite is more often the case than not with grossly misdated and misidentified photographs a frequent occurrence, even in local history museums, whose operators ought to know better. He calls for use, by all means, of photo-archival sources, but, at the same time, much more emphasis on accurate documentation.

KAZAKH TRADITION OF BIG WEDDINGS RIDICULED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 November 1982 carries on page 4 an 1,100-word article by N. Muftakhov on the trials and tribulations of a traditional Kazakh wedding that never got off the ground. The article is published under the regular rubric "Mores, the Root of it All."

Torequl of Dzhambul Oblast, a solid citizen, official in the Sverdlovskiy Rayon (Dzhambul Oblast) and CP member, was less than enthusiastic, Muftakhov informs us, when his son Talghat told him of his plans to marry, although still very young, in school and without a job. The match, however, with the daughter of an up and coming Alma-Ata college professor, seemed to be a good one and Torequl set out to do his fatherly duty.

No sooner, however, had Torequl established relations with the bride's family when the brides mother began making exhorbitant demands. At first it was 3,500 rubles to acquire an apartment for the young couple, then the sum rose to 4,500 rubles and finally 6,000 with a 120 ruble a month allotment while the apartment was being readied. Torequl also had to rent a restaurant for the wedding reception at a cost of 855 rubles, buy the bride's gold ring, items of clothing, take charge of the invitations and finally put up all the out of town wedding guests from Dzhambul at an Alma-Ata hotel at his expense.

At wit's end, Torequl suggested that the bride's family also bear a part of the burden but was rebuffed by the bride's mother who claimed that by tradition it was the duty of the groom's father to pay all such expenses. There was also a dispute over the bride's mother's demand for a kilem rug for the young couple. No felt mat would do.

The day of the wedding came and dispute continued. In the end everything had to be called off and Torequl was out thousands of rubles including 500 kept back by the bride's mother from money contributed by Toregul for the new apartment.

Muftakhov condemns the "buying" of feelings and freely ridicules both sets of parents for ever getting involved in a marriage transaction of this kind in the first place. As for the potential bride and groom, they quickly lost interest in one another and the "money was not forthcoming" and now lead separate lives.

International

KAZAKH CONNECTIONS OF TURKIC "BOOK OF DEDE KORKUT" STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1982 carries on pages 13-15 a 3,800-word article by Academician Alkey Marghulan outlining the Kazakh connections of the old Turkic "Book of Dede Korkut." The article is published under the regular rubric "Chronicle of the Centuries."

Dede Korkut was a famous figure of the Turkic past (8th-9th century) who ruled over the Oghyz, Kifjaq and Qangly tribes of Siberia and Turkestan. In the book which bears his name, written down in the 16th century but based upon a long oral tradition, we meet Korkut himself, along with other wise and famous men of his time, in story, anecdote and song.

In his discussion, Marghulan stresses Kazakh connections with this ancient masterpiece of old Turkic literature, noting not only the many apparent references to the ancestors of the modern Kazakhs in it, but also early occurrences of what later became key elements of Kazakh folk tradition. He takes this as proving not only that the Oghuz and other tribes mentioned in the "Book of Dede Korkut" were, as has been suggested by V. V. Barthold' and others, direct ancestors of the modern Kazakhs, but that the "Book of Dede Korkut" itself must be studied and cherished as part of the Kazakh national tradition.

NEW BOOK STRESSES MIDEAST TIES TO KAZAKH LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 26 November 1982 carries on page 11 a 1,300-word review by Tolegen Toqbergenov of Absattar Derbisaliyev's new book "Shyngyrau Bulaqtar" (Deeply Rooted Sources), Zhazushy Press, 1982. Derbisaliyev's book is a history of Middle Eastern, above all Arabic, literary culture and its impact upon the development of Kazakh literature.

Since the Middle Ages, Toqbergenov begins, Indian, Iranian and Arabic cultures and literatures have had a strong influence on the Kazakhs. The Arabic "A Thousand and One Nights," for example, has become as much a property of the Central Asian people's as of the Arabic people. The Kazakh language is laced with Middle Eastern and Indian loan words. Moreover, the influence of Arabic, Persian and Indian literature was by no means confined to the literate classes in Central Asia but was widely spread among the masses by popular story-tellers. Although the Great October Socialist Revolution swept away the old society and culture in many respects, Middle Eastern and Indian influence remains a recognisable feature of Kazkah literature to this day, through the influential works of Abay and others.

Derbisaliyev's book, Toqbergenov continues, is thus concerned with one of the vital questions of Kazkah literary history, i.e. the problem of literary origins and subsequent lines of development. His book traces Arabic and Persian influences on Kazkah literature and culture from the 6th century in the context of a general history of Middle Eastern literature from its earliest origins down to the "progressive" literature of the present. The books makes special effort to show the Arabic, Persian and Islamic cultural impact on Central Asia, notes the role of Central Asian cities in promoting Arabic and Middle Eastern culture and looks in detail at individual writers and cultural figures of key importance for the transmittal and translation of Middle Eastern literary culture. The book also attempts to provide information on Kazakh topography and local history as they relate to the Middle Eastern and Islamic culture. In the last section of the book, Kazakh-Middle Eastern litarary relations of the present day are explored with emphasis on the leading "progressive" writers of Syria and other parts of the Middle East.

Political Affairs

PARTY'S ROLE IN AGRICULTURE IN TAJIK SSR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajik No 10, October 1982 carries on pages 72-76 a 2,100-word article by A. Salokhov (first secretary of Chirgatol Rayon Party committee) entitled "Thoughts of a Collective Member--Worker for Progress at Work".

The author opens with a discussion of the way Party members working on sovkhozes in the Chirgatol Rayon by their zeal set an example for their coworkers. However, there are some problems with the role of other Party members in sovkhoz life. Party organizations are not paying enough attention to the importance of mechanizing agriculture. As a result, the machines are only half as productive as they could be. A great deal of machinery is damaged through negelct. A few party members do their jobs poorly because of arrogance and careerism. They ignore the opinions of others. This leads to poor sovkhoz performance.

Economics

PROBLEMS CITED ON AN EXEMPLARY TAJIK SOVKHOZ

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajik No 10, October 1982 carries a 2,700-word article on pages 35-40 "Our Part in Fulfilling the Food Program" by M. Davlatov (secretary of the party committee of the sovkhoz "Fiftieth Anniversary of Komsomol") in Orjonikidezeobod Rayon.

The sovkhoz "Fiftieth Anniversary of Komsomol" was rewarded in 1981 by Tajik republican officials for being especially productive. This year the members have vowed to overfulfill their plan quota substantially. The sovkhoz raises cattle, fodder, fruits and vegetables which are sent to markets in Dushanbe, Siberia, and the Soviet Far East as well as to a local processing plant.

The sovkhoz cannot bring new land under cultivation. It lacks the equipment, especially the "S-100" tractor, necessary to grade new land so that crops can be planted there. The author emphasizes the importance of political education and exhortations by sovkhoz administrative, Party, and Komsomol personnel as the way to increase productivity.

Another of the sovkhoz's problems is that some of its production is wasted. Market centers take little of its output. The local food processing plant, working at full capacity, cannot handle the vegetables produced by all the rayon's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Sometimes the excess produce is returned, by this time rotten, to the sovkhoz. A lack of containers prevents the sovkhoz from harvesting its vegetables at the right time. The sovkhoz needs about 800,000 containers but was only allocated 250,000.

In order to make rural areas more attractive places in which to live so that village inhabitants will not move away, the sovkhoz has made a number of improvements, such as the acquisition of a bakery, schools, health care facilities, and the laying of pipes to carry drinking water to three villages. Nevertheless, other inadequacies remain. One village has no telephone cables. Also lacking are radio relay facilities, a library, movie theater, or club facilities. The sovkhoz has the money to build such things as schools and garages but cannot get construction materials. Construction units have been indifferent to this problem. The republic ministry of agriculture for fruits and vegetables has ordered that help be provided to this sovkhoz to make it more attractive.

DEVELOPMENT BRINGS PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS TO A TAJIK RAYON

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe SADOI SHARQ in Tajik No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 38-49 a 4,800-word article by Rahim Karim entitled "The Burning Desert Today".

The author discusses the transformation of the Yovon valley from the uninhabited desert he first saw decades ago to the growing agricultural and industrial region that has developed in recent years as a result of massive irrigation work.

The author describes several aspects of village life. The typical family has between eight and ten children. In winter, with the harvest work completed, there is not enough to do in the villages. People fill in the time with calisthenics and sports. The author gives an enthusiastic account of the villagers' fondness for buzhashi and notes how boys look forward to competing at it when they grow up. He notes that "Tajiks also have many other national games" which village boys learn from their grandfathers.

Yovon city has grown up very rapidly around its main industry, an electrochemical plant. In addition to Tajiks, Yavon's inhabitants include Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, and Armenians, who work as engineers, teachers, doctors, chemists, and agricultural specialists. Although the author initially describes the city as a modern place embodying progress, he later indicates that it is really a village with a factory and suffers from many growing pains. The city's population was 80,000 by 1982, a six-fold increase in two years. It has some apartment buildings but none the less faces a serious housing shortage. Five hundred more units are needed just to accomodate the existing factory personnel and much more will be needed for the thousand workers the factory is scheduled to add in the next few years. Some of the existing houses lack heat or hot water. The city also lacks adequate telephone and mail service. To be a true city and one which will attract and hold workers, it should have various amenities, such as a movie theater, a concert hall, a polyclinic, libraries, and sports facilities. Some of the city's inhabitants, including some Party members, assume that the problmes cannot be remedied (an attitude decried by the author.)

The Yovon electro-chemical plant (completed in 1980) has some serious problems. The plant suffers from a shortage both of experienced, skilled workers and young trainees. Overall, it does not have nearly as many workers as it needs. Technicians working at the plant come not only from the Tajik SSR but also from Volgograd, Cherepovets, the Urals, and the Ukraine. There are problems with the graduates of Tajik technical schools. Many leave after working at the Yovon plant for a short time. Many are poorly prepared because the schools lack the proper equipment on which to train them. A large proportion of the graduates are originally villagers, with strong ties to their homes. Half of the technical school students return to their villages upon graduation. Yovon city cannot compete in attracting workers because of its disporportionately low standard of living. The electro-chemical plant also suffers because of inadequate transportation facilities.

Authorities have neglected the problems in Yavon city while paying more attention to the problems of such comparable cities as Tol'iatti, Naberezhnye Chelny, and Volgodonsk. Some of Yovon's problmes are attributable to official indifference to construction needs. Requests for various construction materials have not been met. In 1982, Gosplan and Gosstroy gave scant attention to the provision of building materials, leaving rayon and village construction matters to the republics. The Tajik SSR's funding for construction in Yovon has been far too low and was cut sharply in 1982. The author expresses the hope that the Chemical Industry Ministry of the USSR will solve the problem.

Social and Cultural Affairs

PROGRESS MADE IN TAJIK NATIONALITY ISSUES

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajik No 9, September 1982 carries a 3,300-word article on pages 15-21 by A. Muhabbatov entitled "The Role of the Vanguard of the Working Class in the International Unity of Soviet Society."

The population of the Tajik SSR includes representatives of about one hundred nationalities and peoples living in harmony. In 1979, people who came from outside the republic comprised 41.2 percent of its total population. Some people living in republics where they are not of the local population know the local languages and customs better than others in that situation. Which republic a person lives in is not the important thing. What matters is that the person is a conscientious worker and does his part to promote the general well being.

These inhabitants of non-local origin contribute to the republic's economic development and deserve a voice in party and state organs. L. I. Brezhnev noted the presence of non-local inhabitants in several republics and observed that these people have their own languages, customs, cultures, and needs. This issue needs deeper study by the central committees at the all-union, republic, and oblast' level in order to achieve a speedy resolution.

In the 1970's, great strides were made in equalizing the standard of living for workers in the various union republics and autonomous regions. However, past differences have a continuing impact. The 26th CPSU Congress identified this as a major issue.

The author praises the USRR's Leninist nationalities policy and hails the evolution of a new social entity: the Soviet People. He cites the importance of the Russian language as the lingua franca of all inhabitants of the USSR and its use as the means of communications in economic, technical and cultural matters. However, he also notes the persistence of distinctive traditions, ways of life of nationalities and ethnic groups. He calls for strengthening the international unity of the Soviet people.

HEAD OF TAJIK WRITERS' UNION PRAISES TRADITIONAL LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe ADOI SHARQ in Tajik No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 86-95 a 4,500-word interview with Mu'min Qanoat entitled "Thoughts on Contemporary Poetry."

In response to a question about the relation of poetry to the new Soviet society, Qanoat states that for poets, there is nothing, however new, which is not linked to tradition. The only way to discern the evolution of human thoughts and feelings is from the vantage point of tradition. Heroes of the past, including writers, are relevant today. Literature of earlier times has bearing on contemporary struggles. The fight against evil should be waged with all available weapons, not just one.

Qanoat would like some aspects of the Tajik poetic tradition updated to take into account contemporary human issues. This would be appreciated by Tajiks and, with time, by all Persian speakers. The proper approach is to combine classical style with service to the revolutionary cause. While Qanoat thinks that some contemporary Tajik poets make good use of historical elements, he faults others for writing "one-sided works", which focus on their own group instead of promoting the closeness of various peoples and states. One must see things in international terms.

Tajik poetry has "national traditions" going back a thousand years. "Thus the language and rules of our poetry [today] are the same as the language and rules of poetry of Rudaki..." Qanoat is concerned with the development of Tajik as a powerful, expressive language which all Persian speakers will understand and appreciate. The sources of inspiration are the powerful vernacular preserved by the Tajik masses and the writings of the great classical poets of the ninth and tenth centuries. Those writers, including Rudaki and Firdausi, perfected the use of language. That language became the basis for the Persian literary language, including Tajik and Dari, and has survived virtually unchanged to the present. According to Qanoat, "we speak it." On several occasions, Qanoat calls the language "Tajik-Persian".

Persian-language poetry is now available to the broad Persian-speaking community, including Persians and Afghans, and is appreciated. Qanoat cites the international influence of the Tajik writers Ayni and Lahuti. He says that most of the Afghan intelligentsia learned about the Bolshevik revolution by reading Ayni. Afghan radio and television broadcast readings of Lahuti's poems dealing with the human issues in the revolution in the East. Lahuti's vivid writing about the revolution is valued by Persian and Urdu speakers in India.

UZBEK SSR

Political Affairs

BREZHNEV'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO UZBEKISTAN'S PROGRESS PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 November 1982 carries on page 3 a 500-word eulogy by the Uzbek writer Hamid Ghulom, Laureate of the USSR State Prize, titled "Great Human Being." Ghulom hyperbolizes the contributions which Brezhnev made to the socioeconomic and cultural progress of Uzbekistan and other Soviet republics. Claiming that Brezhnev's 60 years of service to workers earned him their love, Ghulom thinks the dead leader will be eternally remembered as the "loyal and skillful continuator of Lenin's work." Further, the writer considers Brezhnev's ideas on internationalist friendship and brotherhood of peoples to be the basis of the party's nationality policy: "Every nationality and every subnationality sincerely acknowledges L.I. Brezhnev as its venerable father.

KIEV GORKOM SECRETARY ON FACT-FINDING TOUR IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by D.B. Golovko, a secretary of the Kiev Gorkum, titled "In the Country of 'White Gold'." Golovko shares his impressions of various cultural and agricultural aspects of Uzbekistan and urges cooperation between Kievan and Tashkent elites in the area of coordinating scientific and production forces. During his tour in Uzbekistan to observe economic activities, Golovko was impressed by the concentration of all material and labor resources on the cotton harvest and credits its success to the "Leninist organizational work" of the leadership of the CPUz Central Committee, and especially of its First Secretary Sharaf Rashidov. Golovko also remarks that this organizational work is evident "in the initiative and boldness of Samarkand Communists." After commenting on the architectural, historical, and cultural glories of Uzbekistan, Golovko outlines a system for accelerating scientific and technological progress that has been created in Kiev.

CONDUCT OF PRIVILEGED PARTY ELITES SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 November 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "The Communist's Stance in Life." The editorial criticizes the increasing number of Uzbek party elites who are aloof, apathetic, and self-indulgent. Information reaching the newspaper's editorial office indicates that a number of communists are ignoring advice, useful suggestions, opinions, and constructive criticism, with the result that they are unable to eliminate shortcomings and to display the necessary vanguardism in production and society. Party committees are increasingly obliged to uncompromisingly deal with party workers who are indifferent to or attempt to conceal shortcomings. Another type of communist who causes problems is the one who pretends to be on the initiative and who constantly sermonizes, but who takes cover when the time comes to carry out a task. The editorial is particularly scornful of passivity, apathy, and the laissez-faire attitude of some communists: "It is well-known that petty bourgeois philistinism, consumerism, excessive pomp, and toadyism are inflicting damage on our public work."

RASHIDOV'S ROLE IN UZBEKISTAN'S PROGRESS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 19 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Maqsud Qoriyev, Chief Editor of SOVET OZBEKISTONI, titled "Man's Love in Every Cotton Boll." The article, which deals with the progress of cotton cultivation in Uzbekistan, contains remarks praising the role of Sharaf Rashidov, First Secretary of the CPUz Central Committee, in this field. Qoriyev recounts a conversation with an elderly man on a farm in Kitab Rayon of Kashkadarya Oblast who told him that Sharaf Rashidov had paid that farm the "honor" of a visit to make recommendations. The journalist continues: "There's no place in our republic where Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov has not been, where his auspicious step has not touched. A person who wholeheartedly carries out his assignments can expect the honor and privilege of having Sharaf-aka tell him he has carried out these assignments."

RASHIDOV'S FICTIONAL WORK ON WORLD WAR II ACCLAIMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 12 November 1982 carries on page 3 a full page 3,200-word review of Sharaf Rashidov's story DIL AMRI ("Heart's Command") printed in Uzbek in SHARQ YULDUZI No 11, 1982, by Hafiz Abdusamatov, Chief Editor of SHARQ YULDUZI, titled "The Homeland and Man." The review provides a detailed survey of the themes and artistic merits of the most recent fictional work of Sharaf Rashidov, First Secretary of the CPUz Central Committee. The story is set in Berezovka Village near Moscow in the second half of 1941 when the area was under German attack and explores the theme of the Homeland through characters who defend or betray it. Abdusamatov points out that Rashidov is the first Uzbek author to treat the subject of Russia on a broad scale and to create multi-dimensional Russian characters. Rashidov also includes several minor Uzbek characters who reflect "the nature and national characteristics of Uzbekistan." Abdusamatov describes Rashidov as a public figure, theoretician, and artist who has made and continues to make, through his practical actions, theoretical and scientific works, and artistic writings, unparalleled contributions to the advancement of literary ties and friendship among Soviet peoples. The reviewer points out that a few passages of Rashidov's new work are "excessively rhetorical", but expresses his conviction that "Heart's Command" will be translated into many languages and become known and famous throughout the world.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE STRENGTHENS LOWER LINKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by M. Tolipov, Chief of the Organizational Department of the UzSSR People's Control Committee, titled "Front of Activism." Tolipov describes the work of republic control committees in raising the level of activism, legal knowledge, and working methods of people's control groups and posts and people's supervisors. A number of examples are cited of such work in the Fergana, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, and Namangan Oblasts. Tolipov reminds the many control committees who are still not actively and effectively organizing lower links that report and election meetings will be held in 1983. These meetings will be an important phase in the organizational strengthening of committees which should not delay in carrying out the tasks of developing the structure, tightening the internal structure, and improving the quantity and quality of control groups and posts and people's supervisors in enterprises, kolkhozes, organizations, and institutions. Otherwise, supervision over the fulfillment of party and government directives will be ensured by the election of activists with initiative and high party principles.

Economics

UZBEK FILM WORKERS TOUR NONCHERNOZEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 5 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by film director Ghiyos Shermuhamedov titled "A Thriving Region." Shermuhamedov describes a tour which he and other film workers made to sites in Vladimir, Ivanovo, and Novgorod Oblasts where Uzbek detachments are working to reclaim areas of the Nonchernozem region of the RSFSR. During their tour, the film workers filmed both documentary and artistic scenes for the purpose of creating movies depicting the heroism of Uzbeks working in the Nonchernozem.

NONCHERNOZEM BRIEFS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 300-word item by newspaper special correspondent S. Rustamov titled "Volunteer." Rustamov describes a May 1982 meeting with the Andizhanian Qochqorboy Tugalov who has worked on several projects in Novgorod Oblast and is presently a section superintendent for the "Tashkent" column in Lesnaya Settlement. Tugalov told him that his section of 25 workers--including Uzbeks, Russians, Tajiks, and Kazakhs--is presently building a 33-unit apartment building.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 11 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 200-word item by R. Fozilova, an employee of the GIDROSTROYEVETS newspaper in Andizhan Oblast, titled "Initiative Takers." Fozilova reports on the progress of a detachment of 20 workers from Sovetabad Rayon who left in spring 1982 to build a kindergarten for 320 children in Yur'yevich Settlement of Vladimir Oblast. Thus far, the group has completed 45,000 rubles work on the project whose total volume will be 461,000 rubles.

UZBEK HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION TRUST FINISHES BRIDGES, ROAD SECTIONS IN TYUMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 November 1982 carries on page 1 a 500-word report by UzTAG correspondent A. Baranov titled "No Distance Too Far for Friendship." Baranov reports that the "Uztyumendorstroy" Trust has delivered for use ahead of schedule a 40-kilometer stretch of highway and two bridges in the Tyumen region of West Siberia. The first of the bridges spans the Nyagan'-Yugan-Tayga River, while the second--apparently still under construction--is to be a 3-pier, 70-meter long bridge over the Khugot River. The 40-kilometer stretch of highway was finished a quarter ahead of schedule and was given a "good" rating by the state commission. Completion of this stretch will make it possible to go by motor transport to the Tala oil field, previously accessible only by helicopter. The report concludes that the Uzbek road builders will continue to display their feelings of brotherhood and proletarian internationalism by advancing the highway to the Yem-Yegovsk oil fields.

UZBEK HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' SETTLEMENT IN TYUMEN DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 300-word caption to an UzTAG photograph by A. Usmonov titled "Line of Courage." The caption notes that workers of the "Uztyumendorstroy" Trust have finished work on a 40-kilometer stretch of highway that includes two bridges in the Tyumen region of West Siberia, and briefly describes the settlement of these workers. The settlement was founded at the third kilometer of the highway and consists of apartment complexes for the workers and their families, two kindergartens for their children, and a restaurant and stores.

TASHKENT PLANTS SHIP 1983 MATERIEL TO UZBEKS IN NOVGOROD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 300-word report by UzTAG correspondent D. Yusufjonova titled "Uzbekistan to Novgorod." Yusufjonova reports that a long freight train loaded with materials and machinery for Uzbek workers in Novgorod Oblast of the Nonchernozem Zone has departed Tashkent's Tovarnaya Railroad Station. The "Uznovgorodvodstroy" Trust, consisting of six special mechanized columns deployed in five rayons of Novgorod Oblast, has drained 25,000 hectares of land, built 48,000 square meters housing, and erected the central settlement of the "Tashkentskiy" Sovkhoz, in the seven years since its formation. Now, Uzbekistan industrial enterprises that supply the trust with its materiel--including the Uzbekistan Metallurgical Combine, Akhangaran Cement Combine, Tashkent Excavator Plant, and Chirchik Glass Factory--have shipped ahead of schedule to this trust its goods allocated in the second year plan of the 11th FYP.

RESEARCH AT PEDAGOGICAL COLLEGES KEYS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 24 November 1982 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by S.D. Ziyayev, Chief of the Administration for Higher and Secondary Pedagogical Colleges of the UzSSR

Ministry of Education, and K.R. Kholiqov, Chief of the Department for Scientific and Advanced Training of the UzSSR Ministry of Education, titled "Demand of the Age." The authors briefly describe some of the research projects dealing with economic issues at republic pedagogical schools. The authors state that the 3,586 scientific workers at the republic's 14 higher pedagogical colleges, along with the Pedagogical Institute imeni T.N. Kary-Niyaziy and its filial in the Karakalpak ASSR, are currently conducting 447 research projects on 275 themes, including 54 major projects on 33 of the most pressing economic problems. Scholars at the Bukhara and Karshi State Pedinstitutes have been researching exploitation of solar energy, a problem recently turned to at the Syrdarya, Termez, and Dzhizak Pedinstitutes. Research on semiconductors is being pursued at Fergana Pedinstitute. Andizhan scholars hare studying ways to improve storage of cotton, as well as uses of industrial waste products. Scholars at Dzhizak State Pedinstitute are researching the use of various species of fish to keep irrigation canals clean of excessive plant life. These and other research projects are coordinated through the USSR and UzSSR Academies of Science and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. Finally, the authors note that the republic still experiences a shortage of doctors and candidates of sciences in the fields of technical sciences and mathematical physics.

KOMSOMOL STUDIES PROGRAM TO EMPHASIZE ECONOMIC TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 13 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by V. Bogdasarov, Deputy Chief of the Propagit Department of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee, titled "An Important Factor in Quality and Productiveness." The article outlines some of the measures that will be taken to improve the economic knowledge of komsomols in the new study year beginning 16 November. The number of economics schools and seminars are to be increased over the 1981 figure of 1,500, along with the number of zonal seminars for komsomol ideological activists. The "Yosh Gvardiya" Publishing House plans to print methodological handbooks and syllabuses on economics in Uzbek language to aid propagandists. Advanced learning and instructional methods will be introduced into this year's program, including contests for the best posters and the best essays on socioeconomic themes.

STEPS TO SOLVE ANDIZHAN GAS, WATER SHORTAGES URGED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by newspaper correspondent A. Quronboyev titled "Hoping for Gas." The article deals with long-standing serious gas and water shortages in Andizhan City and other areas of Andizhan Oblast. For many years, gas and water supplies have been rationed in the city, but despite many appeals to higher organizations little has been done to correct the situation. According to Saidakbar Zikiryayev, Chief Engineer for the Andizhan Oblast Water Resources Administration, more than 199,000 homes in the oblast are supplied with gas--67,000 with natural gas, 132,000 with tank gas. In addition, 1,164 agencies, organizations, and kindergartens, and 53 industrial sites have natural gas. During the last 10 months 426 million cubic meters of gas has been sold to all users. Nonetheless, users require 2.5 million cubic meters of gas daily, whereas they receive 1.7 million cubic meters. Their gas supply further declines when cold weather sets in. Among the causes of these shortages are old and leaky gas pipes and non-funded use of gas by enterprises and individuals. Among the steps urged to eliminate these shortages are completion of the Namangan-Andizhan and the Fergana-Kuva-Leninsk pipelines, whose construction lags in part due to labor shortages, and building an underground gas storage facility in the Khodzhabad area to hold 700 million cubic meters of gas. In conclusion, the correspondent urges the "Soyuzbekgazprom" and the Andizhan Obkom to direct their attention and assistance to the solution of these problems.

FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 November 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Important Link in the Food Program." The editorial criticizes shortcomings in the preparation, storage, and processing of livestock and agricultural products by the food processing industry. Although 250 million rubles in capital expenditures have been laid out in the last 10 years to build and operate new enterprises many of these are still not carrying out their assignments. Violations of discipline and excessive waste are common in the oil extraction and baking sectors, and problems in storage and utilization of production capabilities plague canning and bottling plants. Leaders of party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol organizations, and of the ministries of the meat and dairy, and fruit and vegetables industries, and of the state committee for the fishing industry and the "Uzbekbirlashuv", are urged to make every effort to instill a strong sense of responsibility, discipline, and cohesiveness in workers and specialists of the food processing industry.

RECLAMATION PROJECT IN CENTRAL FERGANA STEPPES REVAMPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKSTONI in Uzbek 10 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by newspaper correspondent O. Hakimov titled "Bright Horizons." Hakimov reveals that after 20 years of stagnant development a major reclamation project in the Central Fergana Steppes has undergone reorganization and reorientation. The project was begun in the middle 1950's with the assignment of sites to be reclaimed to "mobile brigades". Experience has shown that use of such brigades, which operate farther and farther from transport and communications means, is not productive. Yields on these isolated steppe farms still only average 10-15 centners cotton per hectare. Finally, in 1981, the republic party and government issued a special resolution calling for a radically new approach to the reclamation project, which has been adhered to by the Fergana Obkom and Obispolkom. The UzSSR Ministry for Land Reclamation and Water Resources has allocated 216.5 million rubles for capital construction work during the 11th Five-Year Plan, enabling the reclamation of 11,000 hectares of virgin lands. Most construction will be on new farms with central settlements that provide housing, schools, and children's health and public service facilities, the lack of which has plagued the project up til now. All the large construction trusts and home building combines in the oblast have been mobilized for the new campaign. Construction of sovkhozes, irrigation branches, livestock raising complexes, and thousands of dwellings has been accelerated. In the last two years 200 kilometers of asphalt roads connecting rayon centers with farms have been laid, and another 300 kilometers will be laid during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The Fergana Obkom First Secretary Kh. Umarov has pledged that the 80,000 hectares of the Central Fergana Steppes will become productive and fertile in years to come.

KARASUV RESERVOIR BOTTOM LINED WITH PLASTIC

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 200-word item by O. Jumaniyozov titled "Kasansay Sea." The item reports that the Karasuv Reservoir, presently being built in Kasansay Rayon of Namangan Oblast, has had a plastic liner installed on its bottom. This is the first use of such a liner to cut down on water absorption in Central Asia. Jumaniyozov notes that when completed the reservoir will hold 10 million cubic meters of water.

Social and Cultural Affairs

DISGRACED WRITER RENOUNCES WORK, DENOUNCES WESTERN RADIOS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 26 November 1982 carries on page 8 a 1,300-word article by Mamadali Mahmudov, Laureate of the Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol Prize, titled "White is not Black." Mahmudov, author of a 1981 story OLMAS QOYALAR ["Immortal Cliffs"] whose treatment of the Russian Conquest of Central Asia and nationality themes drew severe criticism in republic media, renounces the weaknesses of his work, denounces Western radio accounts of the episode, and proclaims his allegiance to the Soviet Union and love for the Russian people.

Mahmudov begins this piece with a sketch of work on a cotton kolkhoz in Syrdarya Oblast whose success he attributes to the unity and friendship among the 19 nationalities working on the farm. He states: "I have come to love these simple, straightforward, labor-loving people, and I have compared myself with them. In this way my various shortcomings and the errors I have sometimes made in life have passed one-by-one before my eyes. In particular, opinion concerning my novel "Immortal Cliffs", and especially the groundless statements made about it by foreign radios, have led me to deep reflection." Mahmudov attributes problems in the work to his lack of profound knowledge about the socioeconomic conditions of the 19th century and to a certain immaturity in his artistic abilities. He remarks that he has recently finished another story and is continuing to rework "Immortal Cliffs" whose revised version he hopes to publish by the end of 1982. Mahmudov offers his literary activity as a refutation of Western propaganda: "Foreign radios have been spreading all sorts of worthless rumors about me. But white cannot be made black. I am not under surveillance as they suppose. In my Homeland I am free to live and free to work among my fellow writers."

At several points in the article, Mahmudov expresses such feelings as the following: "I came to love the straightforward, labor-loving, simple, and fair Russian people." "Progressive European culture, science, and technology reached us through the Russian people. The Russians are a spacious-hearted people, a brave-spirited [bogatyr'] people." Finally, Mahmudov expresses his allegiance to the Soviet Union in such passages as the following: "I love with body and soul my people and my Homeland, and I know that our path leading to Communism is the correct and honorable path. I am a child of this great Homeland, I am a citizen of the USSR." "Peoples of the USSR... are boldly marching toward Communism! I will always be in their ranks."

[For background on this issue see FBIS Foreign Press Note #30, 13 May 82 entitled "Nationalist Tendencies in Uzbek Novel Attacked".]

TASHKENT PROSECUTOR DISCUSSES DRINKING, HOOLIGANISM AT VUZES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 2 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by Gh. Bukhorov, Tashkent City Prosecutor, titled "A Bad Deed Causes Trouble." Bukhorov cites some recent cases of drunken carousing, disorderly conduct, hooliganism, and other crimes at Tashkent universities and institutes. He attributes the occurrence of crime among the student population to laxity on the part of administrative, komsomol, and trade union organizations in legal and political indoctrination work. In a recent period 117 students at Tashkent State University, Polytech, Cultural Institute, and other institutes have undergone administrative action for acts of hooliganism, while another 100 students have spent the night in sobering-up stations: "The majority of the students committing crimes are komsomol members." Bukhorov cites several specific cases and concludes that komsomol organizations at vuzes must radically improve their work of legally and politically indoctrinating students.

HEALTH OFFICIAL URGES SANITATION, HYGIENE MEASURES IN COTTON FIELDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 11 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by M. Rahmonov, Deputy Chief of the Main Administration for Sanitation Epidemiology Stations of the UzSSR Ministry of Health, titled "Health is the Guarantor of Achievement." Rahmonov calls for sanitation and hygiene measures to be implemented among field workers during the on-going cotton harvest to reduce outbreaks of colds, diseases of higher respiratory organs, and stomach and intestinal diseases. Health workers at republic sanitation epidemiology stations set up by cotton fields monitor worker hygiene, prepare hot meals for them, provide them with running water and boiled [drinking] water, and supervise preventive measures against stomach and intestinal diseases. Rahmonov notes that recent fluctuations in temperature have heightened chances for the outbreak of these diseases. He advises that field stations, camps, and tents be cleaned and aired out and disinfected, that all waste matter and garbage be kept in special containers which must be frequently disinfected with chlorine, that good drinking water be provided, that meals be served in clean areas at least 100 meters away from agricultural chemicals and fertilizers, and that care be taken to avoid serving spoiled food.

KOMSOMOL POLICE URGED TO FOCUS ON JUVENILE CRIME

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 10 November 1982 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,300-word article by N. Ibragimov, UzSSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, titled "The People's Guards." Ibragimov stresses the important role which young and komsomol police can play in the fight against juvenile crime, particularly in view of the fact that thousands of youths with komsomol educations have entered police ranks in recent years. In July 1982 a republic meeting of Internal Affairs komsomol organization secretaries and ministry departmental deputy chiefs for political indoctrination of komsomol and young police workers was held to discuss this role. It was proposed that komsomol organizations work with police by giving lectures, providing political information, holding evenings and conferences on pertinent themes, and arranging meetings with public figures, scientists, and writers. Fighting juvenile crime is an extremely complicated but urgent task, which must go hand in hand with efforts to prevent juvenile crime. On 19 October 1982 a meeting was held in Tashkent for secretaries of primary party organizations of internal affairs organs, and was attended by CPUz Central Committee First Secretary Sharaf Rashidov, Second Secretary L.I. Grekov, and USSR First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Yu. M. Churbanov. Participants in the meeting discussed ways to prevent juvenile crime, and stressed the need for party organizations to deal firmly with manifestations of indifference, passivity, and complacency among young police workers.

WRITERS' TREATMENT OF POLICE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 26 November 1982 carries on page 7 a 1,200-word article by Nikolay Strizhkov, Chief of the Administration for Political Indoctrination Affairs of the UzSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, titled "Creative People and the Police." Strizhkov reviews official activities aimed at strengthening Uzbek writers' involvement in literary treatments of the police over the last decade. In 1974, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and UzSSR Union of Writers sponsored a contest for stories about policemen; winning entries were published as a book titled "My Policeman." In 1979, they sponsored an All-Union conference in Tashkent on the treatment of moral and legal problems in literature. In 1980, a second republic contest was held that elicited 80 works, of which 10 received awards and are to be published in two collections. In May 1982, the Ministry of Internal Affairs held a seminar with republic cinema workers to review problems connected with the depiction of police work in movies. In October 1982, internal affairs officials met with heads of republic creative unions to discuss ways that writers and artists can use their art as a vehicle to arouse public anger toward evil and injustice.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER DISCUSSES LAW ENFORCEMENT TRENDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 November 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by K. Ergashev, UzSSR Minister of Internal Affairs, titled "Trustworthy Guard." Published in conjunction with Soviet Militia Day, the article surveys current problems and trends in the law enforcement field in Uzbekistan. Ergashev notes that efforts have increased to require from militia exactingness, responsibility for assignments, conduct guided by party principles, uncompromisingness toward law breakers, and constant elevation of legal and professional skills. In connection with the tasks of the Food Program police have also been charged with the urgent duty to uncover every criminal act that harms the economic foundation of the state. Ergashev notes that the republic party and government have especially recently helped fill out police ranks with the best representatives of worker collectives. Further, the ministry's academy and system of special higher and secondary schools trains cadres to head sections and fundamental service posts, with emphasis now being placed on cadres with legal, criminological, psychological, economic, sociological, and engineering training. The CPUz Central Committee recently held a council of secretaries of primary partorgs of republic internal affairs organs and departments at which measures were outlined aimed at improving the placement of politically mature workers in operational services. Police are being provided with radically improved telephone and radio communications, a developed security alarm system, and a growing number of patrol cars and special transport vehicles. The formation of voluntary people's guards, public enforcement stations, and crime prevention councils at enterprises, is also contributing to the maintenance of social order. As a result of all these measures and developments, Ergashev concludes, the number of law violations, especially of violent crimes, is declining.

UZBEKISTAN ZNANIYE SOCIETY TO STEP UP ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 100-word item under the "Following Up SOVET OZBEKISTONI Materials" rubric that contains the response of the Uzbekistan Znaniye Society to an anonymously published article titled "Frauds", which lambasted unofficial Islamic activities that appeared in the 26 September 1982 issue of the newspaper. The item states that members of the republic Atheism House and the Scientific Methodology Council for Scientific Atheistic Propaganda of the Znaniye Society held a meeting to discuss the article and concluded that it accurately portrays an urgent problem. The meeting produced measures aimed at broadening lectures, displays and press propaganda, and at improving the work of the republic Atheism House and its oblast filials.

DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER SURVEYS RURAL MEDICAL SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by Q. Tolaganov, UzSSR Deputy Minister of Health and Chief of the Tashkent City Main Health Administration, titled "Medical Science on the Developmental Path." The deputy minister surveys past and recent developments in the provision of medical services to the rural population. In recent years, the quality of the primary links in the republic health care system and its material and technical base have been strengthened, which has contributed to an improvement of rural medical services. There are now 513 treatment dispensaries and stations in rural areas. At these and rural polyclinics there are more than 8,000 medical workers. Rayon center hospitals have been enlarged such that each has an average of 400 beds, while oblast center hospitals average 900 beds. In recent years, traveling brigades of specialists have been providing specialized medical treatment to the rural population, while also conducting clinical, biochemical, and bacteriological research. Seasonal field clinics have been set up in several areas of Kashkadarya Oblast which have offices for therapy, surgery, stomatology, and ear, throat and nose diseases, as well as "special sanitation equipment for emergency service." Tolaganov states that development of therapeutic and such specialized services in rural dispensaries and polyclinics will be discussed at a plenum of the All-Union Society of Therapists to be held in Tashkent on 11-12 November. He concludes by acknowledging that considerable work remains in raising the quality of rural medical services and bringing them closer to urban standards.

TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 November 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word interview with Prof Dr of Medicine Abdunabi Kalonkhojayev, Director of the Tuberculosis Scientific Research Institute imeni Sh.A. Alimov, by newspaper correspondent R. Qosimov, titled "Safeguarding Health." Interviewed in connection with the 50th anniversary of the institute Kalonkhojayev describes past and present developments in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. Uzbek academician Sh. Alimov, who headed the institute during 1951-1976, was instrumental both in organizing its work and in epidemiological research that helped to sharply curb the incidence of tuberculosis in Uzbekistan. Today, the institute conducts research aimed at eradicating this disease, develops methods to fight it "in various rayons of our republic," and studies methods of pathogenetic therapy. The institute operates a treatment sanitarium, which also trains physicians in 17 specialties and medical nurses. Several years ago the institute set up a children's section to study preventive measures to protect the health of children by keeping them away from contact with the disease and inoculating them. The institute also conducts research on the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis of the bones, joints, and other areas of the body beside the lungs. Its clinic has 750 beds and the latest equipment and instruments. Its staff consists of 50 scientific associates, including 4 doctors and 32 candidates of science.

SUBSCRIPTIONS DOWN FOR MAJOR PARTY PERIODICALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 November 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word newspaper interview with E.H. Hamidov, Chief of the Press Distribution Administration of the UzSSR Ministry of Communications, titled "Newspapers and Journals for Every Family." Interviewed in connection with the approaching deadline for renewing periodical subscriptions for 1983, Hamidov reveals that subscriptions to center and republic party periodicals are down from last year in most oblasts of Uzbekistan. He urges distributors to step up subscriptions to the newspapers PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, SOVET OZBEKISTONI, PRAVDA VOSTOKA, all party journals, and the journal SOVETSKIY SOYUZ. He notes, however, that subscriptions to party periodicals in Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khorezm Oblasts are ahead of last year due to the practical assistance provided by these obkoms to distributors. Hamidov states that this year unlimited subscriptions to periodicals are being accepted from the rural population, despite which subscriptions to the newspapers SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' and SEL'SKAYA PRAVDA are far below the desired number. In conclusion, he acknowledges that the 1,914 kiosks and 24 "Soyuzpechat'" stores in the republic which handle the retail trade for periodicals have yet to satisfactorily organize their sale in hotels, railroad stations, and vacation spots.

TASHKENT WIRE, POSTAL SERVICES TERMED 'CRIPPLED'

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKSTONI in Uzbek 21 November 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word feuilleton by H. Ibrohimov titled "Crippled Telegrams." Ibrohimov criticizes the extreme delays and mix-ups in deliveries of telegrams and mail by Tashkent postal services. He cites cases of telegrams being delivered a month late, being placed in mailboxes instead of handed to the recipients, and being delivered to the wrong address or after a long delay. Ibrohimov asked postal workers at the main office what causes these problems. Most answered that the motor pool used by the postal service to deliver telegrams provided insufficient vehicles so that carriers fell behind. Ordinarily they could only deliver urgent wires concerning death or telephone calls. However, Ibrohimov rejects their justifications and urges the UzSSR Ministry of Communications to take immediate steps to prevent the further "crippling" of communications services.

POPULATION FIGURE FOR UZBEK CHILDREN CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 5 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboyev titled "We Owe a Debt to Children." In the course of this discussion of current problems in the writing and publication of Uzbek children's literature Tokhtaboyev cites a figure for the Uzbek population under the age of 14. Noting that whereas in the Ukraine and Baltic republics five copies of children's books are published for every child Tokhtaboyev demonstrates that this figure stands at one copy per Uzbek child: "I would like to cite some figures: it has been calculated that as of the end of 1981 there were 6,800,000 children under the age of 14 in our republic; that is, they constitute 41 percent of the republic population. This year the "Yosh Gvardiya" Publishing House printed a total of 5,374,000 copies of books intended for children and adolescents; that is, this does not even correspond to one book per child."

KARAKALPAKISTAN REACHES ONE MILLION POPULATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 100-word item titled "One Millionth Citizen." The item states: "The Karakalpak ASSR has reached a population of one million on the eve of the Great October Holiday. The mother of the millionth infant is a worker at the Nukus Knitwear Factory named Anor Nauruzbayeva, the father is a builder named Qurbonboy Nauruzbayev. They named their son Azamat.

Establishment of the people's government in the Central Asian republics has boundlessly improved the health, well-being and standard of living of the population. This in turn has played a significant role in increasing the population. Since 1926 the population of the Karakalpak ASSR has tripled. This birthrate is the highest in the country."

INTERETHNIC MARRIAGES IN NEW CITY BY TUYAMUYIN RESERVOIR HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by M. Obidov of Druzhba City in Khorezm Oblast titled "City of Friendship and Youth." Obidov provides a general description of the city of Druzhba, formerly the settlement for builders of the Tuyamuyin Reservoir in Khorezm Oblast, and remarks that a number of interethnic marriages have occurred among its basically young population. Apart from the builders of the water complex, most of them from other regions of the USSR, there are also river transport, railroad, cotton, and rice workers, as well as industrial workers at enterprises being founded in connection with the formation of a city economy. Obidov quotes Chairman of the Druzhba Gorispolkom Yodgor Rozmetov: "Hundreds of new families have been formed in the city of friendship and youth. The Uzbek Pirnafas Otajonov and the Mordvin Anastasiya Zenkina, the Russian Andrey Yemel'yanov and the Bashkir Rohila Fozilova, the Turkmen Nurmuhammadquli Yoqubov and the Uzbek Ra'no Haitova, and the Ukrainian Serget Zan'ko and the Ossete Irina Gasina have all met during the construction of the hydroelectric station and tied their fates together."

TRADITIONAL WEDDINGS SUPPLANTED IN VILLAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by newspaper correspondent A. Dilmurodov titled "Beautiful Days in Aksay." Dilmurodov describes the replacement of traditional by new-style weddings in the village of Aksay in Sovetabad Rayon of Samarkand Oblast. A village committee for the dissemination of new customs and ceremonies was formed in 1980 with a board of 11 village elders. The committee formed commissions for conducting new-style weddings and ceremonies, for greening, for working with youths, for dissemination of knowledge among women, for medicine and cleanliness, and for combatting violations of social order. The commission for conducting new-style weddings "put a complete stop to the older beliefs, superstitions, and harmful customs that had reigned here." Aksay families had competed with each other to hold lavish weddings, consume alcohol, and waste food, with the result that many of them had gone deeply into debt. The commission for working with youth also helps to resolve important social problems by instilling in village youth feelings of love for people and work, friendship, and patriotism. Labor veterans meet with the young men and talk about "modern life, peace, good, and the sacredness of communism."

WRITERS URGED TO DISPUTE WESTERN ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 19 November 1982 carries on page 8 a 300-word item titled "At the UzSSR

Union of Writers." The item reports that the secretariat of the writers' union met on 16 November to discuss the problem of encouraging sketch and publicistics writers to deal with current issues: "It is well-known that bourgeois ideologs are spreading fabrications and slander concerning the Soviet regime, not to mention life in our country. Producing intelligent articles that expose such fabrications and intrigues is the sacred obligation of every Soviet writer today. This problem was examined in depth at the meeting and it was concluded that writers must show greater activism against Western propaganda, and that editorial offices of republic newspapers and journals must especially show greater activism in this regard."

TURKMEN LABOR HERO LISTS FRATERNAL, LABOR TIES IN KHOREZM OASIS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 November 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Hero of Socialist Labor Khuduk Muradov, Chairman of Kolkhoz imeni Kuybishev in Takhtu Rayon of Tashauz Oblast of the Turkmen SSR, titled "Most Sacred Treasure." Muradov lists socialist competition ties with other cotton kolkhozes, as well as relations with other cotton farmers in the Khorezm Oasis. He professes pride in living in the Soviet Union whose successful nationality policy is vividly expressed in the warmth and friendship between the "blood and soul brother peoples of the Amu River Valley." His kolkhoz has long been in socialist competition with Kolkhoz imeni Akhunbabayev in Khorezm Oblast and with Kolkhoz imeni Altybay Kurbanov in the Karakalpak ASSR. He notes that the Takhiatash GRES in Turkmenistan provides energy for the whole Amu River Valley while the Tuyamuyin Hydroelectric Station in Khorezm Oblast serves the Khorezm, Tashauz and Karakalpak Oblasts--"we share everything like brothers." Stating that he has "many brothers in Uzbekistan," Muradov lists the names of several Khorezmians. He concludes: "Workers of Soviet Turkmenistan stand in a single row with all fraternal peoples and go forth along the glorious path indicated by the Leninist Central Committee of our party."

AZERI COTTON WORKER ACKNOWLEDGES UZBEKS AS COTTON MASTERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 November 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Vahiba Mirzayeva, machine operator on "Moskva" Kolkhoz in Saatli Rayon of the Azerbaijan SSR, titled "Happily Laughing Peoples." Mirzayeva comments on connections between the Azeris and Uzbeks and pronounces the latter to be the masters of the former in cotton cultivation. Along with professing gratitude to "our great older brothers, the Russian people," she asserts: "The professions, customs, and manners of the Azeri people and the Uzbek people are the same. Azerbaijan oil, just as Uzbekistan gas, is world-famous. The fame of the 'white gold' of both republics has spread through the seven climes. If Uzbekistan is the master in Soviet cotton cultivation Azerbaijan is the disciple." She goes on to express appreciation for the friendship and assistance of Uzbek cotton farmers and concludes: "We are of one breath, one soul, one body with Uzbek cotton farmers."

UZBEK LANGUAGE TEACHING HOURS TERMED INSUFFICIENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 3 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Candidate of Philology H. Rustamov, Docent at Fergana State Pedinstitute, titled "The Planned Program and Life's Requirements." Rustamov discusses aspects of a plan for native language teaching in the 4th-8th grades drawn up by the Uzbek Language and Literature Teaching Methodology Section of the republic Pedagogical Institute imeni T.N. Kary-Niyaziy, and argues against its provisions for the 6th grade. He states: "In recent years the number of hours set aside for the native language has considerably declined to two hours a week in the 6th-8th grades. While we do not object too much to allotting two hours for the 7th and 8th grades providing [only] two hours for the 6th grade makes teaching the native language--which is considered the basic tool for learning subjects--extremely difficult, and such "hurrying" in teaching the native language has a detrimental effect on the quality of education. This must be decisively and immediately halted. Teachers of the native language in Fergana and its environs recognize that allotting two hours for the 6th grade is completely insufficient and urge that the number of hours per week be raised to 3-4."

International Affairs

KARMAL'S WIFE HEADS TEACHERS DELEGATION TO TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOL LENINCHI in Uzbek 20 November 1982 carries on page 1 a 300-word report by an unnamed newspaper correspondent titled "Meeting with Afghan Friends." The report states that on 18 November officials of the UzSSR Ministry of Education met with a delegation of Afghan educators headed by Mahbuba Karmal, wife of Babrak Karmal and President of the "Vatan" Central School and Internat in Kabul. In her remarks, Mahbuba Karmal said: "The friendship of the Afghan and Soviet peoples has a long history. V.I. Lenin laid the foundation for this friendship in the first years of the Soviet government. The development of cooperation between our peoples was renewed following the victory of the April Revolution and especially after its second stage when radical changes took place in the life of the Afghan people." She stated that the Afghan people are profoundly satisfied with measures taken by the government to provide education to the young generation, and expressed gratitude to the UzSSR Ministry of Education for its great assistance in this task. The report notes that the Afghan delegation left Tashkent on 20 November for Dushanbe and will also visit Baku.

UZBEKISTAN REPRESENTS SOVIET CULTURE IN DENMARK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 100-word report by an unnamed TASS correspondent titled "Journey of an Uzbek Delegation." The item is datelined 4 November, Copenhagen, and reports that a delegation of the union of Soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries, led by B.R. Rakhimov, Deputy Chairman of the UzSSR Council of Ministers and Deputy of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Copenhagen in connection with the beginning of Days of Soviet Culture in Denmark. The economic, social, and cultural achievements of the multinational family of Soviet peoples will be illustrated through the example of the Uzbek SSR. Photographic exhibits and folk craft displays will tell of the republic's accomplishments, while the "Bakhor" and "Shodlik" dance ensembles will perform concerts. The delegation led by Rakhimov will take part in opening ceremonies.

UNESCO PUBLISHES ARCHITECTURAL ALBUM BY UZBEK SCHOLARS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 600-word interview with Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Academician and Prof Dr of Fine Arts G.A. Pugachenkova, head of the art history section of the Institute of Fine Arts imeni Khamza, by D. Mahmudova titled "A Book Created Through Cooperation." Pugachenkova, author of 25 monographs and hundreds of articles on Uzbek art history, answers questions concerning the publication of her new work "Central Asian Architectural Treasures of the 14th-15th Centuries" published in French in France. The work grew out of a symposium sponsored by UNESCO and held in Samarkand on the culture of the Timurids (14-15 th cc.). Scholars from France, England, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and other countries attended the meeting, which ended with a resolution to prepare two albums, one on Central Asian miniatures and the other on Central Asian architecture of the 14th-15th centuries. The second project was assigned to the Institute of Fine Arts and thus represents "the fruit of cooperation between Uzbek, Afghani, and Iranian scholars." Because publication abroad is taken as a great honor and responsibility only scholars with great experience and erudition were selected for the project: Z. Hakimov, L. Man'kovskaya, and P. Zohidov [and G. Pugachenkova]. Mutual cooperation between Afghani, Iranian, and Uzbek scholars during the compilation of the album made possible a deeper and broader understanding of the art and architecture of the period. The textual portion of the album was prepared in France and the photographic part in Italy. Pugachenkova justifies the publication of the album in France by saying that it will help to satisfy the growing interest among European peoples in the architectural monuments in Central Asia.

ARABIC TRANSLATIONS OF UZBEK LITERATURE LISTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 5 November 1982 carries on page 7 a 300-word article by Muzaffar Khojayev titled "Uzbek Literature in Arabic." Khojayev reviews the Uzbek literary works translated into Arabic and edited by the Tashkent Department of "Raduga" [formerly "Progress"] Publishing House. Altogether, the Arabic section of the Tashkent department has published nearly 80 sociopolitical, popular scientific, and literary works.

INTERNATIONAL WORK OF KOMSOMOLS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 10 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by S. Orazov, Executive Secretary of the Uzbekistan Youth Organizations Committee, titled "With the Planet's Youth." Orazov notes republic komsomol work abroad and with foreign students in Uzbekistan. Uzbek komsomols are currently working on economic and public projects in Afghanistan, Iran, Laos, Sri Lanka, Yemen, Ethiopia, Angola, Algeria, Syria, Libya, and Egypt. The Youth Organizations Committee also works with the more than 2,000 students from 73 countries studying at Uzbekistan vuzes: "Last year 289 students from Cuba, Zambia, Yemen, Laos, Vietnam, and Afghanistan, did 150,000 rubles work on republic construction sites." Orazov also notes that more than 50 youths and student organizations have recently sent delegations to Uzbekistan, while Uzbek komsomol youths have joined Soviet youth delegations to Afghanistan, East Germany, Nicaragua, Yugoslavia, Spain, and Hungary.

SOVIET YOUTH SAID TO SUPPORT EUROPEAN 'PEACE MARCH'

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 11 November 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word commentary by F. Rahimov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "So That Life May Be Safe." Rahimov comments on the European "Peace March" movement which he claims arose in reaction to aggressive policies of the United States and its NATO allies and is supported by Soviet youth. He remarks that European participants in the movement visited the Soviet Union despite attempts by Western propagandists to scare them off by talk of the "slyness and aggressiveness" and "barbarism" of the Soviet people. Instead, he claims, participants found that the Soviet Union is waging a relentless battle for peace and that the Soviet people are "warm and hospitable." Rahimov asserts that Soviet youth, including "Soviet participants in the 'Peace March'" have sent 13 million letters to NATO headquarters demanding peace.

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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1422

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VAYNO SPEECH AT TENTH PLENUM OF ESTONIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Apr 83 pp 1-2

[ETA report: "Speech by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee 10th Plenum"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Comrades. The questions raised at the discussions in today's plenum are not only of great socioeconomic but also political significance. They touch in a most direct way upon the interests of all strata of the population.

Although we have examined the two question separately and although they cover different spheres of the republic's national economy, it can nevertheless be said that today's entire discussion has taken place, as it were, along the same channel. The fact is that the Food Program and the production of consumer goods have, figuratively speaking, a common denominator--the purposeful approach to further improvements in the well-being of the people.

The main reports and discussion provided a sufficiently precise picture of the state of affairs, and work completed was critically considered and ways of correcting shortcomings were proposed. Now, deeds must follow our words.

Why, then, comrades, the urgency of the problem?

First, a certain lack of coordination between the population's monetary income and the availability of goods is making itself painfully felt. There is a rule of economics as old as the world that wages growth should not outstrip labor productivity. And in principle everyone agrees with this rule and knows quite well what its violation threatens. But in practice it is violated. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov talked about this in his speech to machine tool workers in Moscow.

Increases in wages without an accompanying growth in labor productivity and increases in consumer goods lead to disproportions. And the joy of having extra money in one's pocket is short-lived since the necessary goods are unavailable.

Second, improving well-being presupposes constant expansion of the range of and improvements in both industrial and agricultural products, that is, the maximum possible approximation of supply and demand at any given stage.

Accordingly, questions of the production of consumer goods and increasing their output should always be at the center of attention in our party, soviet and economic organs.

The members of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently visited an exhibition of consumer goods that industry in the republic is proposing to produce next year. The exhibition was large and it left a generally fair impression.

But what did we see? Somehow it all was all familiar and ordinary. And when we asked the leaders of some of the ministries and enterprises what proportion of output is being renewed each year, we heard in reply that the average is 10-12 percent. We think that this is very little.

Many beautiful and well-made articles were shown at the exhibition. They will indisputably beautify our everyday life and bring joy to the purchasers. But in many cases the trade representatives remarked quite emphatically that these kinds of good are in short supply and more of them should be made. And with respect to a whole range of goods that have now been in production for many consecutive years, the opinion was quite different: there is no demand for them. Misgivings were expressed that the trade organizations are not able to sell the volume of output offered.

What, then, is going on? There is a run on some goods, but not many are being made, while the buyer has no special interest in others and but they wtill stubbornly continue to produce them. Of course, the solution to this contradiction is not as simple as it seems at first glance. In fact, sometimes the necessary raw materials are in short supply, and there is lack of up-to-date technological equipment. These are objective difficulties and they must be taken into account. But very often in arguments among industrial managers you also hear the following: some goods are unprofitable to produce, their profitability is low.

The impression is created that individual comrades fail completely to understand, or do not want to understand, the demands of the times associated with growing consumer demand. If we continue to adopt this attitude toward the fulfillment of our obligations, the renewal of the products list and satisfying orders from trade, then we shall not only fail to carry out our duty to society but also place trade, and indeed industry itself, in a very difficult position. It is not fortuitous that in recent times the plan for commodity turnover in the republic has not been fulfilled. You do not have to be an economist to understand that this poses a threat for the future. References to inadequate profitability in the production of certain consumer goods are excuses in the arguments of, say, a rank-and-file planner in an enterprise. Our prices for goods are indeed still not perfect, and they vary and offer varying profitability. But the managers of state enterprises are obliged to think more broadly and to act in a party spirit and a statesmanlike way and not to strive "at any price" to carve out profit for the enterprise.

The trading organizations should be more persistent and demanding in setting up production of the necessary goods, invoke their sanctions more fully when contracts are broken, and report instances of an unstatesmanlike approach to the organs of people's control and superior organizations and the party committees. That is, trade workers must also improve themselves in many things and show greater initiative.

Managers in light industry, the food industry and local industry, and indeed in trade, must draw the most serious conclusions from today's discussion in the plenum. The party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations and the departments of the central committee must enhance the responsibility of economic personnel and increase the demands made of them to improve the quality of goods and the range of goods and improve trade in consumer goods. In all this it is very important to arouse and support initiative and to be bolder in making various experiments; that is, there should be constant quest.

This is our duty and our primary obligation as communists. As has been stated today, great reserves for the production of consumer goods are available at enterprises in machine toolmaking and other sectors of heavy industry. The successful utilization of these possibilities depends on the initiative of the party organizations and our economic cadres.

Starting from this year, for republics, ministries and administrations, and associations and enterprises of all-union subordination, a new indicator has been established for the output volume of consumer goods, namely the production of these goods per ruble of the wages fund. This indicator will provide a precise landmark for enterprise collectives in the heavy industrial sectors: to bring the final count of consumer goods produced up to a volume equal to the entire wages fund.

Of course, when defining these tasks there must be a differential approach and a comprehensive consideration of the specific nature and capabilities of the labor collectives and of the level of consumer goods output reached.

If we take a look at the products list for consumer goods produced by enterprises in machine toolmaking and instrument building in our republic, we can find many very simple, nonstandard articles that are manufactured in small batches with a high expenditure of labor. Of course, such articles are essential to consumers, but from the viewpoint of the efficient use of production potential at these enterprise it would be more expedient to lay emphasis on the production of technically complicated articles. And the simplest kinds of consumer goods are completely available to the enterprises of the Estonian SSR Ministry of Local Industry, the kolkhozes and interkolkhoz organizations and the Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies.

It is no simple matter for industry of all-union subordination to specialize in the output of consumer goods whose technical level would accord with that of its main output. But it is essential to do this work, persistently and constantly. Evidently, using the experience gained in Belorussia and Latvia, our planning organs and trade should set about dividing up the products list for cultural and everyday goods among the sectors of heavy industry and local industry, taking into account the complexity of production.

Here, however, there should be no going to extremes, as they say, or having merely a formal attitude toward the task. Thus, the "Promptibor" association has for a number of years been making official requests to have certain nonstandard articles removed from its list of manufactured goods and passed to other enterprises; this list includes articles such as locks, vegetable slicers, covers for jars, meat grinders and meat safes. Instead of these articles the association management is suggesting that it set up production of certain electrical and electronic products.

In principle, the question is being posed correctly. And it would seem that everyone would vote for this proposal with both hands, without turning a hair. But as it turns out, only 26 kopecks per ruble of the wages fund is used to produce consumer goods at the "Prompribor" association. And only 15 people are engaged in the manufacture of these nonstandard items. And are the meat safes and vegetable slicers, which are essential for many people, really jamming up the roads and interfering with the assimilation of standard products? The argument is most doubtful. It is somehow not convincing. Would it not be better for the management of this esteemed enterprise to show its sense of principle in some other way: produce both the standard and the nonstandard products? It would get a big "thankyou" from the purchaser.

The time is certainly ripe for the republic council of ministers to set up under the ESSR Gosplan an interdepartmental commission to organize the production of consumer goods, which would consider and resolve on an operational basis all questions connected with the specialization of associations and enterprises and the expansion of cooperation within the republic in the manufacture of these goods, and would regulate relations between industry and trade.

To note fine initiatives and to assess them in good time: this is what is required of us. There are businesslike and enterprising people filled with initiative in every collective. Energetic party support, and sometimes merely a word of encouragement, imparts the desired impetus to a fine initiative. Nor should it be forgotten that the innovation always goes through its birth pangs and in the initial period particularly, needs solicitous attention, and often also protection.

For example, all praise is due the organization of the production of wood blocks at the Tallinn plywood and furniture combine. Sawdust, wood shavings, wood chips and even wood dust, none of which had any use before, are all used in this. And as a result we have a fine, cheap fuel. The initiative of the enterprise and the republic Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry has been supported by the union ministry.

An interesting economic experiment is now being worked out in the republic Ministry of Light Industry. It is aimed at forming a more efficient system for supplying enterprises and marketing otuput. A close amalgamation of efforts is envisaged between the "Estlegsnabsbyt" wholsesale and retail trade organizations and the industrial enterprises. The idea of the experiment is to enhance the responsibility of all links in the chain: supply-production-trade. It is aimed at achieving higher final results.

According to preliminary outlines, by galvanizing the activity of all those participating in the experiment and liquidating losses at the "interfaces" it is possible to insure an additional R50 million of consumer goods output and extend the range.

The Ministry of Light Industry is taking a bold step. It is being supported in Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. Authoritative specialists from the CEMA countrie have also spoken out in its favor; they were in Tallinn recently where a meeting on questions of improving the economic mechanism was held on the base of the ESSR Ministry of Light Industry.

In general, comrades, the production of consumer goods here has available many additional possibilities that the republic party organization should use and thus make an extra contriubtion to the country's commodity resources.

Comrades. The ESSR Food Program for the period through 1990 has just been approved at the plenum. It must be said that the republic Gosplan, ministries and administrations and regional party and economic organs put in much serious work on this document. The intermediate drafts for the program were discussed repeatedly in the Estonian Communist Party Central Commuttee Bureau, the republic council of ministers and the USSR Gosplan. In the draft that was presented, consideration had been given to comments on it and many extra points were included.

In the main the republic's Food Program is balanced in terms of capital investments and the reources of material-technical support. However, each of us must clearly understand that its succssful implementation is guaranteed only given the thrifty, businesslike use of allocated funds and, finally, a creative approach to the utilization of available internal reserves.

The Food Program is becoming a main directive document defining the development of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex over the next 7 years on which we shall collate our work. Up to now, however, we still lag behind the set indicators. We have several rayon leaders who have already convinced themselves that the planned growth rates do not match our possibilities and who think that the plans should be amended by lowering them against the five-year targets, as was done this year for purchases of livestock farming products. But that amendment should be regarded as an exception, connected with the consequences of 1981, which was a very difficult year for us. It must be understood, comrades, that we are responsible to the country for managing our affairs throughout the entire five-year plan in such a way as to insure that it is fulfilled. Meanwhile, compared to the five-year plan, within the republic preferential purchases are being made only of grain, vegetables and eggs. We are still behind the plan for the first 2 years for purchases of cattle and poultry.

This situation must be corrected. The main weight of organizing this work falls on the party raykoms and the rayon agrarian-industrial associations. Now, after the adoption of the republic Food Program, a detailed analysis must be made of the coordination between the rayon food programs and the comprehensive plans for measures at farms; and the need to liquidate the lagging that has been permitted must be taken into consideration.

I would like particularly to deal with upcoming work connected with the introduction of the collective contract in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

This question was recently discussed in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and then a representative, all-union meeting took place in Belgorod, at which CPSU Central Committee secretary comared M.S. Gorbachev spoke.

Why is it that today the CPSU Central Committee attaches such great significance to the collective contract, and the brigade organization of labor in general?

It is because it promotes greater efficiency in agricultural labor and strengthens labor and production discipline. The collective contract is aimed at achieving high final results and--something that is especially important at this stage--without additional capital investments.

In a number of the fraternal republics, over many years considerable expeirence has been gained in work using the collective contract brigades, farm sections and mechanized links. Practice shows that the labor collectives that see themselves as an independent economic cell regularly obtain from a unit area 20-30 percent more output that the others.

Unfortunately, up to now our own experience in this field is meager. Today we can name no more than a dozen or so places where collective contracts are in force.

For example, at the "Kommunist" sovkhoz in Valgaskiy rayon, a fodder procurment detachment led by communist Kheyno Saar is operating successfully.

The experience of the cost-accounting contract at the so-called "family farms" has well recommended itself.

Everything, it would seem, is clear: the effect is there for all to see. Then why, up to now, has the collective contract not been extensively employed among us? All the prerequisites for it are to hand: the opportunity to repeat earlier experience, skilled personnel, the essential equipment. The explanation lies mainly in an underestimation of the importance of a new progressive form of cost accounting and being accustomed to the old organization of labor that has come about over the years.

Moreover, at many of the republic's farms, there has been a recent extraordinary interest in material incentive for fulfilling individual agrotechnical operations and sizable bonuses are paid for the successful completion of the harvest, interrow work, crop picking, applying fertilizers and other one-time operations. As a result, the total sum is substantial, and often it is unconnected with the final result--the harvest. It is therefore no subtlety that when it is suggested to a vehicle operator on piecework rates that he join a brigade and work under a collective contract, he reasons thus: the final accounting under the contract will be only at the end of the year and we not not know until then how much will be available for the brigade purse, while at present I receive my money for each operation immediately and in full.

So we have many problems and complexities here. And together with the economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the party organizations at farms and the party raykoms must carry out much painstaking explanatory and organizational work in order to overcome the existing psychological barriers and build a broad highway for the collective contract in agricultural production. On this plane we also await the qualified recommendations of scientists and econonomists, taking into account the conditions and features of individual sectors of agricultural production and individual rayons and even farms.

I would like to caution against a hasty and formal attitude toward this new matter. What is required is mandatory observance of the principle of voluntary participation and giving the brigades the right to resolve their own internal questions. We have instances in which the innovation has not been thought through to its conclusion or has been unregulated economically or not brought to the attention of each member of a collective; and the innovation has failed and the very idea discredited.

There is no need to pursue quantity immediately. Small is beautiful. If a collective working on a unified contract has already been created, care must be taken to make it a real beacon and propagandist of the innovation. In brief, there is no call for haste; but also it is not for communists to spend overlong on bestirring themselves or on making references to objective difficulties. Perhaps we should set ourselves the target of having at least one such briagade at every farm this year.

Thus, comrades, in agriculture we have come close to a definite boundary, and the agenda contains basically different approaches to the organization of labor. One of the keys to improving production efficiency, and perhaps the chief and most reliable, is the introduction of effective cost accounting in all links of agriculture. And primarily the collective contract in the primary labor collectives. We have to create the best conditions for stimulating good quality, productive labor, a sense of initiative and enterprise, thrift and economy, and a conscientious labor discipline and order.

Comrades. The next large and important question that I would like to address is improvements in the management field in agriculture in the spirit of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

During the last decade much has been done in the republic to improve and further develop the way in which the management of the national economy and its individual elements is organized. Dozens of associations and combines have been set up, many enterprises and kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been amalgamated, the interfarm organizations have appeared, and the computer data services have been spread extensively. All this has promoted improved efficiency in social production.

The economic potential of the countryside has grown rapidly and the numbers of management links have been increased many times over. Production specialization and cooperation have taken place. Naturally, all of this has also required improvements in management.

One-and-a-half years ago, the agrarian-industrial associations were set up in all the republic's rayons to replace the agricultural management boards; qualitatively different principles form the basis of their activity. And now, as you already know, a central management and coordination organ has now been formed at the republic level within the system of the agrarian-industrial complex, namely the ESSR Agroprom.

The idea of Agroprom has been maturing for a long time, and it has more than once been talked about by the farm managers, economists and party workers. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the council of ministers approached the formulation of this idea very carefully, comprehensively weighing all the "pros" before making this serious decision.

Our proposal to set up an unified organ to manage agriculture in the republic was reviewed and approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Many all-union ministries and administrations have supported us.

What then, was wrong with the earlier management structure? Primarily, narrow departmentalism. While acquiring position and a certain weight, the organizations formed at different times to service agriculture had no sense of responsibility for the final results of agricultural production They had their own indicators, the notorious "gross volume," in whose pursuit abnormal forms were sometimes used, often cutting across the interests of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, that is, the direct producers. How paradoxical it is that because of the existing structure even the ministry of agriculture itself was far removed from the fields and farms, the fulfillment of state tasks for procurement, and insuring an uninterrupted supply of consumer foodstuffs.

This separateness led to a situation is which, as their leaders justifiably complained, at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes there were many different bosses and not one of them was a real boss in whose hands was concentrated full authority backed by economic levers.

Now the republic Agroprom has been set up, a unified management and coordination center. It combines the functions of the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and the State Committee for Land Reclamation and Water Resources. That is, its authority extends across the entire sphere of agricultural production. In addition, through its presidium and council, Agroprom has been given the rights of coordinator and controller of the activity of all republic ministries and administrations included in the Agrarian-industrial complex; and the Agroprom chairman, as a first deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers, bears the direct responsibiltiy for the work of these ministries and administrations.

And here the qustion may be emphatically asked: why, in this case, does Agroprom not include the republic's entire agrarian-industrial complex, including the financial-management activity of the procurement and processing sectors and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry? Ideally, this would probably be the correct thing to do. But we must be realists; we must not run before we can walk. The present agrarian-industrial complex is a collection of complex sectors of the national economy, so bulky and cumbersome a thing that to entrust its management entirely to a single organ would today be very risky, and in any case beyond the power of a single organ. And, when concentrating its main attention, efforts and funds on improving production efficiency in agriculture, which as we know is already an extraordinarily complicated and difficult matter, how can Agroprom also deal successfully with complex matters such as procurements, storage, processing and other very specific sectors that require large capital investments, skilled personnel, complex equipment and much else? Agroprom has been set up, and it is a far from simple mechanism. Let it first find its feet, grow strong, and have time to show what it can do. And then it will be able to take further steps.

This also applies equally to the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. This organization is still relatively young and is still in the stage of formation. We are dealing with a quite specific and complicated matter. Today it is a major independent sector of agriculture, not only producing but also processing and marketing fruit and vegetable products. It also includes specialized transportation facilities. The state has allocated large funds to develop the sector. This organization also has close interrepublic ties for the delivery of vegetables and fruit, and for us this is not an unimportant matter.

Last year all the farms of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry overfulfilled their plans for the sale of produce, and within the system plans were also fulfilled for retail trade turnover, potato and vegetable procurement and the output of industrial products. Positive shifts have already been seen in the supplies of vegetables and fruit for cities and settlements; the shortages have been constantly and tangibly felt for many years. Of course, the position is still far from ideal, and we undertsand this. But there is every justification for looking with optimism to the future. Thus, is it worth taking an as yet uncompleted restructuring and replacing it with another? This is why today the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry has not been included directly in Agroprom.

I would like to say something else about the reorganization that has been carried out. In their desire to put the entire agrarian-industrial complex under one roof, some farm managers and leaders of rayon organs see mainly not the solution to questions of more operational and smoother operations by all those participating in production and the processing of agricultural output but a source for redistributing the profits of the industrial enterprises. This, let us state directly, is an illusion, an erroneous view. Of course the processing enterprises make a profit. But is is a planned profit. And profits are assigned not to the enterprises, or the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, not to the sector, not even to the ministry, but to the state budget. And they are alocated by the Ministry of Finance on instructions from the union government. They are used as a funding source for our public health, education and many other of the country's needs. And incidentally, a considerable proportion of this money goes into agriculture through higher buying prices.

The creation of Agroprom places a large measure of responsibility on the republic party organization. It is a new business and it should not be forgotten that the entire country will be following our experiment with great interest.

The structure of the Agrarian-Industrial Association has been organized set so that in general it will operate precisely and on an operational basis. The main administrations and administrations have combined some of the functions formerly carried out in parallel by both the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. The apparatus of the amalgamtion is less bulky. It has 80 less people than the three administrations that have been disbanded. The number of primary managers has been reduced from 15 to 9. Thus, in creating the association an important goal has been pursued--to make the new management organ different in terms of substance, and monolithic and capable of functioning. In the future, the best things in the republic Agroprom organ will be extended to the rayon associations.

Agroprom has to do much work to extend the sphere of action for cost accounting, strengthen the role of economic methods in management, improve planning, and enhance the efficiency of agricultural production.

One very important matter is that of the style of the organization's work. The further development rates of agriculture in the republic and the fate of the Food Program will depend largely on how urgent questions are resolved at top management level.

On this plane, it is not redundant to caution against certain errors. The reorganization that is taking place is not merely a change of sign or a rearrangement of the armchairs; it is a serious internal restructuring of all operations.

There is a danger that attempts will be made to mechanically transfer to the newly created structure the present composition of the functional services without the necessary analysis of their suitability in the new conditions, along with the old shortcomings, without careful work on the interrelationships and interactions of the new management system.

Orientation on the final result, and this is precisely the aim of the entire restructuring that has been undertaken, envisages that the new management structure is not merely the simple sum of earlier functions. It is neccessary to insure a combination, a "fusion," so to speak, of the different parts of the new organization into a single whole. Here, fundamental importance attaches to establishing mutual understanding between officials and workers in the new management apparatus who come from different organizations, and to setting up horizontal and vertical links.

It is not the task of the Agrarian-Industrial Association to send out instructions to the rayons on how to "plough and sow and reap and mow." The specialists in the rayon associations and farms, and we have adequate numbers of these specialists, are skilled people who know better than they do in Tallinn what to do on the fields and farmsteads and when to do it.

From Agroprom we expect, first of all, decisions on those numerous questions that are being raised by the rayon associations: the timely delivery of fertilizers, spares, fuel and other resources, the implementation of a unified technical policy, solutions to the complex problems occurring at the "interface" between sectors on the timely and complete realization of funds for machinery and building materials, and also questions whose solution depends on other republic and all-union organs.

The question of management efficiency on the part of Agroprom is particularly serious and urgent since not only must the appropriate demands for its style of work be worked out today, but there must also be help in creating a businesslike style among the rayon agrarian-industrial associations that make up the decisive wing of management in agriculture. The rayon agrarian-industrial associations are directly linked to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to production. It is th;refore right to make high demands of them, the more so since many associations still lack initiative and boldness and specificity in dealing with matters. Instead of a deep subject analysis of the situation at the farms and focusing attention on the laggards and spreading leading experience at the local level, a multitude of meetings are held on general questions, in the old way.

As a rule, all the managers and chief specialists assemble at these meetings, including those from farms where things are going well. These meetings have little to offer the latter; people are just taken away from their work. And neither are they much use for the laggards; as a rule, they need solutions to and help in specific questions.

The final result should be the main criterion in analyzing any question. When the position remains unaltered it means that meetings and conferences have lost their efficacy. The only thing that is obvious is the illusion of work. Unfortunately, this happens frequently.

More use will be served if a group of specialists from the apparatus and authoritative practical people are sent to the lagging farms every week or two, and a serious economic analysis is made of the situation and methods for dealing with lagging farms planned in a calm atmosphere; and a determination made of what the agrarian-industrial association should do and what the farm itself should do. Perhaps it would be proper to have something like a consultative brigade in all the rayons, together with ad hoc groups working on goal-oriented problems. This would be of real assistance to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It is essential to seek out and introduce into practical work new forms of cooperation and mutual help for farms, links with patrons, the maneuvering of labor and material-technical resources. In the countryside there are many internal reserves for production growth. It is the task of the rayon associations to reveal them and enable them to be brought into play.

A major restructuring from top to bottom is taking place throughout the entire agrarian-industrial complex. We have started this at the republic level and the establishment of management at the rayon level continues; life dictates the need to introduce new management forms at the kolkhoz and sovkhoz level, in the brigades and the farm sections.

All this places on our cadres a mandatory obligation to be imbued with a businesslike style and to do their work specifically, with intelligence and initiative.

The party raykoms must be the guides in this great matter, teach people to work in the new style, raise the responsibility of cadres, and help them to be equal to today's tasks.

A few words on discipline. For in the final analysis, everything that we are talking today comes down to bringing order in all things, great and small. It must penetrate into the consciousness that one-time campaigns will not succeed in doing this, and even less in maintaining it.

If we understand discipline in the broad sense, and this is how we should see it, then long and painstaking work lies ahead. Up to now we have barely scatched the surface of a major problem--labor discipline. However, it is here that we must start. The initial results are already being felt. More complete use is being made of working time and many management questions are being solved on an operational basis.

But we must go further. Through administrative methods it is possible to achieve a situation in which people arrive at work on time. But in order to make them work well, productively and responsibly, much remains to be done.

At each enterprise, at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, in each establishment, the mechanism of moral and material incentive should be set up in such a way that it would be disadvantageous and bring shame before the collective to work negligently or irresponsibly.

How can this be done?

There are no universal recipes. Everywhere the work is different, the conditions different. The details must be worked out at the local level. But if we speak in general terms, there are tried and tested forms. They are really well-organized competition, the brigade form of labor, work in accordance with collective contracts. But all these forms should be brought into play.

This year, 1983, is the first year that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums have started to be really embodied in our business. The first quarter of the year has just ended. What is there to say about the results?

Industry, agriculture and construction have worked not at all badly. In industry the plan for output sales was fulfilled 102.1 percent, and compared with the first quarter of last year the growth rate was 6.1 percent. This is higher than envisaged by the five-year plan. Above-plan output worth R24.7 million has been achieved through labor productivity growth.

It is a long time since we have had these kinds of rates and indicators.

In construction, the commissioning of new fixed capital was fulfilled 108 percent, including in housing 109 percent. The plan for construction and assembly work was fulfilled 106 percent. It is especially pleasing that the contract organizations fulfilled the plan 103 percent through their own efforts and provided 5 percent more output than last year.

Finally, agriculture. The present overwintering is taking place well. First and foremost we must mention the increased productiveness of the milking herd. Five of the last six months of the overwintering have been record-breaking in terms of milk yield per cow, and the total increase is 280 kilograms compared with milk output in the previous stall period. Daily weight increases for fattened hogs and cattle have been higher than last year.

It should be noted that creation of the essential reserves of fodder last year and the skillful organization of production at farms during the winter period have insured output growth and the fulfillment of plans for sales of output to the state. For the first time in many years the republic has fulfilled the meat and milk purchase plans for the first quarter, 103 percent and 107 percent respectively. The quarterly plans for milk purchases have been fulfilled by all rayons, and for meat by 11 rayons.

Substantial aid from the state has played a major role here. For the first half of this year we have been allocated 90,000 tons of concentrated feeds above the plan.

We now have good work done in advance to achieve this year an overfulfillment of socialist pledges for milk yield per cow and to return to the high level of productiveness that we achieved 6 years ago in 1977.

The spring sowing draws near. In a week-and-a-half the sowing machines will go out onto the fields at the farms. Although the general level of preparedness for the spring sowing may be characterized as good, individual checks of the disposition of labor, fuel supplies and the reinforcement of vehicle operators are still required. We must carry out the spring field work in an organized way and complete the sowing of grains and potatoes in no more than 2 weeks, and the entire sowing within 20-25 working days.

Many great matters lie ahead. The main thought in the upcoming work is in imparting new impetus on all directions of economic building. This has been well described in comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report at the ceremonial meeting in Moscow devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR and in his article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Certain Questions of the Building of Socialism in the USSR," published in the third edition of KOMMUNIST. In particular, it is noted that "today the paramount task is to think through and consistently impelement measures capable of providing greater scope for the action of the colossal creative forces inherent in our economy."

This has also been the subject of our talk here in the plenum. It has reflected an understanding of the seriousness of the tasks that we face and an ability to evaluate critically the work that has been done, and a burning desire to achieve with optimism and faith the targets set for solving new urgent questions. On this plane, I think, the plenum has fulfilled its task.

In conclusion, permit me on behalf of the plenum participants to assure the CPSU Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo and the central committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov personally that the Estonian party organization and all the workers of the republic will spare no effort or knowledge in working efficiently and will successfully complete the third year of the five-year plan.

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VAYNO ADDRESS TO CONGRESS OF WOMEN

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 15 Apr 83 pp 1-2

[ETA report: "The Speech of Estonian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary K.G. Vayno at the Congress of Women of the Estonian SSR"]

[Text] Honored delegates. Dear guests. Comrades. Permit me first of all to convey to the congress of women of the Estonian SSR warm and sincere greetings from the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic supreme soviet presidium and councl of ministers, and to wish you successful and fruitful work.

Women have sent as delegates to their congress the leading female workers from the plants and construction sites, remarkable female workers of the fields and farms, the best representatives of the people's intelligentsia. Today there is probably no sector of the national economy in the republic where women are not working, where they are not displaying their abilities and talents to the full. They rightly occupy many key positions in the economy and culture. Some 47 of them have been awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor for their selfless labor, and almost 90,000 women have been awarded orders and medals. And this perhaps is the best adornment that any women have ever carried.

All our achievements, everything in which we take justified pride. have been gained largely thanks to women. And so permit me from this high rostrum, to say to you and through you to all the female workers in the republic, an enormous thankyou, from the bottom of my heart, for your inspired labor for the good of the people and on behalf of the burgeoning of our motherland.

But Soviet women are not only remarkable workers. Without their active participation, today's public life would be simply inconceivable. And it is quite natural that there are present in this hall deputies from all the organs of soviet power, from the rural organs to the country's supreme soviet. It would perhaps be apropos to recall here that the number of women in the state duma of bourgeois Estonia could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and in the last duma there were no women at all. But now, women make up more than one-third of the republic supreme soviet and they deal on an equal footing with men with questions of state importance. The congress delegates also include many party, trade union and Komsomol workers and activists in various public organizations. Each in her place, you are engaged in a great common cause, make a substantial contribution to fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and participate actively in public life. And a big thankyou to you for this.

We are pleased to welcome at this congress veteran organizers of work among women. They stood at the very sources of that difficult and complex work that radically altered the destinies of hundreds of thousands of women in our young republic and asserted their human dignity and true equality. Conditions for the comprehensive development of women and the rise in the level of their education and culture are now insured through the fullness of state power. The position of a woman today, and her participation in all matters great and small, in the republic and in the country, and her high sense of civic spirit and the breadth of her interests are the living embodiment of those noble goals that were set at the beginning of the path. And for all this we bow low before you, honored veterans!

Decades separate us from the first congresses of women, which took place in the Forties. During this time the role of the woman has grown immeasurably and she has become a significant force, accelerating the material, social and spiritual progress of society. Today, the task is not to assert women's rights, stir women to self-consciousness, and attract the masses of women into active participation in the building of socialism. This task was resolved long ago and irrevocably. Now another question sounds out: how best and most skillfully, in the interests of the development of the entire republic to use that enormous creative, constructive potential that women have at their disposal? to increase their contribution to the education of the new man? This is what is important today, this is why after a long interval it was decided to convene a congress of the women of the Estonian SSR.

Our congress, therefore, is not only a holiday at which it is customary to deliver pleasant speeches. It is first and foremost a working congress that will discuss large and serious problems.

Let us take the sphere of labor, in which the economic and social role of women in the life of society is being asserted. Here, on an equal footing with men, women have secured their constitutional rights to receive an education and training for a profession, for equal pay for equal labor, for advancement in service. And it must be said that women are making good use of their rights.

According to the figures from the last census, in our republic 94.6 percent of women of working age are working or studying. This is a very high index. Women make up more than one-half of all workers and employees and the major part--almost 63 percent--of workers engaged in intellectual labor. It is noteworthy that in recent times there has been a marked erosion of the boundaries between the so-called "male" and "female" professions and even sectors. Thus, in industry, in terms of the numbers of working women, machine toolmaking is overtaking light industry--the traditional field of female employment.

On the whole these processes can be considered positive. However, we must also look at the other side of the coin. In his time, V.I. Lenin cautioned against an oversimplified understanding of equality. What we are talking about, Vladimir Ilich said, when addressing workers in Moscow, "is making women equal in labor productivity, the scope of work, its duration, labor conditions and so forth." Thus, for a socialist society the decisive factor is both the number of women involved in production and the nature of their work.

A whole list of party and state documents could be cited, aimed at improving labor and everyday conditions for women, along with the measures adopted to implement these documents. In particular, the reconstruction and installation of new and improved equipment are underway at the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura," the Pyarnu flax combine, and "Baltiyskaya manufaktura" where most of the workers are women. In the new shops the work will be more productive and easier.

Unfortunately, on this plane there are many unresolved questions. For example, many women in our republic work on the night shifts. And the leaders of the ministries, especially the ministries of light industry and industrial construction materials, and of the "Estonslanets," "Slantsekhim" and "Estonbumprom" production associations, where the percentage of workers on the night shift is particularly high among women, must address this problem seriously and in a planned way.

The problem of reducing heavy manual labor is a very urgent problem, the more so since it affects predominantly women. Of course, it is impossible to solve everything all in a moment. But when the situation remains unchanged for years and when no persistence or initiative is displayed it is quite inexcusable.

Much has been done within the republic to remove women from dangerous and harmful work. But at some enterprises this question remains acute, because, they say, there are not enough men for the job. More attention should be given to enabling women to acquire the mass skills that through the historical division of labor have been predominantly female and will probably remain so for a long time to come.

In the cities we have shortages of weavers and spinners, nurses, salespeople and seamstresses; in the countryside there are no skilled milkmaids or pig tenders, calfherds or poultry handlers to be found. The prestige of these occupations should be enhanced and they should be taught in school. This is something on which no energy should be spared!

We men are still in your debt because we are doing little to lighten that double burden that you bear in production and in the home. The task is to achieve a real change here. There must be a change because the total work load on women is more than on men. In short, the essence of this problem is expressed by the formula: equal rights for unequal burdens.

Undoubtedly, at your congress there will be talk of this. And calls will probably ring out for the men to help more in the home, to assume some of the care in bringing up children. All this is correct. Meanwhile, the sociologists assert that men are slowly but surely taking on their shoulders the common family burden. But much can also be done at the enterprises and establishments. In this connection I would like to raise the question of more flexible conditions, which are still being introduced too slowly and too timidly.

Practice shows that part-time working arrangements for women with young children has a not insignificant economic and social effect. Thus, last year at a number of the republic's light industry enterprises there were no cases of quitting because of the need to look after children among women working on this basis. Another important fact is that many women who have not worked for some time because they have been raising children return to their collective if they are given an opportunity to work part-time; and this enables these women to work in the same occupation for which they had trained earlier and to retain their skills and labor habits.

It is understandable that part-time working also causes complications, especially at industrial enterprises. But these complications can be dealt with and the benefit is undisputed. So the task is to extend the practice of part-time working in the future.

The same kind of attentive attitude should be shown toward the more extensive use of staggered working hours, especially in labor collectives where many women work.

For our republic this is in general nothing new. Moreover, the people at Kokhtla-Yarve were pioneers in the use of staggered working hours. Nevertheless, it has still not been broadly disseminated. Worse, even a decrease has been noted. Evidently in this a not insignificant role is played by an attachment to the ingrained forms and the fear of innovation and the conservative thinking of individual managers. All this can and should be overcome. In this connection I would like to draw attention to the ethical aspect of this problem.

In order to clarify my meaning I would like to make a small digression here. As you well know, a broad movement has now been developed within the country to strengthen discipline. The party is trying to make it a deep movement and it cautions against reducing the struggle to strengthen discipline merely to keeping track of how many minutes people are late for work. In this regard, staggered working hours are seen as an effective means of strengthening self-discipline. And if we are talking about using staggered working hours for women, there should be no apprehensions or doubts. For it is well known that one outstanding feature of women has always been their high sense of discipline and their responsible attitude toward labor. And so, staggered working hours must be introduced more boldy and more broadly; the interests of the matter and the need to take effective steps to improve working conditions and domestic and leisure conditions for women demand this.

There is probaly no need to talk to this audience about the importance of family leisure. But the way things stand, it seems, to put it mildy, unimportant. Even the few leisure centers that we have are far from meeting the essential requirements.

But there are examples of good plans. The comrades at the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education approach with a deep understanding and with concern the creation of good domestic conditions for young families; I am thinking of the construction of family student hostels. The first such hostel was built last year for the Tartu State University. Some 80 student families are now living in it, comfortably and harmoniously. Next year construction will start on a family hostel for students at the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute.

Since 1981 one of the detachments of the student construction volunteer militia has been formed from married students. They spend the summer labor semester with their children. This means that sore subjects can be resolved. All that is needed is initiative and a readiness to put a good idea into practice.

It is in no way fortuitous that I have cited these particular examples and brought them to your attention. It is a question not simply and not only of creating normal conditions for women for study, labor and leisure, but also of strengthening the family, the primary unit of society.

When considering the relationship between the family and society, the eminent Soviet pedagogue Anton Semenovich Makarenko wrote that "the family brings a full life, the family brings happiness, but in the features of life in a socialist society each family is primarily a major matter of state significance." This should not be forgotten! It is essential to improve the moral education of young people and provide them with more knowledge about family life and help them at those difficult times when the family can still save them. The problem is complex and multifaceted, and it should be approached with all seriousness.

Ethical problems should also be at the center of attention for women. For a frank talk woman to woman can sometimes be more effective than dozens of lectures on the harm of alcohol and smoking. These problems must all be seriously addressed by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and state organs.

Women should be happy! This is a public not a personal question. Because when women are happy, everyone is happy. Much still remains to be done to make the happiness of women durable and lasting. But for this, really, we must work.

There is probably a certain symbolism in the fact that the congress of women is taking place in spring, when the stirred earth begins its new cycle of life. And this should remind us of the eternal truth that everything great and beautiful in this world has its origins in woman, that mankind's immortality rests on boundless maternal love. The wondrous, incomparable joy of motherhood and the care for the home, whence the country's young citizens step forth into the world, are combined in women. They rear their sons and daughters to be honest, conscientious, labor-loving. They want to see them as ardent lovers of their motherland, strong in spirit and body. They want them to be happy. And certainly they want them to have more than they did. And this is natural. May the fine, unselfish hearts of the mothers never grow cold! I would like these lofty words to sound out not only on the occasion of today's ceremonials; they come from the heart, from a sense of gratitude and appreciation.

The congress of women that has now started is undoubtedly a great and notable event in the public life of our republic. In this connection the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee has sent to you, the congress delegates, and to all the women of Soviet Estonia the greetings message published in today's press. It contains a party assessment of the enormous role of working women and mothers. It expresses sincere gratitude to women for their beautiful spiritual qualities, for their untiring labor in passing on the moral values of Soviet society to the rising generation.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic council of ministers have entrusted me with the task of testifying once again from this rostrum to this high assessment of the labor of women, and of expressing to you sincere gratitude and profound respect; and this I do with great satisfaction. Along with the greetings, please accept my best wishes for great success in your work, and permit me to express the conviction that the working women of Soviet Estonia will spare no effort, knowledge or energy in order to successfully fulfill the tasks set for the Soviet people by the 26th CPSU Congress.

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TRADE UNION PLENUM CRITICAL OF MANY ENTERPRISES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Apr 83 pp 1,3

[ETA report: "The Trade Unions and Labor Discipline"]

> [Text] On 23 April the Fifth Plenum of the Estonian republic Trade Unions Council took place in Tallinn. It discussed the work of trade union organizations in strengthening labor discipline and further improving working conditions in production. Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and chairman of the Estonian republic Trade Unions Council, N. Yuganson, presented the report.

It was stressed at the plenum that at the present stage, when the scales and tempo of social production have been immeasurably expanded and the value of every hour, every minute of working time has been increased, the trade unions face a task of exceptional importance: to create the kind of conditions--economic and organizational--that would provide incentive for good quality and highly productive labor and the strict observance of the requirements and rules of labor routines at every working place. One example of this kind of approach can be seen in the work of the trade union committee and the administration at the sewn goods production association imeni V. Klementi--an enterprise of communist labor. Constant concern for improving technology and labor organization and and improving labor conditions and everyday and leisure conditions is yielding good results: personnel turnover and losses of working time associated with violations of labor discipline at the enterprise are only one-third the average for the republic and the sector. The struggle for discipline is being successfully waged at the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" combine, the "Il'marine" plant and the "Norma" association.

At the same time, it was noted at the plenum, it must be acknowledged that many trade union organs and committees are still participating only feebly in bringing model order at the local level and are failing to make full use of their rights and opportunities for decisively strengthening discipline, reducing losses and making better use of working time in production.

Leaders and trade union committees in the republic ministries of procurement, the food industry and the meat and dairy industry are giving insufficient attention to questions of improving labor organization and working and everyday conditions for the workers, which last year led to an increase in personnel turnover, losses of working time, absenteeism and other violations of labor and production discipline at enterprises in these sectors.

Serious criticism was leveled at trade union organizations that reconcile themselves to lack of rhythm in production and bad labor organization giving rise to rush work, overtime work and shift stoppages. The efforts of the standing production conference should be directed toward liquidating and preventing these negative phenomena, and progressive collective forms of organizing and providing incentive for work must be introduced more extensively, and control must be strengthened over the fulfillment of collective agreements. In this regard instructive experience has been gained at a number of enterprises in our republic, in particular at the Tallinn housing construction combine where the standing production conference provides real help for the administration in solving many production and social problems. At the plenum brigade leader at the housing construction combine, Ye. Komarov, described how this work is organized.

Now, under conditions of republic, sector and intraplant socialist competition, substantial addition have been made aimed at strengthening labor discipline, making more efficient use of working time and reducing personnel turnover. As was stated at the plenum, their aim is to make the slogan "Honor and Glory for Labor!" a specific and active form in the struggle against wage leveling and violations of labor and production discipline and mismanagement, and to make it promote the creation at each enterprise of an atmosphere of creative, highly productive labor and initiative.

The brigade form of labor organization and incentive is called upon to play a major role here. Questions connected with its introduction at industrial enterprises and in agricultural production were reflected both in the report and in the speeches of the plenum participants. It was noted that more than two-thirds of all workers who are members of brigades are now working on a single-job schedule. The experience of enterprises like the "RET" and "Slantsekhim" associations, the Tallinn machine toolmaking plant imeni I. Lauristin and the "Il'marine" plant, where the brigade contract is used very extensively, shows its great effectiveness. Nevertheless, the advantages of the brigade form are not being used to the full in the republic and at some enterprises it is employed without adequate preparation, just in a formal manner. At most of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes the collective contract is being introduced at impermissibly slow rates.

One urgent task for the trade union committees is to activate work on disseminating the experience of enterprises in Rostov and Vladimir oblasts, where on the initiative of the workers the obsolete working norms which no longer insure a close link between wages and the final results of labor are being reviewed. In his speech O.Dobrokhotov, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Labor, noted with anxiety that within the republic, of late there has been a weakening of attention to the introduction of more progressive, technically sound norms, which, on the one hand leads to lower labor productivity growth rates, and on the other, places honest workers in the same conditions as dishonest workers when the wages and bonuses are calculated.

The level of worker education, particularly economics education, affects in a most direct way the inculcation of a creative, conscientious attitude toward labor and the strengthening of discipline. It should actively promote the formation of economic thinking among the workers and broad and interested participation in production management and the all-around strengthening of labor discipline and model order. This also determines the role of the schools of communist labor that have been set up everywhere, in which some 114,000 students are now enrolled. We have plenty of examples of how effectively they influence the fulfillment of production tasks by labor collectives. The secretariat of the Estonian republic trade unions council has approved the experience of the schools of communist labor at the "RET" and "Tallinavtotrans" associations where all students are leaders in socialist competition to improve production efficiency and economy and thrift and are showing an example of a truly communist attitude toward labor. It was stated at the plenum, however, that there are still many examples of another kind, when the studies are of an abstract and formal nature and are unconnected with everyday management practice. It is not everywhere that the trade union committees and their public methodological councils for economic education are concerning themselves with the practical avenues of the teaching process or paying sufficient attention to improving the skills of the propaganda cadres for the schools of communist labor.

The plenum participants discussed a broad range of questions connected with the education of the young working successors. It is precisely in this contingent that personnel turnover is especially high, and it is the young workers who permit violations of labor discipline. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that at many enterprises the trade union committees have neglected work on the development of training. Thus, in agriculture, construction, communications and the everyday services sphere only about 50 percent of workers are involved in training. Serious shortcomings exist in the selection of the trainers themselves, whose overall educational level in many instances is low. The question of organizing training for them remains unresolved in a number of ministries and administrations.

Interest was shown in the report presented at the plenum by dispatcher Ya. Kil'P, the chairman of the preceptors' council at the "Norma" association; he talked about how urgent problems with young people are resolved at the enterprise.

In the struggle for firm labor discipline poor use is being made of the educational force of the working collectives. Work on worker education, especially young workers, and instilling in them a sense of pride in their profession and collective is rarely carried out, and when it is it is often only formal in character. These problems are often considered and resolved only superficially, without serious preparation. At the plenum, S. Voronenko, a female worker at the Tallinn veneer and furniture combine, talked about how to correct the situation and along which avenues to conduct the search.

In his speech E. Lill, chairman of the trade union committee at the "Silikat" association, touched on urgent questions of the comrades' courts. The plenum participants called for an end to the liberal attitude toward those who abuse the right to labor guaranteed by the USSR Constitution, and for a decisive struggle to be waged against them by the public. For this, the trade union committees must make more complete use of the rights afforded them.

The plenum also discussed the task of further improving work with letters and statements and the organization of receptions for workers in the republic's trade union organs.

An organizational problem was considered. In connection with her retirement, the secretary of the Estonian republic Trade Unions Council, A. Volostnykh, was relieved of her duties. Ya. Tiygi, a former chairman of the communication workers trade union, was elected as the new secretary.

Estonian Communist Party Central Committee second secretary A. Kudryavtsev participated in the work of the plenum. V. Renzer, Estonian Communist Party Central Committee department chief, also participated in the work of the plenum.

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INFORMATION REPORT ON ESTONIAN CONGRESS OF WOMEN

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 15 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Congress of the Women of the Estonian SSR. An Information Report"]

[Text] A congress of women of the Estonian SSR started its work 14 April in Tallinn in the "Estoniya" hall.

The congress was opened by party veteran O. Lauristin.

The leading organs for the congress were elected. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with great enthusiasm as an honorary presidium.

K. Vayno, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted, delivered a speech.

A. Aben, chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Department of Science and Educational Institutions, chairwoman of the Estonian republic council for work among women, delivered a report entitled "The Role of Women in the Economic and Sociocultural Development of the Estonian SSR and Implementation of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

A. Biryukova, secretary of the AUCCTU, then delivered a speech.

The following spoke during the discussions: K. Nyu, chief animal technician at the "Orissaare" kolkhoz, Kingiseppskiy rayon; V. Marmuleva, dressmaker at the Sillamyaeskiy everyday services production administration; the writer E. Niyt-Kross; V. Kaminskaya, a teacher at the Pyarnu No 2 secondary school imeni L. Koydul; E. Sakkool', a brigade leader at the livestock sovkhoz imeni R. Pyal'son; E. Mets, section inspector for juvenile affairs in the internal affairs department of the Khaapsaluskiy rayispolkom; E. Khion, special correspondent for Estonian radio; L. Allika, director of the Tallinn sewn articles production association imeni V. Klementi; T. Lafertova, weaver at the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" cotton combine; doctor of juridical sciences V. Kel'der, chief of the faculty of civic rights and procedural law at the Tallinn State University; V. Khamburg, director of the self-service department store under the Tallinn No 1 Food Trade Organization; E. Tomberg, chief of the ESSR Ministry of Health Administration for Therapeutic and Prophylactic Aid to Children and Mothers; G. Smolina, leader of a brigade of female asphalt workers at the Kokhtla-Yarve construction trust; sculptor Kh. Pal'm; L. Sil'd, brigade leader of the Komsomol youth brigade at the "Vambola" kolkhoz, Vil'yandiskiy rayon; and candidate of medical sciences Ye. Myullerbek, department chief at the ESSR Ministry of Health Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine.

Greetings messages were sent to the congress by V. Vavilina, chief editor of the journal RABOTNITSA; L. Turova, secretary of the Moscow city trade unions council; Hero of Socialist Labor V. Parshina, vegetable-growing brigade leader at the at the "Detskosel'skoye" sovkhoz association, Leningrad Oblast; Hero of Socialist Labor Ya. Solov'yeva, a worker at the Minsk "Integral" production association; professor A. Baldinene from the Kaunas Medical Institute; V. Pikhel, Latvian SSR minister of social security and chairwoman of the republic council of women; and pioneers and schoolchildren of the republic.

The following took part in the work of the congress: comrades A. Ryuytel', V. Klauson, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, A-B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, M. Pedak, and L. Shishov; M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; deputy chairmen of the ESSR Council of Ministers Kh. Veld'di, A. Gren, A. Tregubov and G. Tynspoyeg; and other leading workers in the republic.

The congress of women of the Estonian SSR continues it work on 15 April.

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SHORTCOMINGS IN CITY OF NARVA SUBJECT OF ESTONIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Apr 83 p 1

[ETA report: "To Improve Production Efficiency. A Session of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in Narva"]

[Text] On 28 April the members of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium visited a number of enterprises in Narva city. They familiarized themselves with the work of the collectives in implementing party directions and the decisions contained in decrees by government organs on improving production efficiency and work quality and insuring discipline and organization, and also with the work of the city council on state leadership of labor collectvies and the comprehensive development of the city. The presidium members spoke at meetings of the workers.

On 29 April a session of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place, chaired by ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman A. Ryuytel'. Those participating included the elected deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the ESSR Supreme Soviet for Narva city, leading workers from the Estonian Communist Party gorkom and its apparatus, members of the gorsovet executive committee, department chiefs, administration chiefs, enterprise, establishment and organization managers, and other officials and representatives of the public organizations.

At the session a report was heard from E. Ryzhakov, chairman of the Narva city soviet of working people's deputies executive committee, on the course of fulfillment of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution "On the Tasks of Soviets of Working People's Deputies in Further Strengthening State and Labor Discipline and Improving the Utilization of Labor Resources." The following spoke in the discussion on the report: L. Pudova, chairman of the trade union committee at the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" combine; Ye. Begishev and M. Obukhov, the directors of the Narva construction materials combine and the bus and taxicab depot; Ye. Volkov, ESSR deputy minister of internal affairs; M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V. Beekman, member of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, both deputies of the ESSR Supreme Soviet; K. Kimmel', ESSR procurator; and V. Chetvergov, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Narva gorkom. Results were summed up by A. Ryuytel', chairman of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A resolution was adopted in which it was noted that the Narva city soviet of working people's deputies, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and exercising its constitutional powers, is carrying out purposeful work to insure observance of the labor law and the strengthening of state and labor discipline, and to strengthen control over the utilization of the labor force.

At a number of enterprises in the city, primarily the "Baltiyets" plant, the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" combine, and the Narva furniture combine, stable labor collectives have been formed and 45 percent of the city's industrial production personnel are covered by progressive forms of labor. There has been improvement in the trade union orientation and training of young people. Personnel turnover is being reduced and losses of working time resulting from stoppages and absenteeism, and also from sickness among workers and employees, are being reduced. The program for social building and improvements in labor and everyday conditions for the workers is being implemented on a large scale. All this is exerting a favorable effect on improving labor productivity in the industrial and other sectors of the national economy. Labor productivity growth rates and output growth during the first quarter of this year were higher than during the corresponding periods of the last 2 years.

It was also noted that organizational work by the city soviet to implement party economic and social policy, improve production efficiency and work quality, and instill a communist attitude toward labor is still producing inadequate results. Decisions made by the soviet and its executive committee are not always underpinned with practical measures.

Because of the existing shortcomings in the oragnization of production and dissatisfaction among some workers with the labor and everyday conditions at the Narva construction materials combine, the Baltic ferroconcrete articles and structures plant, the Narva ferroconcrete plant, the Narva experimental foundry and mechanical plant and some others, labor discipline is poor and large personnel turnover is observed. The labor productivity growth rates planned for these enterprises are not being achieved.

For the city as a whole losses of working time are being reduced only slowly, especially losses of entire days allowed with the permission of the administration; these full-day losses calculated per worker are in excess of the corresponding average indicator for the republic. Losses of working time connected with the imperfect organization of labor, lack of rhythm in work, and unproductive expenditures resulting from the elimination of defects and faulty work, and imperfect planning, are also still great. The level of manual labor, including low-productivity heavy physical labor, is also being lowered only slowly. There are substantial shortcomings in consumer social and cultural and everyday services in the city housing development that have been constructed in recent years.

In its work the city soviet executive committee is still failing to rely sufficiently on the soviet's permanent commissions and the deputy groups, and it is not making use of all facilities to activate for this purpose the activity of the comrades' courts, the councils to prevent lawbreaking and other public organs.

The ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium drew the attention of the city soviet and its executive committee to the need to enhance the role of the planning commission and other subdivisions of the executive committee's apparatus in planning and monitoring the rational utilization of the labor force, reinforcing control over the implementation of measures to reduce personnel turnover and consistently reducing manual labor, primarily heavy physical labor, improving vocational training and skills for workers, taking steps to replenish the labor force through training student youth for labor, recruiting to the maximum women, and also pensioners and invalids, for production, carrying out job-placement work and involving in production persons who are not permanently engaged in socially useful labor. It is essential to implement in a practical way the CPSU course aimed at comprehensive economic and social development, constant improvement in labor efficiency, and increasingly full satisfaction of the workers' growing material and cultural needs.

The executive committee must insure strict control over the fulfillment of the decisions adopted, activate control activity in the permanent commissions and strengthen their interaction with the organs of people's control, law-enforcement organs, trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations in the matter of making each of them exercise their powers in strengthening discipline and organization in all elements of production and management.

It is the task of the executive committee to improve state leadership of the labor collectives and in this connection to enhance in every possible way the role of the people's deputies, and to activate the activity of the deputy groups at enterprises and reinforce their contacts with the public organizations in acting to instill creative labor discipline.

It is essential to develop businesslike production initiative among the managers of enterprises, establishments and organizations, and to enhance their personal responsibility for the state of state and labor discipline in the collectives that they lead, and for the rational utilization of the labor force and working time.

The presidium recommended to the executive committee that during the course of work on discussion by the workers of the draft USSR law on labor collectives and enhancement of their role in the management of enterprises, establishments and organizations, it take practical steps to enable the city's labor collectives to exercise their constititutional powers in production and public life. In this sphere, specific tasks were placed on the executive committee regarding the meetings of the labor collectivs at the Narva construction materials combine, the Baltic ferroconcrete articles and structures plant, the Narva ferroconcrete plant, and the Narva experimental foundry and mechanical plant.

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WESTERN FALSIFICATIONS OF SOVIET ATHEISM POLICY SCORED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Apr 83 p 2

/Article by V. Nosovich, candidate of philosophical sciences: "From Illusions to Science"/

> /Text/ "Theism[*]is envious in its attitude toward man and the world; it does not present anything good to them.... But atheism is liberal, bountiful, and free-thinking; it grants to each being his own will, his own talent; it rejoices from the heart in the beauty of nature and the good deeds of man: joy and love do not destroy but give life and affirm."
>
> L. Feuerbach

The late A. Osipov, who devoted many years of his life to serving the Russian Orthodox Church, and who achieved great successes in the field of this service (he became a master of theology and an inspector at the Leningrad Seminary), and then broke with the Orthodox Church and with religion in general, has told us in one of his books that clergymen have designated atheism and non-belief as a dislocation of the consciousness. Of course, in their public activity, in their sermons and publications, the clergy does not risk defining atheism as a psychological anomaly because, of course, the church must operate in a society where such an anomaly has become the norm, and, under these conditions, it is rather belief in God which is a deviation from the norm. Therefore, in order to support the authority of the faith, they resort to masked forms of discrediting the atheist world view, let's say, by means of designating it as a perverse manifestation of religiosity. Thus, it turns out that, as a mass phenomenon, atheism has never existed and can never exist in principle.

To defend this thesis in a society where there is a dominant world view openly proclaiming its own atheistic thrust is quite complicated indeed, and, if we are true to the rules of logic, this is simply impossible. And it is for this reason that they have recourse to various kinds of sophistic devices.

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[*] Theism (from the Ancient Greek word "theos"--god) signifies faith in a personal god.

Thus, one prominent Orthodox theologian declared that when an atheist or a non-believer commits a good deed, this is Christ acting within him. But atheism is a formal characteristic of a personality, something which has no relation to its active, that is, religious essence.

In the present-day ideological struggle, which, thanks to the efforts of the American administration, has been turned into a psychological war against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, the attempt to discredit Marxism-Leninism is very frequently dressed in the clothing of religious democracy. In particular, they have formulated the thesis of the impossibility in principle of living in the world with communists precisely because they are atheists. It was precisely with a reference to atheism that President Reagan in his speech in the British Parliament in June of last year based his call to bury the ideology of Marxism-Leninism in the ash-heap of history.

In the "best" case our ideological and political opponents consider communism as a perverted form of religion, as a "Godless theology," as a doctrine in which the Communist Party is accorded the functions of an all-mighty god. As a rule, the attacks are carried out by way of contrasting atheism with humanistic morality and culture. Thus, the ideologists of Catholic extremism in the Polish People's Republic have designated atheism as the lowest level of human culture, as a factor in the destruction of national traditions and customs, of "that which is most dear in our past." That which is most dear here is religion, Catholicism.

The history of mankind, however, is not a dead body being arbitrarily cut up by a surgeon's scalpel in a dissecting-room. It is a living, developing organism, in which everything is inter-related and inter-acting; everything has its own reason. This also includes atheism and, on a broader scale, free thinking. They must not be thrown overboard from the ship of culture, not only because they have always expressed the interests of the progressive social classes and groups, but also because, in one form or another, they have been a part of every culture and have not been just some kind of annoying exception. Even religious culture itself has been unable to overcome the skeptical attitude toward its own values, as expressed by its own members. In the sacred writing of the Jews and Christians, in the Bible, the following words are uttered by King Solomon in the Book of Ecclesiastes: "The lot of the sons of men and the lot of the animals is one and the same; as these perish so also do those perish, and there is one breath in all, and men have no advantage over the beasts.... All go to one place; all come from dust and all return to dust. Who knows that the spirits of the sons of men rise up and the spirits of animals go down below into the ground?" Nor let us forget the fact that in the epic heritage of every people, including tales, myths, and sagas theomachistic plots are far from rare. And it is precisely therein that the opinion of a people is expressed concerning the true value of human life, of human destiny, and of what is being done to man by man. It was not by chance that K. Marx called the hero of the ancient world Prometheus, who hurled a challenge at the gods in the name of the happiness of all people, the most noble saint and martyr in the philosophical calendar.

The history of European civilization and culture hardly began 2,000 years ago along with the emergence of Christianity, and it would be all the more incorrect to explain its achievements by way of the beneficial influence of this religion. But, you know, this is exactly the viewpoint which the theologians of all the Christian confessions are attempting to impose on the public opinion of all the European peoples, especially in connection with the approaching "round" dates of the Christian calendar; the 500th anniversary of the birthdate of Martin Luther, the baptism of Lithuania and Kievan Rus', the 2000th anniversary of Christianity. It is impossible to blot out of mankind's memory the genuine "godfathers" of spiritual and social progress--Heraclitus and Democritus, Epicurus and Lucretius Carus, Giordano Bruno and Benedict Spinoza, Diderot and Holbach, Herzen and Chernyshevskiy, and thousands and thousands of other thinkers who placed their lives on the altar of struggling for the freedom of the human spirit's development. But they were all materialists and hence atheists.

Thus, what we are talking about is one of the principles of cultural development, and Marxist atheism is the clearest expression of this principle, a legitimate successor and heir to the line of humanism and atheistic materialism. But, at the same time, it has also qualitatively renewed the treasure-house of world free thinking. First of all, the thought that religion is not only and not so much a result of ignorance, a lack of culture, and deceit. For, of course, it is well known that it is possible to be educated and cultured but also a believer. Moreover, believers are encountered even among natural scientists. Hence also Marx's very important viewpoint of religion as a fantastic expression of social powerlessness, poverty, and injustice--these constant companions of mankind right up to the socialist revolution. By soothing believers with the promise of a Heavenly reward for the misery of their life on Earth, religion thereby reconciles them with this misery and so also falcilitates its reinforcement. Therefore, the struggle against religion is a struggle against that world which has brought it to life. As K. Marx wrote, "criticism of Heaven turns into criticism of Earth." Hence, scientific atheism is humane and moral in the true meaning of these words; its highest goal is to give people genuine happiness, and for this purpose it is also necessary to reveal the illusory quality and the transparency of the happiness accorded by religion.

But why then does criticism, or more correctly put, the falsification of scientific atheism have such a definite influence in present-day anti-communist propaganda? In the first place, because religion over the course of many millenia has occupied monopolistic positions in the spiritual life of society. To put it more simply, society has been a believing society and continues to remain such, insofar as capitalism exists, which engenders religion, along with the bourgeoisie, which is vitally concerned with utilizing it. Hence also the opinion about the random quality or even the abnormality of atheism. Furthermore, as long ago as the last century, when the hostility of capitalism to the basic interests of the popular masses began to fully manifest itself, when it became clear that, on the level of principle, capitalism was becoming exhausted, certain ideologists of the bourgeoisie began to link this crisis to the adherance to religious ideals. They, for example, the German philosopher F. Nietzsche, linked the possibility of social rebirth (on the old, that is, private-property-owning basis) with the overcoming of religion, particularly Christianity. "God is dead," Nietzsche proclaimed, and consequently a freedom ensued which had previously been suppressed by Christian morality. Atheism of such a kind is essentially moral nihilism; it has nothing in common with the atheism of Marx and Lenin.

The rejection of the slander directed at scientific atheism, the rejection of retrograde public opinion which puts an equals sign between godlessness and immorality ("you have no cross"), takes place, above all, not in theory, not in discussion, but in practice, in life itself. And indeed, how is the value of a person in a socialist society determined in the first place? By the fullness of the development within him of genuinely human, moral qualities. It is precisely communist morality which calls upon him to be a human being under any circumstances, to preserve within himself human dignity not with the idea of obtaining a profit, tranquility, or because of fear (which does take place in religion), but in the name of the inherent value of the human personality, the real interests of all the members of society.

A person, however, is not an ideal construct, created in accordance with some kind of ethical scheme. The traits of his personality, his opinions, and hence also his acts are the products of the conditions of his life and, consequently, of the life of the society in which he lives. But the society which exists today first arose not on the basis of itself alone but as the result of its previous development. It contains both the old and the new; it is contradictory, for it lives and develops without standing still. And one would have to "commit a sin" against elementary honor, against morality, to see only the old, that which has outlived its time, and not to note (consciously or unconsciously) that which constitutes the principal thrust of building communism--the formation of a universally developed and hence also highly moral personality. Socialism and communism, in K. Marx's opinion, constitute the real humanism. And, therefore, atheistic indoctrination and criticism of the illusory religious ideals comprise a moral task in the highest degree.

2384
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IDEA THAT SCIENCE CAN SUPPORT RELIGIOUS FAITH SCORED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 10, 9 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "From Knowledge to Faith?"]

/Text/ A Reader's Letter

Dear Comrades!

I am turning to your newspaper inasmuch as I consider that my questions will be of some interest to you. To a certain extent, of course, they affect our literature and the world-view positions of writers.

Last year's August issue of the journal NAUKA I RELIGIYA published what was, in my opinion, an interesting interview with Academician of the LiSSR Academy of Sciences A. I. Merkis, touching upon important methodological aspects of atheistic propaganda. I will not speak about the indisputably correct statements uttered by this scientist. I wish to draw attention to merely one factor. Concern has been sounded anew regarding the alleged "world-view outlays of education," as I call them. But the academician has not completely successfully, in my opinion, expressed the thought of this phenomenon. He says that presumably "the time has come when not only ignorance but also knowledge among certain people who have obtained an education can serve as a basis for idealistic, even religious, ideas about the world." And he adds: "It seems to me that this has been shown very convincingly by the writer V. Tendryakov in his novella, "Apostol'skaya Komandirovka" ["Apostolic Mission"].

The unusual characterization of the "time which has come" and the high estimate of the novella on this level have evoked at least two questions: how can knowledge serve as the basis for false ideas about the world? What precisely did V. Tendryakov "convincingly show" in his book?

I read this novella--to be sure, a very long time ago--and I could have forgotten something. However, I have the impression that the nature of the doubts of the hero of "The Apostolic Business Trip" is different than what it seems to the scientist who appeared in the journal. And, in any case, it was not knowledge which was bothering Ryl'nikov, this hero....

V. FILIMONOV
Engineer-technologist
Yaroslav Oblast

A Scholar's Reply

At present not only is the pressure of religious ideology not weakening, but the theologians are stating more and more frequently and persistently the thesis of the limitedness of human knowledge, the incapacity of science to provide absolute truth. Moreover, they are proclaiming themselves to be the friends of science and are endeavoring to find in it a justification for the belief in God; they are trying to instill in us the thought that present-day natural science has rejected materialism and has led scientists to an acknowledgement of an "intelligent creator."

The logic of those who reject atheism is simple: since you do not know how the original living cell came into being, and you cannot re-create it in the laboratory, therefore, you should acknowledge that life is God's creation! Purely "scientific arguments" are also brought in here. Utilizing the latest discoveries of molecular biology and genetics, they try to convince us that without God such a super-miracle as the living cell and nature itself could not have been created.

Clergymen are literally trumpeting the fact that the stormy development of knowledge has, so to speak, resolved the former contradiction between science and religion, that now, as they say, the scientists themselves, having exchanged excessive pride for humility, are finding God: some--in the hypothesis of the expanding universe, others--in sub-atomic physics, a third group--in microbiology.... American sociologists have even calculated that nowadays there are presumably more believers among persons with a higher education than among persons with a secondary education. (If this logic is followed, one could assume that illiterate persons, of whom there are quite a few in America, are primarily atheists.)

In his interview Academician Merkis stated correctly: the ideological struggle is now in such a phase wherein atheistic propaganda, as never before, cannot be limited to a criticism of Biblical legends and traditions. It must "make the transition to a criticism of the methodology of the theological grounds" for cognition of the world, to a scientific critique of religion as an illusory world view, to an exposure of the defenders of faith. We must tirelessly demonstrate how the religious world view ACTS LIKE A PARASITE on the living tree of objective human knowledge.

Acts like a parasite.... Right here, I think, is the essence of the matter. As regards the matter of whether or not knowledge can become a basis for the belief in God, on the one hand, it is impossible to speak of knowledge as a guarantee of the scientific world view, and, on the other hand, not to be compelled to see the absolute incommensurability between science and religion. The subjective desires of theologians to present modern-day scientific discoveries as confirmations of the existence of God constitute one thing, and the objective, philosophical importance of these discoveries is something completely different.

We must more decisively and uncompromisingly propagandize the truth that no scientific knowledge could ever constitute the basis of a religious doctrine, to which, as V. I. Lenin noted, "no kind of objective reality corresponds." On the contrary, the epistemological basis of religious inventions has always consisted of ignorance and a lack of knowledge.

I am sure that Merkis understands this truth as well as others. His interview does not give any cause to doubt this. Only the formulation of the thought has been unsuccessfully coordinated, a fact which the reader of your newspaper has mentioned. It is not knowledge which impels "educated" persons toward a religious concept of the world, but ersatz knowledge, pseudo-knowledge. And, I suppose, this special qualification was overlooked in the journal publication.

But what exactly was it that V. Tendryakov "showed completely convincingly" in his novella? Its hero--Yuriy Andreyevich Ryl'nikov--graduated from a Moscow institute, and having majored in theoretical physics, is working as a department head on a popular-scientific journal; he writes articles and collects materials for a future book of which he has some twenty printers' sheets and in which there must resound a "fantastic hymn, frightening the reader by the greatness of nature."

It would seem that everything shaped up normally in the life of this young intellectual. He has an interesting job, a solid family, and realistic dreams about a book. And then something improbable occurs. Ryl'nikov falls prey to a strange illness--a loss of self. As the son of atheists, from whom he inherited a "loving delight in science," he suddenly began to have doubts about its force and necessity. Having "discovered" that people are mortal, this educated person began "to think about death with horror." Science was unable to help.... God to the rescue! "And I arrived at faith," as the hero himself explains it, "from knowledge."

But was it really that way? Was it really from knowledge? In reading this novella, one becomes convinced that Yuriy Andreyevich is not telling the truth. It is not from an abundance of knowledge that he arrives at faith but, on the contrary, from a limitedness of knowledge--both personal and in general human knowledge.

Above all, he is concerned about the relativity of the scientific concepts of the universe. Scientists, he says, have produced many hypotheses about the "creation of the world," but they themselves do not believe in them. "Some place the universe in the cold, while others furnish it with a hot form." But how it was in reality, no one knows. The disillusionment of this journalist is reinforced by a "renowned" physics professor, who in an interview with him frankly declares that all the scientific answers to questions about the creation of the world will be "empty vibrations in the air." And so it turns out that there is no place to go. It's a dead end....

Let us assume that a philosophical naivete and an insufficient knowledge of dialectics have played a bad joke on this young specialist, and he has taken as the truth an old sophism of the advocates of the primacy of faith over reason--the Fideists: "our knowledge is an island in an infinite ocean of the unknown, and the larger the island becomes, the longer become its borders with the unknown."

But is it really the "truth" to say that with the growth of knowledge there is also growth of ignorance? No. With the increase of the known there occurs a reduction of the unknown in the world, although all kinds of problems remain as before, and quite a few new ones are emerging. Therefore, Yuriy Andreyevich's assertion sounds absurd, to the effect that "the modern-day scientist does not know anymore than the ignorant medieval scholastic," as well as his question: is science really necessary? In sum, V. Tendryakov, in my opinion, has successfully reflected something which is quite widespread among a portion of young persons, a "neglect of philosophical education," as a result of which there is an instability of world views among some of them.

The hero of this novella asks provocatively: "And who will prove to me that this God does not exist? Scientists with telescopes and radar installations?" And he himself resolves the dispute as follows: since there are no proofs of the non-existence of God, "therefore, nothing prevents me from adopting such an axiom."

At first glance this point of view may seem harmless and neutral--after all, it does not contain an assertion of the existence of God; it evaluates with equal skepticism the possibility of theism and atheism.... Not everyone knows, however, that if at one time such skepticism was directed against religious dogma and cleared the path for materialism, at the present time it is being directed against the foundations of the scientific world view and is pouring water into the mill of Fideism.

In concluding my reply to the letter which V. Filimonov wrote to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, I wish to emphasize the following: he has correctly posed the questions. Their very appearance is testimony to the mature, scientific world view of the overwhelming majority of our people. And the everyday task of literature, our press, is to develop and reinforce what has been achieved in this sphere. The main thing is obvious: from knowledge people do not proceed to faith or to seeking after God.

P. CHERKASHIN
Doctor of Philosophical Sciences,
Professor

2384
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GEORGIAN DISSIDENT 'SCHIZOPHRENIC, NOT MARTYR'

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 May 83 p 4

[Article: "But Was She a Martyr? or Concerning the Regular Inventions of Anti-Soviets"]

[Text] Among the many lies spread by the well-known "Liberty" and other Western radio stations we have heard a regular "startling piece of news": "According to a communication from French correspondents in Moscow, the dissident Nazi Shamanauri whom the authorities tried to declare mentally ill, has died in a Tbilisi prison on a hunger strike."

Similar falsifications have already been made use of by certain groups in the West for attacks on our country. And a regular "Soul on Ice" communication about prison, a hunger strike and the malicious intrigues of psychiatrists is clearly more intended for frightening the average man in the West than it is aimed at the reaction of the Soviet people, in whom it is meant to evoke at least perplexity. Thus, the assertion that a "defender of the truth" is well-known, with whose name, in fact, the readers are now just becoming acquainted. However, Nazi Shamanauri was familiar to other citizens of our Republic, in particular Dushetskiy Rayon, where she was known for ridiculous and, at times, scandalous, pranks.

One does not speak ill of the dead. It would be more just to speak no more of the "Shamanauri affair." But there was no good in this affair and likewise, incidentally, there was no such "affair." It was the great personal tragedy of a woman who, in her forties, was unable to settle down with a family, form friendships or pursue any occupation. Why? This is the very thing about which we would rather not speak. But what about the memory of the deceased in black anti-Soviet propaganda? It was a regular "sensation" with a bad taste, but it was unimportant whose name was sullied.

Justice demands that truth be restored. Truth is unavoidable, even if it serves the purpose of showing that the actions and intentions attributed to Nazi Shamanauri bore no relationship to her life. In this spirit, the present correspondent's report is intended to remove from Nazi's name the entire fabric of foul lies with which imaginary "friends" are trying zealously to cover her.

A brilliant future lay before her. To the fatherless girl, the state gave a fine education. She graduated from the Institute of Foreign Languages imeni I. Chavchavadze and the Journalism Faculty, Tbilisi State University.

Nazi's father died at the front when she was only three. Another man, a married man with children, appeared in her home. The general opinion in the rural settlement was sensitive to this sort of thing. Thus, the original family of Nazi's stepfather was destroyed. A wall of alienation, which the daughter experienced in groups of children, rose up around the mother, Sara Inashvili. Then the stepfather returned to his original family. Sara Inashvili became hostile toward the entire world. The poison of distrust toward the good, unifying strength of people penetrated the daughter's emotions.

It is hard to say why the young girl, who had received a good education, as mentioned above, and was working on the newspaper staff of "Soplis Tskhovreba" left Tbilisi and returned to Dusheti. A number of reasons have been suggested, but Nazi's own aunt probably mentioned the chief one: "She felt sorry for her lonely mother."

Again, Nazi entered an oppressive atmosphere. Six heavy iron bolts separated her from the world outside. They were opened only for occasional trips for groceries by the two lonely women. Nazi was beautiful. Many men were ready to offer her hand and heart. But Nazi did not marry. She refused a proffered position (the school needed a teacher of French) and withdrew into herself. In her mind, the idea took form that everything around her was wicked.

"We tried several times to strike up a relationship to my sister and niece," recalls Nazi's uncle, Vano Inashvili, "but each time they accused us of wanting to do away with them and literally drove us out of the house. But once, on New Year's, I made another attempt at reconciliation and brought something for them to eat and drink. Sara threw everything down, screaming, 'You're trying to poison us! You won't succeed!' And she cursed at my son . . ."

The paranoia developed in Nazi as well in time. Along with her mother she began to fear still others besides those close to her. She was convinced that workers at agencies of internal affairs were trying to poison her, for which reason they strewed arsenic over the windows and doors of the house. She explained her lethargy by the statement that the evil eye had fallen upon her face from an opened newspaper. Secret agents living in the women and an oversensitive imagination persecuted them even during trips beyond the boundaries of the Republic. Nazi and her mother "hid" from them in Moscow, Odessa and Yessentuki, rushing by headlong on the streets so that local people whom they happened to meet spoke in consternation. Next the paranoia took on international dimensions: two years ago the ispolkom received Shamanauri's request to protect her from two local inhabitants "who met under her windows, conspiring with an American spy to burn the house down".

All Nazi's "persecutions" were regularly communicated to the most varied authorities. To read and consider a letter was to verify that its statements were absurd.

Little by little the illness took on dangerous forms. Late in the night, glass was smashed to smithereens in the windows of the inspection office for youth affairs of the Dushetskiy Rayon Office of Internal Affairs. Next a row of windows was smashed on the premises of the Office for Assignment of Living Space, as were the display windows of a grocery store. Mother and daughter shattered them by throwing stones. The reason? The windows and shop windows faced the Shamanauri house and from them laser beams radiated the persecuted pair. But the patience of the others was exhausted when Nazi Shamanauri played one additional rowdy prank in public, trying to disrupt the "Vazhaoba" national holiday. Militiamen had to restrain her from rowdiness. But one may not demand from a person, the abnormality of whose behavior is apparent, that she give an account of her actions, even illegal ones, until the doctors have had their say. And so Shamanauri was taken to the outpatient clinic of the forensic medical board in Tbilisi.

Incidentally, if this were not done--what a thought!--foreign "human rights zealots" would turn around 180 degrees and begin to prophesy that the insane woman had been taken into custody without a medical examination.

This is the preface to the appearance of attendants in white coats at Nazi Shamanauri's side in pictures. Yet the story was one that did not cross the boundaries of one mountainous region, a story of one person's mental illness and her relatives' pain and anxiety. No, in this story, there could not be "defenders of justice" or "harsh authorities." Nothing equivalent to this would have happened in any prison. Legally, if there is mental aberration behind antisocial acts, a person is not accused.

But let us return to the expert authority in forensic medicine. According to the finding of the outpatient examination clinic, Nazi Shamanauri behaved in an excited way at the time of the committee hearing; she cried out and scolded the reyon administrators who "wanted to destroy" her. The patient was sent to the inpatient clinic of the expert authority.

"I conversed many times with the patient, was chairman of the in-patient clinic of the expert authority and declare with all the accountability of a specialist in psychiatry that we are dealing with a mental patient, a schizophrenic," states Candidate of Medical Sciences A. Mamardashvili, the leading psychiatrist in Tbilisi. "Naturally, Shamanauri was recognized as irresponsible and thus freed from guilt as an offender for malicious rioting."

The precise formulation by the expert commission ends with the following: "No corrections were added to the testimony of the patient. She was agitated and cried out. Her thinking is paralogical, with a tendency to argumentation and inner tension. She had no objectivity about her situation."

On the basis of the documents of the affair, the psychological and psychiatric consideration of it included, the Commission concluded that "In the course of recent years N. Shamanauri manifested and gradually developed delirious persecution ideas and fears such as that of being poisoned that increased to generalized insanity, social maladaptation and inadequate behavior indicating progressive illness with distraction in thought, emotion and judgement. The progressive illness took the form of schizophrenia. Like a mentally disturbed person, Shamanauri cannot take responsibility in the matter of incriminating slander and is declared irresponsible."

As a result of the finding of the Peoples' Court of Dushetskiy Rayon, it was resolved to leave Shamanauri for treatment in the hospital. In October 1982 she was transferred to the general women's ward of the GSSR clinical psychiatric hospital.

"It was not easy for us to handle her," says the physician who treated Nazi, M. Gogichaishvili. "The patient was in constant tension, maintaining that we were being bribed to poison her food."

"We often talked with her," contributes Z. Kostandova, chief physician of the ward. "She listened attentively, understood everything, and then repeated: "The newspapers are poisoned; there is venom in them; you have been sent."

In the language of specialists, the behavior of Shamanauri is characterized thus: schizophrenia, expressed in critical utterances, thoughts of poisoning and persecution and fear of consuming food. These are the words of Sh. Gamkrelidze, M.D., ward administrator.

"Along with my colleagues, I often held consultations with Shamanauri," adds Corresponding Member of the GSSR Academy of Sciences B. Naneyshvili, head psychiatrist at the GSSR Ministry of Health. "I attest to the following: the illness was clearly manifested. Timely measures were necessary."

As we see there has been nothing in these events of secrecy, bias or malicious intent. There have been people doing all they can to relieve human misery.

We are in the office of the Director, Scientific Research Institute for Psychiatry imeni M. Asatiani, GSSR Ministry of Health. We are speaking with A. Zurabashvili, one of the best-known figures in the Republic, Academician of the GSSR Academy of Sciences and of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. His consternation and distress are easy to understand.

"A report that a certain "dissident" Shamanauri had died a martyr's death in prison was a coarse fabrication," says Avlipiy Davidovich. I have talked at length with Nazi and advised her and hereby state that the schizophrenic illness was so pronounced that any medical student could have diagnosed it. She was afraid of everything and everyone, refused to eat at times and then had to be force-fed."

Why did Nazi Shamanauri die?

The specialists have diagnosed the cause of her death quite adequately: the patient developed so-called surgical abdomen, impassability of food, a condition from which any of us may suffer in the course of a lifetime. After consultation with the "emergency care" physicians, the surgeon and physician treating her, it was judged necessary to transfer her to the surgical clinic.

Thus, a sudden illness necessitated surgical measures. The documents of the Tbilisi Institute for Completion of Medical Education, USSR Ministry of Health, attest to what followed.

N. Shamanauri entered the surgical ward of the institute's clinic, was examined by the physician on duty, Candidate of Medical Sciences A. Arveladze, assistant in the academic department of surgery, who confirmed that the patient's general condition was serious and decided that an operation was urgent. An hour after the patient had entered the clinic, A. Arveladze opened her abdominal cavity and confirmed the dynamic ileus diagnosis. This is a condition which, although causing no macroscopic changes in the intestine, leaves it unable to pass its contents. To restore the intestinal function, the surgeon placed a novocaine blockade on the mesentery of the small intestine. After the operation N. Shamanauri was brought to the resuscitation and intensive care ward under the observation of experienced physicians. In the general (resuscitation) ward, highly trained specialists attended her often. A diagnosis--sepsis--was made and the appropriate treatment carried out.

Let us leave the word to those who were with her in these difficult hour.

The Department of Surgery Head, Professor O. Mamamtavrishvili:

I examined the patient frequently. Her condition was extremely serious as it had been before the operation. Unfortunately the treatment did not help. The organism's general weakness and the lowering of the immune system were taking their toll.

Resuscitation and Anesthesiology Ward Head, Professor G. Tsanava:

The operation was carried out as a result of irrefutable medical indications; it was performed with technical adequacy and was not accompanied by complications. Shamanauri was unconscious the entire time; we surrounded her with maximum attention and care, as we do each and every one of our patients.

"The patient was brought to our clinic in extremely serious condition and stayed with us one week. She was operated on promptly by an experienced physician, was under constant observation in the intensive care ward by highly trained physicians" summarizes the Rector, Tbilisi Institute for Completion of Medical Education, Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Lenin Prize Laureate S. Khechinashvili. "The cause of death was sepsis. The pathological-anatomical investigation confirmed this clinical diagnosis."

We must think of the expression used by Academician A. Zurabashvili: "The regrettable fact of this woman's mental illness has been used by certain Western groups for unsavory propaganda efforts. I am disturbed by this insinuation and consider it amoral in regard to the memory of the deceased."

In Western propaganda, such tricks are accepted. When necessary, it is acceptable to tell any lie at all, as long as one speaks out. The account is simple: even if it is disproved, a small black seed still remains in the minds of some average citizens.

For this reason we have told the "sensational" story of the "affair of the dissident Shamanauri." Dirty propaganda is made with dirty hands.

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JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES LINKED TO NAZI WAR CRIMES

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Aleksandr Kupriyanov, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent for Khabarovsk Kray and Magadan Oblast: "The Witnesses"]

[Text] But just what was it in the painting that left the heart so apathetic? The low sky without a horizon? The old belfry amid the cold calmness of the water? The tree limbs, just like broken arms, wearily stretching to the sky?

But no, I convinced myself, for an amateur artist, the painting was skillfully done. To be sure, the theme.... Well, is it really only joy which is woven into our life?

I looked at another work by Anatoliy Ovcharik--it showed a fantastic ship fleeing into the unknown. What kind of winds were filling its sails? Why was the sun such a sickly yellow?

There was an inexplicable "something" here, preventing belief in these canvases. Here is what it was! The paintings contained neither human beings nor time. They had been painted, so to speak, from the sidelines, by an observer of life and not by a participant in it.

I remember how they came into the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's correspondents' center. They were apparently fully contemporary young persons. They attentively looked at the book-shelves. And then, just as if on command, they pulled out of their pockets small, thick volumes. The Bible. Their sole textbook of life.

No, Anatoliy Ovcharik and Galina Grigor'yeva had not come for advice. Nor with a complaint. And not even to argue. They had come to save me from the "great punishment."

"Do you think that you are sitting in an armchair now? No! You are sitting on the bench of the accused! God is judging you, and we are the witnesses," Galina announced.

Jehovah's Witnesses.... But what is it that they promise to people?

A day of "great sorrow"--the Holy War of Armageddon, and then the "thousand-year kingdom of Christ, the son of the great God Jehovah." But who will live in this "kingdom"? The chosen ones--the servants of Jehovah. The other people will supposedly be killed by the "heavenly warriors."

I asked Anatoliy: "And what will happen to the little children whose reason is not yet prepared to accept the 'truth'"?

With downcast eyes he answered as follows: "Their parents will answer for them."

And what about your own mother, Anatoliy? Will it come about that her "egotistical struggle for life" (a formulation from the book of Jehovah's Witnesses entitled "From Paradise Lost to Paradise Regained," published in the United States) will be punished?

Anatoliy's mama is a non-believer. But she attentively listens to every word of the dispute (this time we are sitting in Ovcharikov's house). Unable to restrain herself, she interrupts as follows: "Tolya, a person is afraid for you--you know, you're heading into a dead end; you're running away from people and hiding from life!"

"What dead end? I'm studying music, painting...."

I had occasion to see some slides with scenes from a show put on by believers: with costumes, make-up, and a completely professional stage-set. Perhaps, Tolya's talent is suitable for him to become an artist.

Let's analyze this more thoroughly. In present-day Christianity there is the concept of modernism. The theologians are attempting to adapt religious doctrine to contemporary life, to harmonize it with the achievements of science and culture. Hence such--certainly not religious--forms of communication among the believers. Once, for example, in the Ukraine I had occasion to attend a rehearsal of a vocal-instrumental ensemble of Pentacostalists.

All this is to attract the interest of young people. Let's not forget, however, that the shows put on by the Jehovah's Witnesses are on Biblical themes, the songs are religious, and the painting is abstractly gloomy. In such art, if I may call it that, the leitmotif is the frailty of life on earth, the flight from real life. Anatoliy's mother noted this correctly.

And just try to show a personal active interest "in the world"! Galina Frolova was expelled from the Khabarovsk group of the Witnesses. She had provoked the dissatisfaction of the pastors by purchasing tickets for the theater and participating in the publication of a wall newspaper. Her fellow-believers strictly warned her. However, the girl did not heed their injunctions. Furthermore, she married a "Godless man": an unforgivable act of self-will!

For this same reason the Witnesses expelled Lyudmila Krotova from their ranks. She had dared to find her love outside of the worshippers of the Bible.

No, the festival of life, its beauty, its worries, dreams, and problems are not for the Jehovah's Witnesses. They reject even the natural human attachments. I do not wish to be unsubstantiated: "We detest our own personal relatives in the flesh--father, mother, wife, brothers, and sisters, to be more precise, we love them less." (Here and below citations are drawn from the journals of the Jehovah's Witnesses -- THE WATCHTOWER and AWAKE! that are published in the United States).

They are supposed to remain unmarried until the beginning of Armageddon, not to settle down in married life with children, or at least to have only a few of them so as not to expend on them funds or spiritual forces, and this type of life should be continued not just for a year or two but for dozens of years.

This "mankind-loving" faith rots and breaks the destinies of persons. He who is capable of understanding its true essence in time breaks with the Witnesses without any regrets. Persons of unstable views, who are weak in character and passive yield to the insinuating exhortations of the preachers. If only we could stretch out a helping hand to them in their moments of doubt, if we could argue and demonstrate to them where the truth lies and where lying and deceit occur. Unfortunately, it does not always happen this way.

Anatoliy studied at the Khabarovsk Polytechnical Institute in the Faculty of Architecture. He used to attend Komsomol meetings, where his peers argued about what the man of the future would be like, and he listened. But in his soul he was probably gloating as follows: go ahead and argue; a little place in the future "thousand-year kingdom of Christ" has been prepared for me but not for you.... They did not notice this ambivalence of their comrade-in-study.

I visited the institute. In the Komsomol organizations--the students' and the instructors'--they only shrugged their shoulders: "To this very day we are weak in our atheistic propaganda." In the Khabarovsk City Committee of the Komsomol they showed me an accurate file--a roll of the atheist school. Was I interested in what was studied in school? "They study theory and prepare summaries." But are there among the Komsomol workers persons who are capable of having a little talk with believers, winning them over to social work, in short, practical atheists? Unfortunately, there are no such persons. The school has been in existence for only two years, and it has only five persons from each district of Khabarovsk.

Of course, it is necessary to study theory and to listen to lectures on religion. But it is even more necessary to apply this knowledge in life. You know, the trouble is not only in the fact that Anatoliy has been stupefied by the pastors. He and those like him, while enjoying all the blessings of our society, want to remain on the sidelines of its concerns. Even during election days they demonstratively leave their long-occupied places: "Our main choice has been made. We have only one God and judge--Jehovah."

Moreover, under the influence of their leaders, the sects openly incite their believers to violate Soviet laws. For example, the Jehovah's Witnesses refuse to serve in the ranks of the Soviet Army--"to disarm their own hearts." And this during the present-day anxious times....

Religion has prepared for Anatoliy and Galina a life with a double bottom. My requests to visit a meeting ("workshop") of the Witnesses or a baptism in water always met with a refusal. No, this would be impossible: "my heart is closed to the word of God." But perhaps there was another reason for this -- a conspiracy, the direct observance of which is proscribed by Brooklyn [publications]? There is, you know, a set of instructions on this score. It is called "Organizational Directives for the Heralds of the Kingdom." Look into it and you will be astounded: the terminology here is directly from the arsenal of the imperialist special services! Judge for yourselves: "codes, secret book, cipher, messenger, courier...." If it were only a case of the terminology....

The Witnesses assemble for their prayer meetings one by one, looking back over their shoulder. The literature is illegally shipped in from abroad, re-copied by hand, reprinted, re-photographed, and disseminated through secret channels.

I saw a whole bundle of this literature which had been seized from the underground, and I read it. Therein the socialist community is called nothing else but the "dictatorial-totalitarian bloc." On the other hand, the attitude toward the United States in the Brooklyn publications is deemed most "blessed."

In permitting the publication and reading of religious texts, our legislation assumes that they must not incite believers to violate Soviet laws. However, most of the publications bearing the label "Manufactured in Brooklyn" do not belong to this category. Moreover, I repeat, they are being shipped into the USSR illegally.

THE WATCHTOWER in English (that is, the journal designed to be read by the believers in the capitalist countries) states the following: "We see how the workers in this world attempt to deceive their employers and do not work conscientiously. But the Bible teaches: Slaves, obey your masters in everything."

But in the publications in Russian the attention of the believers is concentrated on the fact that they should not fulfill their assigned tasks.

In their activities the pastors recommend for "hooks" (for drawing young people into the movement) that recruiting methods be employed. It was not by chance that I used the word "hooks." This is precisely the word used to designate attracting new members into the organization by one of the leaders of the Khabarovsk sect, A. G. Voronin, in his own handwritten summary. Therein he provides a detailed description of how the recruiter should be dressed, what tone he should use in speaking, and how he should begin the conversation.

Voronin prepared himself very carefully for the stealing of souls: "In order to favorably dispose young people to yourself, it is necessary to speak of a splendid future, with women--about problems in the family, with men--about justice."

What is this? Instructions for an agent? A textbook for a spy? No, this is a unique kind of textbook for the secret instruction of young believers.

"A Pastor's Diary" was discovered by chance when the police confiscated from Voronin... 18 bottles of kerosene and a tubful of liquid soap. This sinner turned out to be a pastor of the Jehovah's Witnesses. While working as a modest railroad-car cleaner, he had been, to put it simply, engaged in theft. This story was told in the newspaper TIKHOOKEANSKAYA ZVEZDA. Anatoliy Georgiyevich had been pilfering government goods from the station on the sly. Perhaps he had been storing them up in case of Armageddon. Voronin was compelled to answer to a court--a human one, not a divine one. And not for the first time: in the not-too-distant past Voronin had been punished for anti-Soviet activities.

Often the Jehovah's Witnesses use their faith to cover up various--far from divine--affairs and deals. Wherein lies, for example, the "holiness" of the Raykovs (husband and wife), who were convicted of black-marketeering in deficit goods in the Khabarovsk commodity market. Still another Jehovah's Witness--Yuriy Ruban--used to fill up the tank of his motorcycle with stolen gasoline.

Sometimes among the pretenders to the "thousand-year kingdom" one discovers not only present-day sins but also an infamous past.

A. S. Nepochatov is one of the former leaders of the Far Eastern groups of Jehovah's Witnesses. In the role of spiritual mentor he operated at first in the maritime city of Artem and then in Komsomolsk-na-Amur. The believers could hardly have known what A. S. Nepochatov was engaged in during the wartime years. This is mentioned in documents.

From the testimony given during the investigation:

"In May 1941, while in the Trayniki Camp (Poland), I voluntarily entered into service to the Germans in the capacity of 'wachtmann' of the SS guard service.

"My duties as 'wachtmann' included guarding Soviet citizens who were prisoners of the Germans in the concentration camp as well as escorting them to work and back.... I did not take part in round-ups of partisans and Jews nor in the shooting of prisoners, since no one appointed me to do this work."

In 1947 Nepochatov was condemned for treason to the Motherland by a military tribunal of the Kalinin Garrison. In 1965 yet another group of traitors to the Motherland was discovered. One of them--Matviyenko--it turned out, knew Nepochatov.

From the testimony at the investigation of the accused N. G. Matviyenko, dated 20 January 1965, in the city of Krasnodar:

"I knew Nepochatov from our joint service in the Lublin SS Command. Later he was in charge of a 'wachtmann' group in Warsaw; he served with us in L'vov and, as far as I can remember, he was a corporal of the guard in the Buchenwald concentration camp. It would sometimes happen that a certain 'wachtmann' would hesitate, and Nepochatov would show him what to do, that is, to kill the victim."

Matviyenko was sentenced to the highest measure of punishment. Nepochatov managed to avoid the most severe punishment: there were no more living witnesses; not many returned home from the fascist torture-chambers....

Today Aleks Nepochatov shows himself to be an example of service to God. He soothingly intones the words: do not kill, disarm your heart. Voronin instills the advice: do not steal. A truly unprecedented Pharisaical attitude!

It is understandable why Nepochatov and Voronin out of the multiplicity of religious doctrines chose precisely the faith of the Jehovah's Witnesses, which is directed by their "brothers" from across the ocean. This faith is very convenient for them: it offers them the greatest operational scope for anti-social activity and slanderous propaganda. They need the underground structure for far-ranging goals. And, you know, they have calculated things very precisely from a psychological point of view: joint participation in a secret cause binds people together. And the conspiratorial rules of the sect allow the keeping in secret of what the rank-and-file believer does not need to know, but what is known all too well in Brooklyn.

Of course, we must not identify all believers with the personalities of Nepochatov and Voronin. Many of them are sincere in their wandering quests. But why this secret, covered with obscurity, this almost detective-like existence, why should this be for them who wish to live openly and honestly? Why should young people hate this country, which they are being taught to hate by the Nepochatovs? They themselves betrayed it long ago and denied their own people during the difficult days, and now they loudly express their opinions about faith, human rights, and freedom of conscience.

The Jehovah's Witnesses.... In waiting for the advent of the advent of the mythical kingdom of Christ, they have become indifferent to real life. They are only witnesses. A sad fate.

2384
CSO: 1800/1200

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ASSESSES LATVIAN PLAN FULFILLMENT

Riga **SOVETSKAYA** LATVIYA in Russian 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Information Item: "In the Council of Ministers Latvian SSR"]

[Text] There has been a meeting of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers at which the results of the fulfillment of the Latvian SSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the Latvian SSR State Budget for the first quarter of 1983 were considered.

It was noted at the meeting that in carrying out the decisions of the May and November (1982) Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the republic's labor collectives have been directing their efforts toward the accomplishment of the tasks of social and economic construction. There has been a further growth in the economy of the Latvian SSR and an improvement of the well-being of the workers.

The assignments of the State Plan for the first quarter have been fulfilled for all of the most important indicators. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the industrial production increased by 3.6 percent. Labor productivity increased by 3.7 percent, and the entire increase in industrial production was obtained on this basis. The cost and materials intensiveness of products decreased. Above-plan output worth 37.8 million rubles was sold. The assignments for the production of the highest quality category output have been overfulfilled. The planned increase in the production of consumer goods was achieved.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved a marked increase in livestock productivity compared to the first quarter of 1982. Our agricultural workers have prepared for the spring field work whose front has been expanding from day to day in a more careful and organized manner than in previous years.

The republic's State Budget was fulfilled for income by 102.4 percent and for expenditures by 95.2 percent. The income plans for the republic budget and for all of the budgets of the rayons and cities of republic subordination have been fulfilled.

At the same time, shortcomings were also noted at the meeting of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers. The production associations and enterprises of the ministries of light, food, local, woodworking, and construction materials industries and certain others did not deliver output to consumers in accordance with their contracts. The plan for the production of certain types of output--paper, leather footwear, high-grade dishware--was not fulfilled. Individual production associations and enterprises did not fulfill their plans for labor productivity, output costs, accumulations, and technological progress. Increased production in certain branches of industry was held back on account of delays in the commissioning and mastery of the capacities of new enterprises and facilities, and also a lagging in the fulfillment of the shipment plan for a number of highly important economic cargoes.

Shortcomings were taken note of in the field of capital construction, and in certain branches of agricultural production. Individual ministries and departments are performing poor control and analysis work on the results of the financial activities of subordinate enterprises and organizations, which leads to a failure to fulfill profits plans. This applies first of all to the Ministry of the Food Industry, Ministry of Procurements, Ministry of Construction, and Ministry of Communications.

The Latvian SSR Council of Ministers has bound the leaders of the republic's ministries and departments, of the ispolkoms of the local soviets, associations, and enterprises and organizations of union subordination located on the territory of the republic to comprehensively and carefully analyze the results of the fulfillment of the planning assignments for the first quarter of 1983 and, guiding themselves by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and by the theses and conclusions contained in the addresses of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, to work out and realize measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings and to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the planning assignments and socialist commitments for 1983 which have been adopted by labor collectives on the basis of a thorough increase in labor productivity, an improvement of the style and methods of economic management, and a strengthening of control over the execution of decisions which have been made.

Especial attention has been directed to the tasks connected with increasing state, labor, and planning discipline, and with the fulfillment of contract commitments for output deliveries.

The Latvian SSR Council of Ministers has bound the leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise, the State Committee for Sel'khoztekhnika, and the rayon agro-industrial associations to take all of the necessary measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the assignments for 1983 as stipulated by the Latvian SSR Food Program. The chief attention here has to be concentrated on the performance of the spring sowing rapidly and in the best agro-technical times, on the effective use of equipment and fertilizers, on the punctual preparation of pasture lands, and on the organized transfer of livestock to pasture maintenance. The work aimed at an extensive introduction into agricultural production of team contracting has to be improved.

The decision which was adopted defines concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings in capital construction, expand the assortment and improve the quality of consumer goods, and improve the work of the service sphere.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Yu. Ya. Ruben.

The work of the meeting was participated in by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia E. Ya. Aushkap.

2959
CSO: 1800/1243

DYBENKO REVIEWS LITHUANIAN WORK WITH LETTERS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Apr 83 p 2

[Speech by N.K. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, at the 9th plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee held 14 April 1983: "On The Course of Fulfillment of the Decree of the 16h Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania of 26 August 1980 "On Further Improving Work with Letters and Improving Reception of Workers at Party, Soviet and Economic Organs and Public Organizations in the Light of Requirements of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Thorough analysis of the work of the republic party organization on implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee stemming from the address of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov "The USSR Is 60 Years Old," offered in the substantive report of Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and in the presentations of participants of the present plenum convincingly attests to the fact that the republic's party, komsomol and trade-union organizations, state organs and soviets of people's deputies are doing a great deal of work on further boosting the productive forces of science and culture and developing and strengthening the fraternity and friendship of the peoples of our country and also strengthening collective social relationships, Soviet statehood and democracy as well as educating the socialist and international consciousness of the workers. As emphasized in the address of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov "The USSR Is 60 Years Old," the solution of these tasks is of major importance for "the increasingly broad participation of workers of all nationalities in the management of public and state affairs."

It can be pointed out with satisfaction that during the time that has elapsed since the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania party, soviet, trade-union and economic organizations of the republic have markedly raised the level of work in fulfilling the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures for Further Improving Work with Letters and Proposals of Workers in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." It has become an integral part of the organizationl and political work of party committees in the fulfillment of tasks set by the 26th party congress.

The scale and scope of this work can be judged on the basis of the following data: in the past 2 years alone, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania received 12,700 letters and about 3,800 visitors were received. Party gorkoms and raykoms have examined 17,480 letters and 15,500 persons were received. No less a load is carried in this regard by soviet, economic, trade-union and komsomol organs and editorial boards of newspapers, journals, television and radio of the republic.

Without a doubt, this tremendous work requires of all organs and their heads a high level of organization, preciseness, enterprise, sensitivity and determined and deeper penetration into problems on both the state and personal levels, which considerations are brought out by workers in letters or in personal contacts. The tone of such an attitude is primarily set by the CPSU Central Committee. Local party organs regularly receive summarizing data of letters and petitions of citizens and provide questions and exhaustive recommendations for their solution. In analysis of the most pressing problems and complaints, frequently officials of the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee or on their behalf heads of union ministries and departments directly take part locally.

The television-program series entitled "Solved Locally," organized on the initiative of the Letter Department of the CPSU Central Committee, enjoys great popularity among the population. It not only summarizes work methods acquired locally in dealing with citizens but also reveal unfinished items of work and spell out ways and means of effectively eliminating them.

Finally, we are all acquainted with the recently adopted decree of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee which again requires the application of a genuine party attitude to the letters and proposals of workers, emphasizing in this connection the fact that every party and soviet worker, every head of an enterprise or institution has the obligation of looking on this work as a duty to the people and the party.

On the basis of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and in fulfillment of the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Bureau and the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Presidium of the Supreme Council and the Council of Ministers of Lithuanian SSR and party, soviet, trade-union and komsomol organizations of the republic as well as economic heads have paid and continue to pay daily attention to this work.

Thus, in the past 2 years, 87 questions relating to proposals, petitions and complaints were examined at meetings of the Bureau and the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and in the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers. There were adopted, for example, such joint decrees of the Lithuanian SSR Communist Party and the Council of Ministers as "On Upgrading the Role of Ministries, Departments and Local Organs in Increasing the Production and the Quality of Consumer Goods," "On Additional Measures for Improvement of the Population's Health Protection, "On Measures for Further Improvement of Housing, Municipal-Everyday and Social-Cultural Conditions of the Life of the Rural Population," "On Further Developing the Network of Dining Rooms and Improving Public Dining at Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Establishments of the Republic During 1982-1985 and a number of other decrees. Questions derived from letters were discussed at 19 plenums and many meetings of bureaus of party gorkoms and raykoms, sessions of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, at trade-union and komsomol organs and at collegia of ministries and departments. More than half of the letters received at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania were directly examined by secretaries of the Central Committee and 85 percent were monitored by personnel of the apparatus of the Central Committee.

The leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party is regularly informed on the character of received petitions, how such messages are used and what is specifically done by these or those organs in realization of the proposals, critical comments and valid requests.

The state of this work has been checked at almost 400 organizations, and 92 memorandums and other information materials were prepared.

In accordance with the decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, reports of heads to their own collectives on work with letters and oral statements of workers have become widespread in the republic. During the 2 years, almost 5,000 heads reported on these questions at enterprises, organizations and farms.

Single political days have become popular and vitally necessary for workers; work at place of residence has become more active.

Further improvement of work with letters and arrangements for reception of citizens is being abetted by television and radio broadcasts of "Open Letter Days" conducted by party committees jointly with editors of newspapers and journals in cities, rural rayons and at individual enterprises and on farms.

Recently the holding of rural gatherings in villages and settlements was revived. These end as a rule with individual reception of rural workers by heads of local soviets and rayon organizations.

In most of the republic's departments and institutions the necessary order has been established in arrangements for reception of citizens on personal problems. Work with letters and reception of citizens has been perceptibly improved at the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, the republic Committee of People's Control, the Lithuanian Republic Trade-Union Council and the Ministries of Railways, Finances and the Construction Materials Industry and at the Klaypeda, Shyaulyay and Alitus city organizations and the Novovil'nyaskiy, Paneveshskiy, Kupishkskiy, Shyaulyayskiy, Shal'chininkskiy, Shvencheyskiy and a number of other rayon party organizations.

The single-minded work of the republic party organization on improving activity relating to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania pertaining to improvement of work with letters and complaints of workers and reception arrangements for personal problems have made it possible to significantly improve organization of this work in other parts of the party, state and social apparatus and public organizations.

For example, the receipt of repeat letters addressed to the CPSU Central Committee from the republic in the last 2 years was reduced 22 percent, while the number of letters and complaints dealing with questions of operation of administrative organs, pension provisions, health care and medical services was reduced 30 percent. The great majority of letters and petitions were examined in prescribed periods; of these, each fourth received a positive solution; as for the remaining notifications, exhaustive answers were provided.

All this has contributed to the further development of the labor, social and political activity of workers and the expansion of opportunities for active participation of workers, kolkhoz farmers and the intelligentsia in the operation of enterprises, institutions and organizations and in the final analysis promoted the enhancement of the role of the labor collective in the life of our socialist society, which is prescribed by the draft of a USSR law on this question now under discussion.

At the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, criticism was leveled at a number of party, soviet and economic organs for defects and lapses in solution of the housing problem, which has produced a large flow of letters and complaints by citizens. It should be noted that many heads have made the proper conclusions and have applied a great deal of effort and energy for liquidation of the lag in housing construction and establishment of order in allocations of housing. This is borne out by a reduction in the number of petitions and complaints reaching the Central Committee of Lithuania and other republic organs concerning these questions.

In the republic, during the 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, almost 3.5 million square meters of floorspace were made available for use. State funds alone made it possible to turn over for use 125,000 square meters of housing for use. Housing construction is successfully proceeding with the use of kolkhoz funds.

It is necessary to point out the work done in recent years on improvement of quality of housing construction. Thus whereas in 1980 a rating of "good" and "excellent" was given to 74 percent of housing erected with the use of state and cooperative funds, in 1982 this indicator reached 85 percent. The time of moving in new tenants into newly opened dwellings was reduced. A number of measures were adopted on further improving operation and maintenance of housing; 426 old buildings were torn down, while the 1,335 families living in these houses received well-appointed accommodations. Huts were eliminated and emergency housing was reduced in many cities and rayons of the republics. Carefully thought out work in its turn reduced the number of letters on housing problems.

At the same time, despite general positive results, serious defects and lapses have occurred in the development of housing construction and municipal services in the republic, increasing the flow of complaints and criticisms of workers. For example, last year a lag was permitted to happen in opening up of housing for the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika and a number of other clients. During the 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, there failed to go into use almost 30,000 square meters of floorspace built with cooperative funds. Cooperative housing failed to complete plans in rural areas of Ignalinskiy, Shyaulyayskiy, Akmyanskiy, Alitusskiy, Moletsskiy, Tel'shyayskiy and a number of other rayons.

Cases exist of poor-quality performance of construction work. Forty-four houses erected by Kaunasstroy Trust, Klaypeda Construction Trust and Shyaulyayskiy House Construction Combine and checked last year by Gosstroy disclosed that 41 had significant defects. This situation is being aggravated by the fact that in the fourth quarter about 40 percent of the annual volume of planned housing construction is being turned over for use, and rush work never results in good quality.

For example, since 1981 the residents of Experimental High Rise No 67 on Ulitsa Arkhitektu have been complaining of serious flaws in work that occurred during construction. They turned with collective requests to the housing operation service, the rayispolkom and gorispolkom, the house construction combine and other departments, which as a rule assure the persons involved that these defects will be immediately rectified. Finally, they received an answer from the Vilnius City Party Committee in which it was stated "that the reason for the leaks of atmospheric water via the awning to the main entrance would be investigated until 1 July 1983; it was also proposed to the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Ispolkom to improve propaganda work among the residents of the house."

As a rule provision of amenities lags in the areas of the new regions of mass construction. For example, at the beginning of the current year, the lag in scheduled work on provision of amenities amounted roughly to 2 million rubles. This especially applies to the microrayons of Sheshkine in Vilnius, Engulyay and Kalnechyay in Kaunas and the cities of Alitus, Mazheykyay, Gargzhday and others.

As before, there are many defects in the work of housing and municipal services. The flow of letters and complaints relating to these questions is particularly great from Vilnius, where the area of old decrepit houses exceeds 300,000 square meters; these are inhabited by more than 10,000 families. Recently, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania studied the question "On the Work of Party and Soviet Organizations of the City of Vilnius on Improvement of Housing, Municipal and Transport Services for the Population in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." This question was then discussed at a plenum of the Vilnius Party Gorkom. It is a matter of honor for the city party organization to successfully fulfill outlined measures and to significantly improve municipal and consumer services for the population of the capital.

We know that the new housing legislation provides for first priority granting of housing to a large group of citizens, in which connection, of course, priority is moved back for other persons, which provokes dissatisfaction in them. The legislation raises the level of guarantees of rights of citizens for housing; specifically, this significantly restricts the eviction of citizens from housing they occupy without provision of other housing space.

It is necessary that party, soviet, trade-union and economic organs effectively engage in the work of explaining the new housing legislation. This is also dictated by the fact that as a result of poor procuratorial surveillance, gross violations of housing legislation still occur at a number of organizations belonging to the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Lithuanian Union of Consumer Cooperatives, the Zarasayskiy Rayon Association of the State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika, the Shakyayskoye Motor Highway Administration, the Taurage Plant for Calculating-Machine Parts, the Panevezhis Sugar Refinery and several other enterprises and organizations.

Frequently, the constitutional rights of citizens to housing are violated because of legal ignorance and poor preparation of materials. Of the total number of suits initiated in 1982 by ispolkoms and departments for eviction of citizens without provision of other housing, almost 30 percent of the suits were rejected. Many such cases were stopped by ispolkoms and departments because of their incompatibility with the law. Existing circumstances increase still further the flow of complaints of workers that need not have occurred with an intelligent approach to the solution of housing problems. Some local party organizations still do not provide a principled evaluation to the actions of economic and trade-union heads, allowing cases of violation of legislation in allocation of housing. For example, in the allocation of apartments at a building built by the Taurage Administration of Mezhkolkhozstroy, the chairman of the local-trade union committee, Comrade Andriyekus, possessing a 4-room well-appointed apartment, obtained an apartment in the new house, and a number of other heads of this administration illegally obtained apartments, while the family of a female worker, an invalid of the second group at Eskerayte, living in a private apartment, was provided no housing. Such "fair" allocation was approved by the rayon party commitee and the rayispolkom.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Council of Ministers and appropriate ministries and departments of the republic are implementing a number of concrete steps for the further improvement of consumer services. Specifically, the Ministry of Trade and the board of the Lithuanian Union of Consumer Cooperatives changed the operational regimes of 2,000 stores and 320 public-dining enterprises. The operation of stores dealing in manufactured goods was extended by one hour. A group of the stores dealing in manufactured goods was assigned to stay open on Mondays; in microrayons of cities stores operate with extended hours. During spring field work, enterprises of trade and public dining of the union of consumer cooperatives will work extended hours, taking into account the wishes of rural workers. But positive changes should not serve as a screen for existing defects in this matter.

Trade organizations still exert an insufficient influence on the establishment of targets for the production of consumer goods and tolerate violations of state discipline in the fulfillment of contractual obligations relating to their delivery. Interruptions are allowed to occur in the sale of goods that are available at depots and warehouses. In the city of Kaunas and in Ionavskiy, Shyaulyayskiy and Myazheykskiy rayons, order is being introduced slowly in observance of trade rules.

The operational conditions of consumer-service enterprises have also been changed. At the present time, 72 percent of the collectives of consumer services in cities and 88 percent in rural areas operate at a time that is most convenient for the population. But it should be pointed out that many defects are also to be found in the operation of consumer services. Here scheduled time for completion of orders is frequently not adhered to; production and service standards are low, and possibilites are not fully realized for the development of such services as repair of radio and television equipment, household machines and instruments, housing repairs and a number of others. Rural consumer services are insufficiently developed. These questions require the constant attention of rayon party committees and rayon ispolkoms.

Taking into account the wishes and critical comments of citizens, efforts are being applied to improve the operation of transport. A number of railroad stations and bus terminals have either been put into operation or remodeled, and the material base of transport enterprises has been improved. Thirty-seven city, 77 suburban and 33 intercity bus routes have been newly opened with a total length of 8,000 kilometers.

Prior sale of tickets will help save passengers' time and reduce the load at railroad and bus stations. In Vilnius, the railroad ticket booth sells daily in this way an average of roughly 1,660 tickets.

The republic's aviation industry has not done badly in boosting the quality of passenger service, improving advertising work and selling and delivering tickets to the population at place of work, rest or residence.

But despite the measures adopted for improving passenger service, many lapses still exist in transport operations. Analysis of passenger complaints shows that most of them are due to trip interruptions and low standards of service. The present route system of motor transport does not always completely satisfy the population's needs. One of the reasons for this is the fact that some gorispolkoms are not adopting serious measures for differentiation of the time of start and finish of work of organizations, enterprises and educational institutions.

Trolleybus transport still does not operate efficiently. Residents of Vilnius and Kaunas frequently complain of nonadherence to schedules and overloading of buses during peak hours. Of late, down time of trolleybuses has increased because of technical inoperativeness; at the same time, the capacities of trolleybuses today permit normal servicing of only 52 percent of the machines. The construction of Trolleybus Depot No 2 in Vilnius has been going on since 1979, but the amount of completed work amounts to only 28 percent of estimated cost. Despite repeated demands on transport organizations and the soviet organs of a number of rayons, many terminals in Plungeskiy, Radvilishkskiy and other rayons continue to present a neglected and unsightly appearance.

Comrades! At the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the republic Ministry of Health was criticized because it feebly reacted to notification and complaints concerning defects in the operation of therapeutic and preventive institutions and abuses of some physicians.

These questions were the subject of discussion at the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania. It should be said that at the present time the top leadership of the ministry is adopting decisive measures for bringing in order into medical institutions; notifications and signals coming from the population are carefully verified with trips to affected places by the minister, Comrade I. Platukis,and officials of the apparatus. Effective measures are being adopted on their basis.

In the light of tasks advanced by the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, an operational regime has been outlined for polyclinics and information on the manner of receiving patients has been improved.

The reduction of complaints in the sphere of medical service is being abetted by systematically organized meetings of chief physicians of therapy and preventive [medicine] institutions that service the districts and the population attached to them. Public councils have done important work. They monitor work with letters and propsals at therapy and preventive [medicine] institutions. A number of medical personnel had criminal proceedings instituted against them for bribery and abuse of official position.

At the same time, it should be pointed out that the republic Ministry of Health does not fully utilized the possibilities of improving the quality of medical assistance rendered to the population of the republic. Deficiencies in the operation of stations, first-aid divisions and certain polyclinical and pharmacy institutions is being eliminated particarly slowly. Preventive work has not been duly developed especially in the prevention of certain widespread diseases. More attention should be given to further improvement of educational work at collectives of medical institutions.

There is still another category of letters with which we are concerned--these are complaints relating to labor questions: illegal firings, transfers to other work without the consent of the worker, limitations in wages. In 2 years just the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Lithuanian Republic Trade-Union Council and republic ministries as well as organs of the public prosecutor received in excess of 3,670 letters concerning labor disputes. Analysis shows that the leadership of trade-union organizations has not derived the necessary conclusions from criticism by the Central Committee of the Communist Party at the plenum. Complaints and notifications are received most frequently from enterprises, institutions and organizations of the Ministries of Motor Transport and Highways, Trade, Consumer Services and Light Industry. Analysis of the letters shows that most of the complaints raised in the letters can be solved locally directly by management together with the trade-union committee; it is not because of lack of attention to signals but more frequently because of a lack of desire to penetrate deeply into the heart of labor conflicts that workers find themselves obliged to turn to superior organs. Thus, at Tetenay Sovokhoz in Shal'chinikskiy Rayon an order of the former director M. Sidlyarevich dismissed a brigade of builders, a portion of the workers were illegally transferred to other work and still others were fired. For this reason the brigade did not work for 2 weeks; the problem was rightly settled only after the workers appealed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

Violations of laws regulating the labor of women and young people have not been eliminated. It is enough to say that enterprises of the meat and dairy industry of the republic alone employed last year almost 1,500 women in the performance of heavy physical labor.

Trade-Union committees and commissions for labor disputes frequently examine labor disputes of workers without a thorough verification and investigation of notifications. They do not always require of management the presentation of necessary documents and dismissals. Adopted decisions are poorly explained and are not always based on existing legislation. According to statistical reporting data, of the total number of decisions appealed by workers in people's courts, 56 percent of the decisions of trade union committees were ack acknowledged as not being in accordance with labor legislation requirements.

The Lithuanian Republic Trade-Union Council and its republic committees are still analyzing insufficiently deeply the reasons for violations of labor laws and are exercising poor control over the work of ministries and departments in straightening things out and defending the rights of workers and employes and do not always hold strictly accountable violators of labor legislation.

At the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, special concern was voiced about complaints of workers concerning unseemly behavior of a number of supervisors and their abuses of their official position. This was also discussed in detail at a meeting of the republic party-economic aktiv deliberating tasks of party, soviet and economic organs of the republic relating to strengthening of state and labor discipline in the light of the requirements of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. But today the number of complaints about individual supervisors not only has not been reduced but, on the contrary, has even grown. Letters dealing with this question most of all comes from the cities of Kaunas, Shyaulyay, Panevezhis and Plungeskiy, Skuodasskiy, Ukmergskiy, Ignalinskiy and Vil'nyusskiy rayons.

In the last 2 years, republic and union organs have received a large number of letters concerning defects in the organization of collective gardening in the suburban areas of Vilnius and other cities. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania has studied this question. In the course of preparation for it, many cases were disclosed of unjustified allocation of garden plots and and issuing of permits for building of cottages, illegal acquisition of construction materials and use of construction machines and transport. For committing improper actions in the fitting out of garden plots, 700 gardeners, who are members of the CPSU, were imposed party penalties. A number of comrades were punished administratively or had criminal proceedings instituted against them. Basic measures were outlined for the regulation of thhis matter, and they are being undeviatingly fulfilled. At the same time these questions should be under the unrelenting control of party, soviet and trade-union organizations.

Comrades! We must undeviatingly see to it that all sectors of production and distribution have in operation a well-defined system of strict accounting and control eliminating any possibility of looting of state or public property. The responsibility of economic heads should be increased in every possible way for the safety of socialist property, assurance of economical expenditure of material and financial resources. A decisive end should be put to the practice of total absolution and taking away of accountability of persons exposed of thefts or guilty of inflicting some material damage to whom measures prescribed by legislation frequently are not applied.

We cannot but help be concerned with the state of affairs relating to crime in the republic, which increased in the last quarter.

Administrative organs are still insufficiently actively working on imposing the necessary order in this regard with respect to the fulfillment of the directives of the CPSU Central Committee on increasing the struggle against thefts, bribery and speculation. The task of party and soviet organs is to provide effective assistance in this.

At the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, much attention was given to questions of satisfying the needs and wishes of participants of the Great Patriotic War. Questions pertaining to war veterans are regularly discussed at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the republic and at ministries and departments. Additional measures are being carried out with respect to improving their housing, material and living conditions. Everywhere, a systematic checkup of their health at place of residence, and immediate services at medical institutions have been organized.

After the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the housing conditions of more than 300 veterans of the Great Patriotic War and 55 families of dead soldiers were improved.

A large number of letters of former front-line soldiers express enthusiastic gratitude to the party and the state for the granting of benefits and privileges to them. But letters of veterans are also received to the effect that their request was not honored and that they have been refused allotment of sanatorium trip passes or the granting of other benefits. Party, soviet, trade-union and economic organs must adopt effective measures for the eradication of formalism and red tape in the satisfaction of valid requests and wishes of participants of the war and the families of killed soldiers.

Comrades! In conclusion, I would like to express my thoughts today on the question of so-called anonymous letters and notifications of workers. Their number has been growing from year to year. Last year, 1,194 such appeals were received. Each second letter from Anikshchyayskiy, Kupishkskiy and Skuodasskiy Rayon and each third letter from Kedaynskiy, Ionavskiy, Raseynskiy and Yurbarkskiy Rayon was unsigned. Something like 962 letters of the number of those verified under the control of apparatus personnel dealt with questions of unseemly conduct of personnel and with abuse of their official position. In checking, partial or complete confirmation was found for the facts pointed out in 48 percent of the letters. In such a case, it is understandable that the authors, fearing reactions to their communications, deliberately concealed their names. At the same time, more than half of the facts were not confirmed and were false. Their authors as a rule deliberately distort the facts and engage in the slander of honest workers; they blacken our conditions. Frequently, the conducted checks as a rule traumatize perfectly innocent people and instill in them lack of confidence in their work and behavior and making of decisions. They create around persons in authority an atmosphere of false suspicion or lack of trust. It would seem that such an approach to the matter does not correspond to the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress where it was clearly and precisely stated that "when it comes to any kind of anonymous slander, the party point of view is well known: it must have no place in our life! Those who come out with the truth and businesslike criticism have no reason to hide their faces." Unfortunately, we still have such people who have two faces--one that is friendly and smiling, the other filled with gall and hatred toward all the life around him. The latter, hiding under fictitious names and addresses, cast mud on Soviet and socialist life and on our worthy people. Of course, such people among us are only isolated individuals, but it would be desirable for them not to be around.

Realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the decrees of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, demands of the party for constant improvement of work with letters and oral appeals of workers is not a short-tern campaign but rather purposeful and creative work not only with respect to the satisfaction of the daily needs of workers and the elimination of the reasons responsible for criticisms and complaints and active work of involving the broad masses in management of production and in the solution of state problems. Improvement of work with letters, constant contacts with people constitute an improvement in the style of work of party committees and all communists for mobilization of workers for the fulfillment of plans of economic and social development and of the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Commitee that the republic party organization will honorably fulfill the set tasks.

7697
CSO: 1800/1249

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS FOCUS OF LATVIAN BURO SESSION

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 14 Apr 83 p 1

[Information Item: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia"]

[Text] The strengthening of organizational work to introduce the collective contract into kolkhoz and sovkhoz production was examined at a regular meeting of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia. During the course of the discussion it was noted that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia attributes great importance to the extensive introduction of the collective contract as one of the most important means of increasing the labor activeness of rural workers, strengthening discipline and cost accounting, and successfully fulfilling the Food Program. On the basis of the experience which has been gained both in our republic and in various zones of the country, measures have been mapped out for the extensive introduction of the collective contract in the agricultural production of the Latvian SSR, and concrete tasks have been set for the Commission on the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, the party raykoms, rayispolkoms, the raykoms of the agricultural workers' trade union, and the primary party organizations of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia also considered the question of measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plans for the construction of apartment houses and everyday social objects. It was noted that in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Latvian SSR social and economic development programs for the 11th Five-Year Plan, housing and cultural and domestic construction have been initiated on a wide scale in the republic. However, the work which is being done in this direction does not yet fully correspond to the party's demands. In a number of ministries and departments the necessary concern is not being shown for the fulfillment of housing construction plans. The construction of housing is being performed with great lagging in Aluksnenskiy, Balvskiy, Gulbenskiy, Tukumskiy, and Ventspilsskiy Rayons. The construction of apartment houses with the monies of housing construction cooperatives and individual builders is poorly organized. Insufficient attention is being given to the preservation of the existing housing fund, and to punctual and quality capital repairs for it. There has been a serious lagging in the construction of children's preschool institutions and general educational schools. Many construction organizations are conducting their work on a low organizational and technical level. There are essential shortcomings in supplying construction projects with structural elements and products, and full use is not being made of the capacities of house building.

The leaders of ministries and departments and the ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies have been ordered to fundamentally change their attitude toward civil housing construction, and to develop and carry out additional measures which will ensure the commissioning of houses and social and domestic facilities in accordance with the assignments of the 5-year plan. The decree of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia binds city and rayon party committees to ensure the performance of well-directed organizational work, and to increase the effectiveness of the control and the demands made upon cadres for the unconditional fulfillment of housing and cultural and domestic construction plans.

The meeting examined the work of the Bauskiy raykom of the party in directing the training of cadres in the mass occupations for agricultural production and making them permanent in the village. While taking note of certain positive aspects of this work, the Bureau at the same time pointed out that the Bauskiy raykom, the rayispolkom, the raykom of the Komsomol, and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes were also marked by important shortcomings. A shortage of cadres of mechanization and animal husbandry specialists and construction workers continues to be an acute problem on the rayon's farms. Labor turnover continues to be high. On a number of farms the necessary attention is not being given to raising the general educational level and the occupational level of the mechanization specialists. The necessary working and living conditions are being created slowly for rural inhabitants. The decree which has been adopted on this matter provides for measures to eliminate these shortcomings, and to improve the entire work of training cadres in the mass occupations for agricultural production and making them permanent in the village. Concrete tasks have been set in this regard for the Bauskiy party raykom, the rayispolkom, the rayon agro-industrial association, the raykom of the Komsomol, the Latvian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

2959
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REGIONAL

POST-WAR ACTIVITIES OF LITHUANIAN PARTISAN BANDS RECALLED

Struggle Against Kulaks, Nationalists

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 11 Mar 83 p 2

/Article by Antanas Virsulis: 'The Memory of the Heart Is Always Alive: A publicist's Thoughts about the Post-War Struggles of the People's defenders against the Armed Bands of Bourgeois Nationalists"/

[Excerpts] In every person's life there are events which stick deeply and for all time in the memory. For people of my generation such scenes come mostly from the initial years after the war. Historical changes were taking place in Lithuania at that time; they came to every family, every house. Many dramatic and frightful episodes were left in the receptive memory of adolescents and youths; they touched not only our close ones and family, but we ourselves would become participants in them...

These events not only decided life's eternal question, the fateful "how will it be?" The question of existence and life itself was being decided.

Now many young people no longer remember those times. Every year reduces the number of those who lived through those dramatic events. That is why every time the fateful news is heard, there is a desire to utter: "Falcon brothers...".

My falcon brothers were the people's defenders from those far-off times of 1945-50. Not only the lads from my rural district, together with whom I went on marches, and ate, and slept wherever possible, but also those whom I had met later and those whom I never happened to see. I know well that their battle, their life and the blood they spilled are alive in the people's memory. This was also shown by the meeting of former people's defenders at the editorail offices of SVYTURYS magazine which had a write-up about it at the end of last year. Letters, telephone calls, warm true words on visits to the rayons....

In those post-war years a class struggle was taking place in the countryside. At the beginning the kulaks opposed land reform and later collectivization. The kulaks, who were the social support of the armed nationalistic underground, tried to hinder the socialist reconstruction of the countryside. They sabotaged purveyance, evaded taxes, and so on.

The violent opposition of the bourgeois nationalist underground and the kulaks to Soviet rule and the means it was using could not prevent the creation of a new socialist society. Led by the Communist Party, workers of the republic labored in a self-sacrificing manner in all areas of economic and cultural construction. And they were engaged in a life-and-death struggle.

On 24 Aug 1944 the government of Soviet Lithuania decided to set up exterminator detachments in the districts. In December of that same year they were already being organized in all the rural districts.

The experience of Soviet brother republics was drawn upon in the struggle against the terror of nationalistic bands. After all, when the Civil War ended, special assignment troops also acted in the struggle against the organized political banditry of the class enemy in these republics. When the Great Patriotic War started, destroyer battalions were created for the front-line area's struggle against Fascist paratroopers and the extermination of saboteurs and spies. Without leaving their personal jobs, workers, collective farmers and active party, soviet and Komsomol members voluntarily helped internal affairs organs to fight the enemy's agents and anti-state elements. The first to become fighters in the exterminator detachments in our republic (strictly according to the volunteer principle) were former Soviet partisans, workers, demobilized soldiers, party, soviet and Komsomol activists. Mostly, however, the exterminator detachments were made up of farmers--formerly landless and poor peasants. The Soviet regime gave them land. That land, however, had to be defended, along with oneself and one's family.... Former exterminators quickly aquired a new name, that of people's defenders, which suited more their task--the defense of workers' interests. This honorable title which carried obligations was justified.

In my long years of journalistic work in various places in the republic I learned the details of many frightful events and met witnesses of nationalists' crimes against the people. It was necessary to inform people not only about the life and death struggle but also about those who carried the burden of bloody class struggle and who, ignoring danger and death, fought for a new life and continued the traditions of the heroic revolutionary struggle of workers and the feats of the Great Patriotic War. It was necessary also to tell the truth about those who have always been grave-diggers of the Lithuanian nation.

The historical experience which teaches that the overthrown exploiting classes and the powers and traditions of the old world always stubbornly oppose socialist construction is now clear to everyone. This theoretical proposition is totally confirmed by the whole of our history, and not only in our country.

And how did all this appear in life? Who belonged to the armed nationalistic bands, what were they striving for and how?

It is perfectly well known for what purposes the Hitlerite occupiers tried to employ the bourgeois nationalists who supported them in all kinds of ways during the occupation years and spilled the blood of many Soviet people. When

Lithuanian territory was liberated, the Hitlerites used the bourgeois nationalists for sabotage and espionage on the Soviet home front.

The logic of Hitlerite intelligence and Gestapo at that time appears rather strange: the Soviet Army had advanced unchecked from Moscow and Stalingrad to the Neman /River/ and battles took place right by the border of Hitler's Germany and later in German territory itself, yet in the schools of Klenuvka, Treugenhof, Ne[illegible]hof, Konitz, Stratenz, Nisen, Shlisselburg and elsewhere bourgeois nationalists were being trained as spies, radio operators and saboteurs, so that they could later be dropped into liberated Soviet Lithuania. Quite a number of these paratroopers were captured by the organs of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (the first fighters in the exterminator detachments also participated in these operations). The spies and saboteurs who survived, however, quickly made contact with the nationalist bands or organized such bands themselves.

Did they not see the foolishness of this struggle? They were encouraged by the urgings of the ringleaders of the Western bourgeois nationalist underground who had escaped and made contact with the intelligence services of the imperialist nations, by their blind hate for Soviet rule and by the fear of responsibility for their crimes. It is well known that the secret service of the USA, England and other imperialist states instructed and trained the nationalists to spy and then paid them for the information they gathered; it is also known that the ring-leaders of the bourgeois nationalists relied more and more on the "cold war" incited by the imperialists, which, in their opinion, was to develop into a full-scale war.

Thus the account for the bloody terror in the post-war years, for thousands of lost lives and for marred destinies should be handed to the overseas instigators, the inspirers of band activities who are now hiding behind the torn guise of liberators and defenders of the nation.

The nucleus of the nationalist bands was made up of former activists of bourgeois Lithuania's parties and organizations, of Smetona's army officers, policemen, secret agents and reactionary priests.

Already in the first post-war years the nationalist bands developed widespread terror as they sought to paralyze economic and social reconstruction by the Soviet government. The most active party-soviet and Komsomol members especially suffered from the bands. There was not only an attempt to diminish by bloody terror the influence of the Communist Party and the Komsomol, to hinder growth in their ranks and to make difficult the activities of the organs of Soviet power. Those who suffered most from the bands were the poor peasants, former settlers with little or no land who, of course, felt in their hearts that Soviet government was dear to them. Mass slaughters were carried out at night. On 14 June 1946 in the rural district of Alove the bandits killed 24 people, on 1 August—70 people, including 16 children, on 26 October—18 people, on 15 November—37 people. And here are the massacres in Samogitia: in 1947 bandits in the Taurage Rayon killed 8, in Silaine--11, in

Silute--7, in Jurbarkas--5, in Raseiniai--4 DZDT chairmen and secretaries. Along with Soviet workers and activists, the bandits also killed their families and children.

In the collections prepared by the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences editorial staff in charge of releasing archival documents, a great number of frightful stories are published about the crimes of the bands as told by the bandits themselves. Leafing through them now makes one shudder. Threats to the peasants not to join the collective farms. And not just threats; they were confirmed by killings and fires.... The devastation of country schools and village libraries when books were torn up and burned. And slaughter, slaughter, slaughter....

In the summer of 1965 in the Silavotas woods of the Prenayskiy Rayon archival documents of a nationalist band which had raged in the area were found. I got to flip through those faded, browned pages. On each of them were dates and names. It was truly a ledger of death and suffering, witnesses to the tragedy of many workers. With those pages as a guide, I walked for several days through the villages, looking for witnesses to the events mentioned in the bandits' papers.

In the documents of the bandit band there were reports about the plunder of the "Saltinis" collective farm in the former Silavotas rural district in 1950 ("four cows and 40 centners of cereals"), about the destruction of the documents of the Gyviskiai and Sargine village libraries and the Zvaigzde collective farm. The Zvaigzde collective farm at that time was just taking its first steps--it had only 15 pigs, 2 horses and 18 cows. The bandits drove away the horses and took away the grain....

In a bandit instruction book found in 1947 it is written; "Persons who voted of their own free will are to be punished....A part of the property of people who had voted and are being punished is to be confiscated....Persons who are not to be trusted and who also voted at the ballot boxes are to be punished by death."

The reports and accounts in the band's archives also contained other types of documents. They were instructions and orders of band ringleaders who were trained by the secret service of Western imperialist states. Besides instructions on how to spy on traffic and collect information on airports and bridges, there are also lessons for local inhabitants not to attend the funeral of persons killed by the bands and to hide the murdered persons in such a way "that no one will ever find them..."

The list of crimes of the bourgeois nationalists is long, very long. The Lithuanian people will never forget their bloody deeds, their dreadful crimes. They must not forget!

Work of Defense Detachments

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 12 Mar 83 p 2

[Excerpts] The organizers of the bourgeois nationalist underground, finding themselves in the intelligence service of the imperialists, initially of the USA, and having become the political and ideological tool of the anti-Communists, tried, of course, to sell their services at a higher price. They tried to portray the massacres organized by the bandit bands as a serious force of opposition. The reactionary emigration still portrays the nationalist murderers as freedom fighters; the people of our country, however, know well that they were genuine criminal offenders. The terror of the bands did not budge Soviet power in Lithuania which was chosen and fought for by the people. And they couldn't move it! But the bandits killed people, often innocent ones, simply because they tilled the land. They killed children and old people, robbed stores and establishments, seized personal or state-owned property--from machine and horse renting stations--from cooperatives....Are such things tolerated in any other state?

It should be recalled that amnesties to bandits who left the bands of their own free will were an undeniable expression of the humanism of the Communist Party and Soviet power. These amnesties were taken advantage of by people who were politically uneducated and who were influenced and seduced by nationalist clerical propaganda.

Such was the enemy. The people, strong in their unity and resolution, stood up against them. The detachments of people's defenders struggled against them.

The band leaders used not only weapons and bloody terror in their struggle against Soviet rule. Abominable lies, incredible inventions, all sorts of gossip and rumors--all this was in their arsenal; the Hitlerite occupants left them not only entire dumps of weapons and ammunition, but also passed on to them the methods of Goebbels. Finally, there were cases of attempts to stick band collaborators into the groups of people's defenders. Sometimes one or another person in the detachment, enticed by the promises of a band leader or having come to believe in the new war promised by Western propaganda, would go over to the side of the murderers. Such persons were quickly unconvered, but at what a price!

All these lessons were paid for in blood!

And the price paid for trust.... If a neighbor says there are no bandits, it means there aren't any. But there probably wasn't even time to hear the series of shots from behind the door. If a woman with dishevelled hair came running to announce that a few kilometers away a band was on the rampage, everyone would quickly hurry off there so that perhaps the people could be saved in time. And they would come right into an ambush. If girls that you know invite you to a Saturday night dance, why not go? But on the way back a corpse would be returned, if it was ever found. If an acquiantance or even a distant relative whom you meet on the road asks where you are are going, what is there to hide? But many did not come back. If someone decided to visit their parents (or children), or if that patch of land desperately needed to be plow off they would go. They likewise often did not return.

Many of them died in those first years, after the occupiers had been chased out and the war had ended, when the government gave out land and seed and children could go to school, when goods began to appear in the stores and it seemed as if you could live and be happy; the countryside really was happy, the earth breathed with life, the orchards bloomed, the grain swayed....

But at night the shots cracked, the fires blazed and terror was produced by news of murders, fires, shootings and hangings....I will not forget the pillows sprinkled with blood in the wagons by the dispensary; I would see them in the morning when a settler or activist wounded during the night was brought in to the town's medical assistant. Just as, it seems, I will always dream of the extraordinarily enlarged cavern of a bandit's gun barrel and the gun salutes which would raise a flock of birds from the district cemetery as friends were buried....

The hands which had taken up a weapon were used to the plow and scythe, not to a gun. And yet there was fighting....How many of the most dramatic episodes, episodes of life and death struggle, there were in the villages and farmsteads, on paths and in forest thickets that have long ago vanished. And perhaps more significant is the fact that the line dividing the two sides often crossed not only between the huts of neighbors, but also through the hearts of simple people.... It would often happen, after all, that a former farm-hand or hired man would clash with his former masters who employed him and with his neighbors. And how the gossip and inventions spread by the kulak lackeys of the bandits, that snake-like hissing, oppressed the families and friends of the people's defenders! As did the anxiousness of not knowing: will a husband or son return from the next march. Today we remember with great respect the determination and self-sacrifice of people at that time; after all, the former farm-hands and hired men did not join the detachments of people's defenders for the sake of becoming wealthy, nor were they thinking of privileges or material advantages.

Now even I am surprised by the extraordinary determination and self-sacrifice of the Komsomol youth of that time. They often joined the detachments of people's defenders straight out of junior high school, postponing their great thirst for schooling and forsaking all their other personal plans.

Of course, no one forced them or could force them to do it. It was necessary to fight, however, and that word NECESSARY, the feeling of duty, as more important, than personal intentions, wants and desires.

For many Komsomol members the path of life was often cut short near bushes or woods. And when the bands were liquidated the best years were gone, that which had been learned was forgotten, and in many cases those years of struggle deeply affected one's health. The former people's defenders who gathered at the editorial offices of the magazine SVYTURYS told many stories about this, as did the letters which were received when material about this meeting was printed.

When the collective farm "Pirmunas" was established by the town of Butrimoniai, the band of the bandit Gervickas was still rampaging throughout the district. The Komsomol members Vladas Stanevicius, Antanas Baliukynas and Vincas Gurskas would take along weapons on their way to work in the fields of the kolkhoz. The gun sling hurt their shoulders as they were plowing and sowing. They never forgot that shots could ring out from the woods or the thickets of young pine; they always looked around to see where an attacker could be expected. They were attacked by the village of Gelvénai as they carted hay. Luckily, people's defenders hurried over when they heard the shots. In 1949 Vladas Stanevicius, together with other Komsomol members joined a detachment of people's defenders because new recruits were needed. He took part in the last long battle with the last bandit band. Having turned in his weapon, Vladas returned to the kolkhoz....

If I remember correctly, it was in 1946 that in the town of Gelvonai the bandit Daraskevicius was tried in an open session of the court. Crowds of people came to the hall, mostly those whose family and friends had suffered at the bloody hands of that band. When the verdict was announced and the bandit was being led from the hall, the women and old men shouted: "Blood-sucker!," "Why my children!..." It seemed as if the people's hate and the spilled blood would grind the murderer to dust. An how the people's defenders, the same ones who for a long time had chased the band and whose friends had died from its bullets, held back the seething wall of people....

The detachments of people's defenders were also joined by those whose families, parents and brothers had been killed by the bandits. Their hate, however, did not blind their eyes or muddle their brains.

Much water has flowed under the bridge since those days. New generations have grown up and our countryside has changed unrecognizably: the paths of the people's defenders have been overgrown, the earth has covered what used to be the bunker holes of the bandits. The former fighters who were lucky can now see what they had fought for. From the ranks of the people's defenders Heroes of Socialist Labor have emerged--Povilas Maskoliunas, Kazimieras Rakauskas, Kostas Glikas, Major General Stasys Lisauskas, professor Dr. Adolfas Urbonas. People who are known throughout the republic: farm managers, industrial workers, teachers in high institutions of learning. They cannot all be named. They always recall those days.

In our hearts we remember those post-war years of struggle for people's rule, for socialism and for the present-day life in our country. Everyone needs this--those who died during those years, those who worked but did not live to see our day, as well as the living and their children and grandchildren--everyone whose biography is graced by the line: I was a defender of the people. And all contemporary people need it, so that they will know that the people's defenders fought for our life during the most complex stage of the class struggle, when the groundwork for a socialist Lithuania was being laid.

For the memory of the heart is always alive....

9931
CSO: 1809/12

GEORGIAN KOMSOMOL URGED TO ASSIST IN DISCIPLINE CAMPAIGN

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Apr 83 p 1

/Article: "Komsomol of Georgia: Strengthen Discipline, Improve Organizational Quality"/

> /Excerpts/ The letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia to the Komsomol organizations, all Komsomol members, young fellows and girls in the republic determined the contents of the work of the Plenum of the Georgian Komsomol CC. It imparted a special nature to the discussion there of the problems of the republic's Komsomol committees with regard to strengthening discipline, improving the organizational quality and responsibility of the Komsomol members and young people, and intensifying the militancy of the primary Komsomol organizations.

The Plenum began with the proclamation of the Letter of the CP of Georgia CC. It was noted that this program document constitutes yet one more manifestation of the enormous party support, its unceasing concern for the Komsomol, the youth, the rising generation of this republic, while the tasks set forth therein represent a militant program of action for Georgia's Komsomol for the long-term future.

The Plenum charged the CC Bureau of the republic's Komsomol with the task of working out a specific program for the practical implementation of the tasks formulated in the Letter of the CC of the CP of Georgia.

Delivering the report at the Plenum was the first secretary of the Komsomol of Georgia CC, V. Lordkipanidze.

At the same time, it was emphasized at the Plenum that the activities of individual Komsomol committees and primary Komsomol committees with regard to strengthening labor and production discipline, as well as improving the style of Komsomol work still do not meet the increased requirements of the present day. Not all Komsomol organizations engage in the necessary evaluation of manifestations of mismanagement, losses of work time, the production of poor-quality output. The work of the Komsomol committees suffers at times from a superficial, incompetent approach to the questions of forming an active, vital point of view among young people.

The Plenum outlined specific measures to enhance the role of the Komsomol organizations in strengthening socialist discipline everywhere and in everything. Indicated in particular was the importance of the close connection between ideological, indoctrinational work with the specific tasks of labor groups, the activation of initiative among young people, formation among the rising generation of industriousness, conscientiousness, and good organization. It was emphasized that the struggle to strengthen discipline must be unleashed in every sector of activity of the Komsomol organizations; in every group--production, management, education--a situation must be attained whereby every young worker is made aware of his personal responsibility for his own work and for the results of the entire group's work.

An appropriate decree was adopted on the question under discussion. The Plenum approved the operating plan of the Komsomol of Georgia CC for the current year aimed at increasing the role of the republic's Komsomol in the struggle to strengthen discipline, intensify the regime of savings and thrift in the light of the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC, the 11th Plenum of the CP of Georgia CC, and the Letter of the CC of the CP of Georgia to the Komsomol organizations and to all Komsomol members, young fellows and girls in the republic.

(GruzINFORM)

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CSO: 1830/240

END

JPRS 83928

19 July 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1430

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS

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JPRS 83928

19 July 1983

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1430

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- 1983

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social, cultural and military issues.

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

PLANNING FOR 'POLITICAL DAYS'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 14 January 1983 page 1 carries a 1,300-word lead editorial on preparations for mass meetings on "political days." It notes that "questions posted on political days are not analyzed and generalized everywhere, and results of political days are rarely discussed in bureau meetings of gorkoms and raykoms." Also, "educational institutions, worker and student dormitories and small labor collectives" are often forgotten by organizers. Party committees are asked to provide "operational leadership."

PARTY INVOLVEMENT IN PRODUCTION MUST INCREASE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 21 January 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the necessity for party involvement in fighting corruption. It is noted that "there are collectives which do not work with all their strength. One can also come across the padding of figures and the overlooking of other similar manifestations." It is added that "the party cannot take a conciliatory position vis-a-vis such violations of living norms or of labor discipline."

Social and Cultural Affairs

ATHEISM, IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND RELIGIOUS REMNANTS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 28 January 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial which notes that "the ongoing process of the dying out of religious beliefs and concepts is being strengthened. But the formation of a scientific-materialist worldview among all Soviet people has not yet been realized. Thus, one meets some religious remnants in life and living patterns one way or the other." Heightened atheistic education has had a positive effect in some cities and rayons (Mingachevir and Sumgait cities, Gakh, Aghdam, Barda and Ismayyly rayons). However, "there are still communists and Komsomols who are unconcerned about religious habits, practices and rites and, in some cases, even participate in them themselves. As for the party and Komsomol organizations, they are not evaluating the action of such peoples from a position of principle." Furthermore, "an atheistic belief is not being formed among youth studying in a number of middle schools, institutes, technical and technician training schools." Another factor is that "the number of foreign radio stations making religious broadcasts in a number of languages of nations of the Soviet Union has significantly increased. Imperialist forces, exploiting events in Poland, Afghanistan and Iran, are working hard to strengthen religious propaganda." With regard to Azerbaijan "it has not escaped notice that a number of 'holy places' are active. Rogues, concealing themselves behind the veil of religion, are turning these places into sources of profit for themselves. One must oppose them. Ispolkoms of Soviets of Peoples Deputies must strengthen the struggle against these rogues." Specifically, "it is a pity that party and soviet organizations in Julfa, Davachi, Yardymly, Pushkin, Guba and other rayons approach the struggle with religious remnants as a secondary problem. Thus, a part of the population in these rayons celebrate religious traditions such as Gurban Bayram (the sacrifice) and Muharram."

LITERATURE INSTITUTE AND 'COMMON EASTERN INFLUENCE'

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 1 January 1983 pages 1, 2 carries a 1,800-word article by Yashar Garayev, deputy director, Nizami literature Institute, in which he reviews the institute's history and current work. Its work in developing an Azerbaijani national literature, the study of the classical heritage and folklore are discussed. Also, "the world and especially the common Eastern importance of our national literature occupy an important place in the center of the institute's research plans." Thus, "the 'common Eastern' influence of Azerbaijani literature and its significant role in the Islamic world and in an Asian context stands at the center of attention of our contemporary research, primarily in the preparation of the seven-volume literary history. Working on and publishing a multi-volume independent history of 'Southern Azerbaijani' literature is included in the series of duties whose time has come."

STATE PUBLISHING PLANS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 21 January 1983 page 6 carries a 750-word article on a discussion at the State Publishing Committee on plans for the future, especially with regard to thematics. "Organization and implementation of thematic plans require great responsibility. The thematic plan productively relates ideological and economic factors in its composition so that the literary output, by attaining its important ideological function, also plays an important role in the economics of publishing so that it compensates for the readers' demand and need for the book and that all aspects of it are profitable." In discussing plans, it is noted that "by recommendation of the Writers Union, the publication of examples of Southern Azerbaijani literature has also been considered. One should note, however, that a significant number of books have been published in Azerbaijani in the Arabic script. During the discussion recommendations on further improvement of work in this sector were submitted."

SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN FACTORIES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 20 January 1983 page 4 carries a 1,000-word report by Mohbaddin Samad on sociological research conducted in plants and factories of the Ministry for Local Industry. One of the objectives was to study the causes of labor turnover. It was determined that in one plant "60 of the 411 workers questioned (14.6 percent) were dissatisfied with work conditions. The cause of cadre turnover was dissatisfaction with work and living conditions." Also, "another cause was that a significant percentage (27.4) lived in dormitories or rented rooms." It is noted that ultimately this research "will improve work harmony and exert a positive influence on the production of high quality goods."

POEM ON CHARACTER IN AYTMATOV NOVEL

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 21 January 1983 page 4 carries a poem titled "Mankurt" by Famil Mehdi. The poem was inspired "while reading Chingiz Aytmatov's 'I dol'she veka dlitsya den'.'" It concerns Mankurt's (a character in the novel) identity crisis.

POET'S 'SOUTHERN AZERBAIJAN NUANCES' LAUDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 22 January 1983 page 4 carries a 1,150-word review by Professor Yusif Seyidov of Bekhtiyar Vahabzade's collection of poetry "Summer Thoughts." It is noted that "in B. Vahabzade's comprehension of the Fatherland one nuance is strongly voiced. This is the southern Azerbaijan nuance. Six of the poet's poems on this subject are included in the book. In other poems there are also verses relevant to this subject: 'We are two brothers with the same mother'; and the strong belief in the unity of the people and the Fatherland is stated as 'our separate countries will, sooner or later, unite.'"

International

AFGHANS EDUCATED IN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 January 1983 page 3 carries a 400-word article by Abdul Rahim, a second-year Afghan student in the Geology-Geography faculty of the Azerbaijan State University and the group representative for the Afghan students. "Our teachers, along with teaching us our future field, also help us master Russian." He adds that "on this day when the New Year is launched, accept the sincere thanks of the Afghan youth being trained in your sunny republic."

BOOKS FOR AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 12 January 1983 page 4 carries a 200-word Azerinform report which says "books published in our country especially for Afghanistan could form a complete library. Works of Nizami, Khagani and modern Azerbaijani writers have been published in Persian at the request of our Afghan friends. The publication of children's literature occupies a special place." In addition to children's stories "an alphabet book is being published for Afghan students in their native tongue." Also, "a political dictionary is being published which will acquaint Afghan readers with modern political problems."

AFGHAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 January 1983 page 4 carries a 1,600-word interview conducted by SIRUS with Abdulla Naibi, "director of the Cultural Sector of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan Democratic Party and author of the lyrics of the new republic's hymn." It is noted that Naibi "became a member of both the Afghanistan peoples Democratic Party and the French Communist Party" at the same time while a student in Strasbourg. Babrak Karmal is quoted on his pro-Soviet attitude: When asked by a friend of Naibi if he was 100 percent pro-Soviet he answered: "That is incorrect, I am not 100 percent...I am 200 percent pro-Soviet."

CLERICAL SOVIETOLOGISTS ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 January 1983 page 3 carries a 1,500-word article by M. Goldenberg on how the West attempts to manipulate religion in the USSR. "Bourgeois communication organs slander with ever greater anger the unity of the Soviet people, which grows stronger every day, and its successes. And there are not a few 'sovietologists' in the front ranks of the slanderers. They use the basest means to sow the seed of nationalism by making use of religious remnants and to disturb the friendship of peoples." The ECONOMIST is quoted to the effect that "the orthodox creed is 'the support of Russian nationalism'" and "they claim that even today orthodoxy significantly helps the regime." Carrere d'Encausse claims that "Muslims in the USSR are a 'closely-knit community' and that they lean toward a 'world Muslim nation.'" The JEWISH WORLD (London) and DOCUMENTATION FRANCAISE write that "assimilation of the Jews is one of the goals of the Kremlin." The author concludes: "There is a basic similarity in the corrupt movements of the clerics--they have absolutely no future."

RADIO LIBERTY 'AZERBAIJAN DESK' ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 4 January 1983 page 4 carries a 1,900 word article by R. Naghyev attacking two editors on the Radio Liberty Azerbaijan desk, Ismail Akber and Suleyman Tekiner. "How can these men talk about 'liberty?' In the United States which, until recently, called itself an enemy of nazism--what does one call its defense of Nazis? It seems that for the United States it no longer matters."

POETRY MANUSCRIPT RECEIVED FROM SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 21 January 1983 page 8 carries an 850-word article by Azeroghlu on the receipt of a poetry manuscript written by a poet writing under the pen name 'Settar' and who lives in southern Azerbaijan. Mehemmed Garadaghly, a southern poet, says that the poet's real name is Settar Gulmehemmed. Garadaghly writes further that "the poet was born in Garadagh. He received elementary and middle education in Ahad and Tabriz. Returning to the village when he was 25 he began writing poetry. The great Sabir's 'Hophopname' and Vurghun's 'Song of the Future' influenced the poet." It is added by Azeroghlu that "undoubtedly our literary language has developed and expanded due to the people's very rich sources of creativity and will continue to do so. Our hope is that our creative brethren in the south, always learning from the people, will continue to develop their creativity and help to enrich our literary language."

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

LEADERSHIP ROLE OF PARTY MUST BE ENHANCED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 8 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word bold face editorial titled "Communists Initiative." Providing leadership is the very purpose of the CP and the primary duty of every CP member. Party members must never forget this duty as they strive to carry out party decisions efficiently, manage Soviet politics and government, actively participate in economic and cultural construction, wage a struggle against bourgeoise ideology, come forward as critics and exposers of deficiencies, point out the path to improvement and fight to overcome conceit, disinterest and parochialism.

Unfortunately, the editorial continues, communists everywhere do not always take their leadership duties seriously. Some communists, it stresses, are lethargic in their attitude towards their duties. Some totally dishonor their reputation as communists and even commit acts inimical to the Soviet way of life and misuse their positions of authority. Party organizations, which are the key since a communist is not just an individual but also part of a group, a collective, must take actions against such persons and insist upon full responsibility for all actions. The editorial repeatedly stresses the need for such enhanced responsibility and for a more active party leadership and management if current goals are to be met.

Economics

KARAGANDA COAL DELIVERIES AHEAD OF PLAN GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word article by S. Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiyev and E. Ebikenov, on Karaganda coal production and plans for the future. The article is the first in a series of five on Karaganda and its industries.

Karaganda is a large industrial center for coal, ferrous metallurgy, machinery manufacture, chemicals, food and light industrial products and energy. Coal, however, is the basis of it all, 48 million tons or more in a year. Karaganda coal includes the rare, highly valuable cokeing coal. The Soviet Union has only 10 cokeing coal sources. Karaganda is one of four major production centers for this valuable industrial commodity (along with the Donbass, the Kuzbass and the Pechora Deposits).

Coal mining at Karaganda is complicated due to water and gas deposits occurring with the coal and the depth of the mines (up to 600 meters in some areas). Karaganda mines are leaders in the entire Soviet Union both in terms of the degree to which mining operations are mechanized and in the use of advanced technology. They have high daily production levels per gallery--an average of 1,036 tons. Karaganda mines are ahead of planned goals in their efforts to produce 243.8 million tons (recently raised from 238 million tons) during the current five-year plan.

VIOLATION OF LABOR DISCIPLINE WILL NOT BE TOLERATED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 9 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word bold face editorial titled "Discipline, the Basis of Success."

Labor discipline, the editorial states, has great importance in our highly technological society since just as the potential productivity of labor is great, so the potential loss from failure to use technology properly is also great. Unfortunately, it continues, many Soviet workers are unconcerned about this fact, as is demonstrated by their late appearance at work, failure to appear at all on some occasions, wasting of valuable time and their resulting inability to fulfill plans. We must, the editorial stresses, treat such violations of labor discipline as if they were personal insults and call upon party members to take a leading role in bringing this about. The level of party work of a given party unit, it continues, must be judged, first and foremost, by how production goals are fulfilled, how productivity is raised through labor discipline and how the struggle against waste and idleness is waged.

The individual, it concludes, must be made to feel a part of the communist construction that is going on and proper labor discipline plays an important role in creating the required moral atmosphere for this and for associated productivity gains. Those violating discipline, causing waste etc. must be dealt with severely and made to bear the material consequences. It calls upon various informal organizations such as courts of arbitration to take an active role in assisting party units to achieve their goals and notes that labor discipline is not just important in material production but also in services as well.

DISTRICT POLICE INSPECTOR PUTS IDLERS BACK TO WORK

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 700-word boldface editorial titled "District Police Inspector." Comrade Yu. V. Andropov placed special emphasis on labor discipline in his speech to the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This is because that without strict discipline and high level responsibility at the work place the Soviet economy and Soviet culture will not develop and it will be impossible to raise the living standards of the Soviet people.

The intellectual attitudes and worldviews of the workers play a major role in maintaining labor discipline and internal affairs organs, district inspectors in particular, have an important function to perform in nurturing such attitudes and views and thus in maintaining labor discipline. This is because district inspectors work closely with the public, both on the beat and through mass organizations and auxiliary police support groups.

The editorial provides numerous examples of district inspectors who are living up to their duties and making an active contribution towards the maintenance of labor discipline and social order. Included is one district inspector who frequently went to work places on his beat, mobilized goldbrickers and put idlers to work. The editorial condemns supernumerary district inspectors who are only concerned about direct violations of public order in the streets and with checking passports and who are unwilling to work actively with the masses to eliminate labor discipline violations and other forms of anti-social behavior.

KARAGANDA MINES WORKING CONDITIONS IMPROVE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article by S. Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiyev and E. Ebikenov on the miners of Karaganda and their improved working conditions. The article is the second in a series of five on Karaganda and its industries.

Much of Bayzhanov, Saqiyev and Ebikenov's second article deals with a discussion of socialist competition and the incentives system employed at the mines. They emphasize the great difficulty, uncertainty and danger in mining but also underscore the highly favorable impact of new technology and high levels of mechanization in all areas of mine work. Miners interviewed by them suggest that the improved working conditions and better mine management have resulted in smoother, more stable and consistent operations with resulting major gains in output. The miners, Bayzhanov, Saqiyev and Ebikenov suggest, are well pleased by new conditions at Karaganda, both on and off the job, and have responded with enthusiasm, cooperation and high productivity to plan goals.

KARAGANDA MINERS TUNNEL BENEATH CITY TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 8 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,300-word article by S. Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiyev and E. Ebikenov on the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution imeni Coal Mines of Karaganda. The article is the third of five on Karaganda and its industries.

The 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution Coal Mines were first opened in 1960 and then produced one-half million tons of coal a year. They now produce more than three million tons from 185 kilometers of subterranean mines, some as much as 600 meters deep. In pursuit of even higher yields they have now even begun to mine under new Karaganda, a city of one million. Some eight million tons of coal are expected to be mined from the galleries now being built beneath the city.

DIRECT PARTY LEADERSHIP BASIS OF SUCCESS AT KARAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 9 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,200-word article by S. Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiyev and E. Ebikenov on the role of the party in organizing for Karaganda mining success. The article is the fourth in a series of five articles about Karaganda and its industries.

Mine face cutters and shaft cleaners play a key role in Karaganda coal mining. Without them there is no coal, no air, no light and life in the mines. When these vital workers fail to perform their tasks, or perform them slowly, they slow down or halt mine production completely.

In the next to the last in their series of articles, Bayzhanov, Saqiyev and Ebikenov introduce us to just such a "lagging" brigade of face cutters and shaft cleaners and show how the party, in the person of communist Dulat Aqqoshqarov, took control, solved the problems affecting brigade performance and turned a "lagging" into a leading brigade in less than 3 months. The article stresses the use of intellectual, moral and economic measures to pressure the members of the brigade to work at required levels, the importance of weeding out problem workers and the relationship of production success to labor discipline and morale.

SERIOUS SHORTAGES OF CONSUMER GOODS IN RURAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 700-word boldface editorial titled "Let There Be an Abundance of Consumer Goods." Large scale production of consumer goods to meet the needs of the people is one sign of the great concern of the party for Soviet citizens, for the improvement of their working and living conditions and spiritual development. Thus the attention devoted by the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum to increasing consumer goods production and improving their quality, an area particularly emphasized by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Unfortunately, the editorial continues, many quite ordinary, high demand consumer goods are simply not reaching rural areas. Among them are skirts, freezers, washing machines, tea sets, etc. with shortages of saddle cloths, felt shoes, fur coats and warm, light and waterproof outer clothing. Even such simple items as horse-drawn sleds are unavailable in spite of the present winter conditions and great needs for such items.

The editorial calls upon local authorities and party and other units to do everything possible to overcome these shortages. It stresses the need for good labor discipline, increased responsibility and better organization in consumer goods industries.

DIVERSE INDUSTRIES LOCATED IN PAVLODAR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 10, October 1982 carries on pages 2-5 a 2,300-word article by Baqytzhan Zhiyenghaliyev and Okim Zhaylawov on the industries of Pavlodar City. The article is the first in a series of at least three articles published under the rubric "At the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex."

The Basic Directions, and editorial note begins, for the Development of the People's Economy and Culture during the years 1981-85 and in the period up until 1990 call for "increased production of coal and alumina at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex, continuing construction of 4-million kilowatt hour capacity state rayon electrical stations there, completion of an oil refining factory and completion of the reconstruction of the Pavlodar Tractor Factory." With all of these projects, the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex will become a major center of development not just for the KaSSR, but for the entire Soviet Union.

Zhiyenghaliyev and Zhaylawov trace the background to this development as it relates to Pavlodar Oblast, which had virtually no industry before 1950 but now produces 42 percent of KaSSR electricity, 58 percent of its coal, 60 percent of its ferro-alloy, along with tractors and other heavy equipment and the products of the various industries of Pavlodar City, other than those mentioned above, some quite new. Key to Pavlodar development has been the Pavlodar Tractor Factory which will soon complete its half-millionth tractor, but the industry with perhaps the greatest future potential is the oil refining industry that has developed since 1978. Pavlodar is also a center of nonferrous metallurgy, primarily for aluminum, but also for rare metals such as gallium, and now produces production line robats.

PLANNING COMMITTEE CHIEF OUTLINES KAZAKH CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 16 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word interview with Oktyabr' Ivanovich Zheltikov, first deputy chairman of the KaSSR State Planning Committee, on current major construction in the KaSSR. The interview was recorded by A. Ysymov.

Zheltikov begins with an outline of the financing for major Kazakh construction and then moves on to a sector by sector summary of new and on-going projects. Plans for 1983 call for an expenditure of 7.3 billion rubles of complex funding on Kazakh construction, a 3.2 percent increase over 1982. Of this funding, 73.2 percent will be spent on industrial projects, 21.5 percent on housing and 5.3 percent on other projects. Among major projects to be completed in 1983 will be energy blocs 6, 7 and 8 of Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 and new oil refining capacity at Pavlodar.

IRON ORE SHORTAGE LIMITS KARAGANDA METALLURGY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,500-word article by S. Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiyev and E.

Ebikenov on Karaganda's other major industry, metallurgy. The article is fifth and last in a series.

The industries of Karaganda produce about 3 billion rubles of finished products each year, including 5.5 million tons of cast iron, 6 million tons of steel, 4.3 million tons of forgings and other metallurgical products and 1 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy. Included among their products is 40 percent of the USSR's carbide and 60 percent of its commercial carbide.

The industrial base, described in detail, is, Bayzhanov, Saqiyev and Ebikenov emphasize, sufficient at Karaganda. Karaganda industries are well positioned in terms of transportation and the particular mix of coal and other raw materials necessary to support its metallurgy. The problem now, as was pointed out at the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is purposeful and conserving use of the existing industrial base to produce the greatest possible product at least expense in terms of production costs and raw materials use. However, Bayzhanov, Saqiyev and Ebikenov do acknowledge a shortage of iron ores. The main source at Lisakov can't meet current needs and there are apparently problems in the quality of ores and in the extraction of by-products including phosphorus and vanadium. The Qarazhal mine is also singled out as a problem area as ore deposits are depleted.

Bayzhanov and Saqiyev and Ebikenov echo official calls for solving this potentially crippling problem through efforts to bring new iron ore mines into production, new production technology, including automatic management systems based on computers, and re-equipment of inefficient and obsolete plants. They also stress the need to extend the range of products produced by Karaganda metallurgy and provide several examples of what is being done to that end.

EKIBASTUZ TRANSMISSION LINES COMPLETED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word announcement by O. Qaliyev reporting on the completion of two key Ekibastuz transmission lines. The Ekibastuz-Omby, LEP-500 high voltage line has been completed and has begun to transmit power, an event marking a major milestone in the utilization of cheap electric power generated at Ekibastuz. The new transmission line will improve the supply to electricity to the Omby region and a planned 6 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy will be transmitted through the new lines each year. Also completed was the Ekibastuz-Kokshetau segment of the Ekibastuz-Ural 1,150 volt line. Completion of these lines will free considerable amounts of rail transport formerly used to carry coal to local power stations.

SIBERIAN, CENTRAL ASIAN PLASTICS INDUSTRY EXPERIENCES RAPID GROWTH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1983 carries on page 7 a 1,400-word article by Malik Abdikarimov on plastics and the Soviet and Kazakh plastics industry. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science and Production."

Abdikarimov reviews the current emphasis on polymers in the Soviet Union since the 26th CPSU Congress, which called for a rapid quantitative and qualitative build-up of Soviet polymer production. He notes the great importance of polymers got preserving raw materials such as metal and wood. One ton of polymers, for example, can replace 8 tons of wood and 5 tons of metal and polymers are not subject to decay or corrosion. In treeless areas such as southern Kazakhstan, polymers do more than conserve resources, they make certain tasks possible. Polymers are cheaper and more easily produced than wood and metals.

Today, 91 percent of Soviet polymers are produced in the western part of the Soviet Union and 5 percent in Siberia and Kazakhstan. With the large scale tapping of cheap Siberian gas resources, however, polymer production in the Soviet Union will move east. The Kazakh plastics industry is centered on Omby and Shevchenko Cities. Kazakh scientists are actively seeking for new polymers to be produced with Siberian gas.

KAZAKH INDUSTRY SERIES LOOKS AT MACHINE BUILDING, TRANSPORT, CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1983 carries on pages 9-10 a 1,400-word article by economist-historian Bolebay Isabekov on the Kazakh machinery building, transport and construction industries. The article is the fifth in a series of articles published under the heading "The Leninist Policy" and the regular rubric "University of Economic Problems."

Bolebay discusses each of the three areas that are the subject of his article historically, noting their respective roles in Kazakh development. In terms of machinery building, Isabekov records the total absence of a Kazakh machinery industry before the revolution and its rapid emergence since then. Current plans call for a 1.5 fold increase in the output of the industry by the end of the current 5-year plan with more than 400 different kinds of machinery to be produced in Kazakhstan.

Isabekov gives a detailed history of the creation of the various Kazakh rail lines and of their development from a total of 2,081 kilometers in 1913 to 14,240 kilometers in 1980. Recently, 1,100 kilometers more were added with the completion of the Sayaq-Aqtoghay mainline.

SERIOUS ALMA-ATA AIR POLLUTION WORSENS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Professor M. Dauletbaqova, prorektor for scientific research at the Alma-Ata State Medical Institute, on research being carried out by her institute on the effects of Alma-Ata environmental and noise pollution on the health of its inhabitants. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science Forum."

The 26th CPSU Congress set out a complex program of scientific research that placed high demands on Soviet scientists. As part of its contributions towards carrying out this program, the Alma-Ata State Medical Institute is engaged in a large scale research program to identify polluting and other negative factors in Alma-Ata's environment and determine their effects on the physiology of the inhabitants of the city.

It's no secret, Dauletbaqova begins, that chemical, physical and biological influences of man's work place and residence can have a negative impact upon his physiology. Alma-Ata has a major problem with air pollution, she goes on, due to poor air circulation. Research has shown, Dauletbaqova notes, that, on the average or at times of maximum concentration, smoke pollution there was 11.6 times greater than the maximum permissible levels, soot 27 times, coal dust 31 times, acid anhydride pollution 5 times and nitrate dust 10 times above permissible levels in 1976. Three years later, in 1979, levels were even higher and air pollution components now average 24-40 times above acceptable levels. Also a problem in Alma-Ata is chemical and micro-organism pollution of drinking water and a high background noise level, 80-90 decibels. Dauletbaqova notes that much of her institute's research is now concentration on determining the clinical impact of such pollution levels and contamination.

KOMSOMOL JOURNAL INTRODUCES NEW ENVIRONMENTAL RUBRIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1983 carries on page 19 a 1,000-word editorial note and article by Musilim Baytenov, department chief of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Botanical Institute, introducing a new rubric, the "BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK Little Red Book," which is to be devoted to articles on the rare floral species of the KaSSR. Kazakhstan, the editorial note begins, is rich in all forms of plant life. However, it continues, as rich as this plant life is, it must be protected and used wisely to prevent its destruction.

In 1978, the editorial note goes on, the first of two volumes of the Kazakh "Red Book" of endangered species appeared. This first volume was on endangered fauna, but a second volume, on endangered flora, appeared in 1981. In response to the effort represented by the writing of the Kazakh floral "Red Book," the note continues, BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK is introducing its new rubric "Little Red Book" to inform the public about endangered plant species and encourage mass participation in their protection.

In the first article published under the new rubric, Musilim Baytenov describes the all but extinct Berqara River Poplar, now limited to a stand of 10 or so trees in a remote area of the Karatau Mountains, and the reasons for its present endangered state. According to Baytenov, the tree was once widespread in Kazakhstan in the Ice Age but became a good source for fuel and building materials for early man with devastating results for the tree. He stresses the need for strict, effective protection of this remnant of what once was a common component of the Kazakh natural environment.

SUPPLIES OF PRECIOUS FRESH WATER MUST BE CONSERVED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by S. Abishev, chief of the Subterranean Water Protection Division of the "Kazgidpogeologiya" Scientific Production

Union's Experimental Methods Division, and F. Shestakov, senior research worker of the Hydro-Geological and Hydro-Physical Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on the problem of fresh water supply in the KaSSR. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science Forum."

Fresh water supply is one of the key problems of the KaSSR, but in spite of this there is currently considerable waste. Artesian wells, Abishev and Shestakov go on, are left running continuously, for example, wasting water and causing water tables to fall.

A new system of fines for overconsumption of water has been introduced with the current year, but enforcement is still lax and many industries either lack water meters or have inaccurate ones. A stricter accounting is needed.

In the course of their discussion, Abishev and Shestakov note that water is comparatively expensive but not overly so in the KaSSR. Whereas the Soviet range for a cubic meter of fresh water is from .1 to 2.72 rubles, the range is .98 to 1.78 rubles in the KaSSR. The cheapest is from Lake Balkash and the most expensive from Lakes Embi, Oyyl and Saghyz.

EXPERT DENIES SIBERIAN RIVERS PROJECT WILL HARM ENVIRONMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 28 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word interview with Academician Shapyq Shokiuly Shokin, director of the Kazakh Energetics Scientific Research Institute, on Kazakh water problems and the potential role of the Siberian rivers and other projects for solving them. The interview is published under the regular rubric "Questions to Look Into" and was conducted by writer Qalmuqan Isabayev.

Shokin is asked in the interview about the Ertis-Karaganda Canal as a precursor in miniature of the Siberian rivers project, about the present state of planning for the latter project itself, the nature of the opposition to it, his own views on specific objections raised, the relationship of the Siberian rivers project to the Aral Sea problem, the reasons for environmental damage along the Ertis after the construction of the Buqtyrma State Electrical Station and certain misconceptions about Siberian waters and their connection with Kazakhstan. The body of the interview, however, is taken up with a defense of the Siberian rivers project against its critics.

Shokin divides these objections into three categories: scientific, constructional and "resistance of the new." Among the objections discussed is that a reduction of fresh water flow into the Arctic Ocean will result in decreased ice formation there and flooding of some coastal areas, that a shortage of drinking water will result for those downstream on the Ob', that Siberian rivers may salt up for lack of flow, that diversion of Siberian waters will harm regional drainage and the project may seriously harm the environment, among other things, through exchanges of cold and warm region fauna and flora.

In answering the objections about water loss, Shokin notes that the amount of water taken will be too small to have much impact, only 25 cubic kilometers at first and 60 cubic kilometers later, out of a total Ob' flow of 400 cubic kilometers annually (total fresh water flow from Soviet territory into the Arctic Ocean each year is 2,000 cubic kilometers). He denies that the project will have any of the other ill-effects suggested either, but does acknowledge that many questions about the project remain unanswered. However, he continues, 150 research organizations, including 10 in the KaSSR (one of them his own), are actively working on the project and its problems so that the answers will be forthcoming before the project is completed.

On the highly damaging Buqtyrma State Electrical Station, which has resulted in a major environmental deterioration along parts of the Ertis flood plain, Shokin does admit to a "bad ... one-sided plan" but does note efforts to solve the problem through diversion of Siberian waters as part of the Siberian rivers project. Apparently this can be done without major replanning.

Shokin repeatedly ridicules opponents of the Siberian project in his remarks and attempts to suggest that their ideas are half-baked. In his final words he underscores the fact that Kazakhstan's water shortage is so severe that Soviet planners have no choice but to proceed. The interviewer himself may be among opponents to the project, judging by his questions.

MASS DESTRUCTION OF KAZAKH WILDLIFE BY AGRICULTURE MUST STOP

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by S. Makhmutov calling for an end to large scale destruction of Kazakh wildlife in the name of agriculture. The article is published under the rubric "Man and Nature" and the subrubric "Economy and Ecology."

Today, if agriculture is not developed, the economy of the nation will not be improved and it will be impossible to raise the living standards of the people. However, in developing agriculture upon a scientific and technological basis we must take care not to have an overly negative impact upon the natural environment.

As things stand now, the shape of the land is being completely altered by technological means and the environment of the birds and other animals living on it is becoming unrecognizable and, in some cases, totally uninhabitable for them. Moreover, the process of technological development of the land itself destroys much of its fauna as does harvesting, hay-making and other agricultural activities. Harvest equipment, for example, destroys nests and lairs of birds and field animals and crushes them by the hundreds.

Makhmutov underscores the fact that he is not proposing a total cessation of all agricultural activities harming animals, but is merely supporting a minimalization of fauna loss through care, attention and technical redesign where necessary. Agriculture, he suggests, can be far less environmentally harmful and destructive than it is.

Makhmutov also expresses concern in his article over the misuse of mineral fertilizers, insecticides and other agricultural chemicals that are being allowed to enter the environment freely. He likewise stresses the need to protect reed resources since they constitute an important part of the Kazakh natural environment and afford protection and shelter to wild animals. Makhmutov also calls for a census of agricultural animal kills to determine the scope of the problem.

Social and Cultural Affairs

SURVEY CONDEMNS SURVIVAL OF LARGE KAZAKH WEDDING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 12 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by distinguished KaSSR Cultural Worker Abduali Qaraghulov summarizing the results of a survey carried out among persons being treated at Alma-Ata's Qarghaly Sanatorium Outpatient Clinic on some of their thoughts on the "cultural levels" of daily life and ways to raise them. The article is published under the rubric "Advice Column" and is part of continuing discussion in this area by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN.

A large portion of Qaraghulov's article is devoted to the problem of marriage feasts that "get out of hand" and become orgies of eating, drinking and boasting with hosts cataloging their accomplishments, parading their wealth and generally "setting a bad example" for the younger generation. Qaraghulov, claiming to speak for many Kazakhs surveyed, calls for more dignified marriage feasts having an educational value for the young and offering an example of high cultural levels and sophistication. Qaraghulov also calls for making wedding feasts expressions of the changes that have taken place in and the good life of an entire community since such festivals should not just express the cultural levels of an individual but of a collective as a whole.

AKTYUBINSK POSTAL AUTHORITY COVERS UP PACKAGE LOSSES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by T. Ysqaqov exposing incompetent and criminal communications authorities in Aktyubinsk Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "Honest Service to the People."

At first glance, everything seemed to be in order with the Aktyubinsk Oblast Production-Technical Communications Administration. Plans were being fulfilled, work was being done and problems solved, or so it seemed. A glance below the surface, however, revealed a real muddle of confusion, chaos and criminality.

On the one hand, the telephone system works poorly, with long waits for long distance service. On the other, there are problems with newspaper deliveries--local papers are a day late, papers from outlying areas are a week late. In addition 175 parcels were lost in 1979, 200 in 1980 and more than 50 a quarter in 1982.

The problem of lost packages, moreover, it turns out, has been a problem since 1976 but has come to official attention only recently. Before that the authorities had had the impression that the post agency of the communications authority, the office losing the packages, had been operating well and efficiently.

And there was good reason for this impression, Ysqaqov continues, namely altered records and a cover up.

S. Orazghaliyev, Ysqaqov goes on, the chief of the post agency, simply failed to record the number of packages being lost and illegally extorted money from post agency employees to repay patrons their losses. Recently, however, the problem became too large to hide and the whole sordid business has become public knowledge.

Ysqaqov summarizes actions taken against Orazghaliyev, suggesting that he is, in fact, being made a scapegoat for others. Ysqaqov calls upon local party and other officials to end the problems of the communications administration once and for all.

KAZAKHS INVESTIGATE ABAT-BAYTAQ MAUSOLEUM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1983 carries on pages 20-21 a 1,300-word article by S. Azhighaliyev, worker of the KaSSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, on the Abat-Baytaq Mausoleum of Khobdinskiy Rayon of Aktyubinsk Oblast and its uniqueness in Kazakh architectual history. The article is published under the regular rubric "BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK Archaeological Expedition."

In recent years, Azhighaliyev begins, investigators of the early religious monumental art of the Kazakhs have increasingly turned their attention to western Kazakhstan which has proved to be virgin territory for their inquiries. Moreover, not only is the area rich in monuments, but they are of a unique style not found in other parts of Kazakhstan that is, by and large, native to the area and reflect nomadic traditions of architecture.

However, Azhighaliyev continues, our investigations, including a 1979 expedition to little known monuments in Aktyubinsk Oblast, have done no more than scratch the surface and the area south of the Emby River remains largely unexplored. In fact, he goes on, it is a rich area of potential investigation with an uninterrupted series of mausoleums and other monuments extending from the Middle Ages to the early 20th century.

Azhighaliyev describes one of these monuments in detail, the Baytaq or Abat-Baytaq mausoleum of the 14th-15th century. He traces the history of its discovery, describes the monument itself, relates it to other similar monuments within and without the area and stresses its uniqueness as a Kazakh architectual monument. In his discussion, he repeatedly calls for better investigation of this and other south Emby monuments.

GROWING NUMBERS OF VEHICLES COMPLICATE TASK OF ALMA-ATA TRAFFIC POLICE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1983 carries on pages 22-23 a 1,200-word article by police colonel Nilolay Alekseyev, chief of the State Vehicle Inspectorate under the Alma-Ata City Internal

Affairs Administration, on traffic problems and traffic control in the Kazakh capital. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science in Service to the People."

The 20th century is the age of space, of cybernetics and also of the automobile, and the USSR is a leader in this area with 2,199,000 vehicles produced last year including 787,000 trucks and 1,327,000 light vehicles.

The great expansion of vehicles on the roads, coupled with the high speeds of modern trucks and cars, cause problems for the State Vehicle Inspectorate. Alekseyev describes its operations beginning with a historical synopsis of Russian and Soviet traffic law and then moving on to the methods currently employed by the inspectorate to monitor and control traffic in Alma-Ata. He notes, for example, the existence of a computerized control center at inspectorate headquarters that is constantly updated with information by special monitoring points and also describes the inspectorate's diagnostic center that carries out vehicles inspections. Alma-Ata, with a total population of a little over 1 million, currently has 130,000 vehicles.

MUSEUM PRESENTATION FOCUSES ON DEDE KORKUT THEME

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 January 1983 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by A. Taraqov announcing a forthcoming presentation on the Dede Korkut theme. The article is published under the rubric "The People, A Treasury of Art."

The Mukhtar Awezov Museum (of Alma-Ata), in association with the regular program of the People's University on Kazakh literature and art, will be offering a series of presentations on the "Book of Dede Korkut" with the participation of noted traditional singer Musabek Zharqynbekov. Zharqynbekov, who is a folklorist trained in the Kazakh oral tradition, will perform various old Kazakh lays and songs associated with Dede Korkut and his time. The article provides detailed information on Zharqynbekov's background and past efforts, in cooperation with many others, to study and record traditional Kazakh lays and songs. The presentations are part of a continuing emphasis on the common Turkic literature of the past.

KAZAKH STUDENTS POORLY PREPARED FOR COLLEGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 28 January 1983 carries on page 10 a 2,400-word article by leading KaSSR Worker in People's Education Yesbergen Yestayev on the poor quality education being received by many Kazakh students and their poor preparation for college. The article is published under the regular rubric "Questions To Look Into."

Kazakh students, even leading "gold medalists," are being rejected in record numbers by colleges and universities. Detailed examination of their work, moreover, shows functional illiteracy on a massive scale and extremely poor training in mathematics and the sciences. As a result, he goes on, Kazakh higher education institutions are only able to fill their enrollment quotas through admitting students via "special paths," e.g. from the military, etc.

Looking for the causes of this situation, Yestayev discovers a universal lack of attention to real qualifications for diplomas and certificates, a nonexistent review process on gold medal and other awards, acute shortages of lab equipment and experimental materials, lack of control over educational content from above, poorly qualified teachers, students who fail to understand what is expected of them and a lack of emphasis on homework. Yestayev calls for higher standards for students entering college, better experienced teachers, improved material bases for the schools and more control and supervision from above. One major problem, judging from Yestayev's account, is that Kazakh pedagogical institutions themselves receive poorly qualified students and prepare poorly qualified teachers while many of the best in the education system seek jobs outside it. Also a problem apparently is a lack of appropriate teaching materials and texts in the Kazakh language, although this is not mentioned directly.

EFFORTS TO COMBAT RELIGIOUS VESTIGES IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by O. Qashqarov, teacher at the Matay Bayysov imeni Middle School (Taldy-Kurganskiy Rayon, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast), on his efforts, and those of his fellow teachers, to deal with religious vestiges among middle school students. The article is published under the regular rubric "School Life."

Qashqarov describes, in this context, efforts made in his school to reeducate three believer students in atheism. He shows how their religious views were resulting in poor academic performance, anti-social behavior and social isolation and details the specific methods, including teachers and communist agitators working directly with the three students, confrontations with their fellow students on questions of atheism and visits to the believers' homes, employed in a reeducation process which, Qashqarov stresses, was ultimately successful and led to total behavioral changes. In his article, Qashqarov also reviews his school's atheism work in general, including use of physical and biological sciences lessons to propagandize atheism.

KAZAKH 'OTAN' SOCIETY MEETING DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 147, January 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word unsigned report on a recently convened plenum of the Administration of the Kazakh "Otan" Society, which is charged with maintaining cultural connections with Kazakh and Uighur emigres living abroad. The plenum was keynoted by Academician Smet Kenesbayev, who discussed the current position of the KaSSR as a multi-national, multi-cultural state and outlined what the "Otan" Society is now doing to meet the "cravings" of emigre Kazakhs and Uighurs for the culture of the Kazakhstan homeland. To this end, he noted in his speech, efforts are being made to send literary works, school texts, dictionaries, collections of songs and of poetry to Kazakhs and Uighurs living abroad, with two specially written manuals for learning modern Kazakh and modern

Uighur scheduled for publication during the present year. Also discussed by Kenesbayev were the publication of the paper BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh and Uighur and the many visits by Kazakh and Uighur emigres to the homeland. He noted, in particular, the presence of emigre children in KaSSR schools and pioneer camps and other recreational facilities. Also among participants in the plenum was Jolqarnai Qaji, imam of the Dzhambul oblast Merke Mosque, and other Moslem clergy.

ARTICLE CALLS FOR REPUBLIC COOPERATION IN INVESTIGATING COMMON TURKIC LINGUISTIC PAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 148, January 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Belbuteiuy and Enesuy, junior research workers of the Linguistics Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on a conference of young Turkologists recently convened in Alma-Ata. In terms of numbers, Belbuteiuy and Enesuy begin, the 40 million persons speaking some 25 Turkic languages rank second only to the Slavs in the Soviet Union. The languages spoken by them, moreover, have great sociological, ideological and political importance; thus the special significance of their linguistic investigation today.

With this introduction, Belbuteiuy and Enesuy review the circumstances giving rise to the recently held conference and the wide range of topics discussed. They stress the close relationships of the Turkic languages--even to the degree of mutual comprehensibility for knowledgeable speakers of Noghay, Karakalpak, Bashqurt, Khirghiz and Kazakh, on the one side, and Uighur, Uzbek, Azeri, Turkmen and Turkish, on the other--and the great need for joint investigation of a common Turkic linguistic past and present. The authors suggest, moreover, that the conference is only the first step towards this end and that inter-republic scholastic exchanges will be stepped up in the future. The Soviet Union as the Turkic homeland is stressed.

International

IT'S UP TO THE AMERICANS IN NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 1 January 1983 carries on page 14 a 2,000-word article by Kamal Smaylov on the dangers of the nuclear arms race. The article is published under the rubric "Humanity Calls."

Thirty-seven years ago the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. Now there are more than 50,000 atomic weapons, in all a million times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb; 3.5 tons of TNT for every human on earth. The nuclear arsenal still grows with the United States now undertaking a major build-up with the claim that the Soviet Union is leading in the nuclear arms race, and in fact, Smaylov admits, an arms build-up is going on both sides.

Smaylov looks at the arms race in detail, cataloging the respective arsenals of both the West and the Soviet Union, predictably concluding that it is in fact the West rather than the Soviet Union that is ahead and still building up its offensive capabilities. He stresses the great destructiveness of nuclear war, its potential for ending life on earth and the great danger of an "automatic" or accidental nuclear war with the deployment of new, short-warning-time Pershing IRBMS. He restates Soviet disarmament offers and calls upon the United States to make the next move.

KIRGHIZ SSR

· Political Affairs

SPEECHES AT KIRGHIZ PLENUMS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 2 December 1982 page 2 carries an abbreviated 3,600-word account of a speech by Ye. G. Semenenko, second secretary of the Kirghizia Komsomol Central Committee, on the tasks of further strengthening the patriotic and internationalist upbringing of young people by the republic's Komsomol organizations in conformity with the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 19th LKSM Congress. Semenenko devotes much of his speech to "shortcomings and formalism" in the organization of work responsibilities for young people. For instance, although in recent months 1,500 young volunteers have been sent out by the Komsomol of Kirghizia to the construction sites of a gold mine and a carpet combine and to sites in Frunze, the need for construction cadres has not nearly been met. Semenenko also criticizes the "very many" shortcomings in the activity of the Sputnik tourist bureau and the serious deficiencies in some rayon Komsomol organizations in the preparation of young people for military service, and he insists that it is necessary for Komsomol committees to struggle decisively against any influence of religious fanatics upon the young. On page 1 of the same issue of the newspaper is the 500-word announcement of the plenum at which this speech was given. The announcement contains information on changes in personnel, such as a change in the leadership of the Sputnik tourist bureau, not to be found in the short KirTAG account of the plenum published in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 1 December 1982 page 1. In addition, LENINCHIL JASH 28 December 1982 page 2 carries a 4,300-word abbreviated version of a speech presented by the new first secretary of the Kirghizia Komsomol Central Committee, O.A. Abdykalykov, at the fourth plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee 25 December 1982. Abdykalykov surveys some achievements of Komsomol members in the past year and the tasks ahead in 1983. One point emphasized by him is that the republic's Komsomol organizations are not sufficiently taking advantage of reserves and opportunities in the formation of Komsomol-youth brigades; in the republic as a whole only 10 percent of the young people, and in the countryside only 7.5 percent, have been organized into youth collectives. He also stresses the role of young people in overcoming problems in certain key sectors of the economy, in transportation, capital construction, and food production.

KIRGHIZ FIRST SECRETARY SUPPORTS RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STUDY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 12, December 1982 pages 20-31 carries a 5,000-word article by Turdakun Usubaliyev, first secretary of the

CPKi Central Committee, titled "Soviet Kirghizia in the United Family of Fraternal Peoples." This article introduces a set of articles devoted to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, a series which makes up almost all of this issue of KOMMUNIST, with the exception of material pertaining to the death of Leonid Brezhnev. Usubaliyev begins the article with a tribute to Brezhnev and with praise for the new party leader Yuriy Andropov. He illustrates the progress made in the republic over the last 60 years by contrasting the conditions prevailing in Kirghizia early in the century with the present-day situation. At one point, he emphasizes the role of the Russian language as the language of communication between nationalities, but he also maintains that the further development of the Kirghiz language in the republic is inseparable from the spread of Russian and alludes to the publication of dictionaries and the Kirghiz encyclopedia as measures promoting the development of the Kirghiz language. In this article, Usubaliyev does not refer to problem areas in the economy of the republic, and he touches upon international topics only very briefly.

Economics

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT IN KIRGHIZIA SHOWS SEVERE SHORTFALLS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 1 December 1982 page 1 carries a 900-word lead article on agricultural development in Kirghizia this year. According to the article, farmers in the republic have harvested a good crop of sugar beet seed for use in the fields of other republics next year. The editorial also notes successes in the harvest of potatoes and vegetables as well as good crop results in some areas, but it also mentions serious shortcomings. Panfilovskiy Rayon is singled out as failing to keep up with last year's pace in the sale of meat and milk to the state. In addition, the editorial points out that the wintering campaign for livestock will be especially difficult this year in connection with the lower supply of fodder resulting from the drought and shortage of irrigation water earlier in the year. The campaign is called a test in which the fate of the plan targets of not only 1983 but also the whole 11th Five-Year period will be resolved. On the same page of the newspaper is an 800-word report on the economic progress of Kirghizia in the first 10 months of the year in industry, capital construction, transportation, and agriculture. According to the report, when taken as a whole, 1,771,400 tons of fodder were prepared in the January-October period, which represents 90 percent of the plan. This amounts to 228,000 less than was produced in the same period last year. On 24 December 1982 page 1 the same newspaper carries an 800-word report on economic results achieved during the first 11 months of the year in industry and agriculture. The report asserts that the harvest of field crops and fodder has been completed for the year and that good results were obtained in the preparation of tobacco, potatoes, and honey as compared with last year. However, as of 1 December, farms prepared only 500,800 quintals of grain crop seed (other than corn), or 80 percent of what is required. Osh Oblast, with 31 percent, and Alamedinskiy Rayon, with 47 percent, were the regions with the lowest indices in this regard. Although the sale of livestock and poultry, milk, and wool exceeded that of last year in the republic as a whole, Osh Oblast, with 75 percent of the plan, and some other areas have lagged behind in this respect. The average output of milk per cow up to 1 December was 2,416 kilograms, as compared to 2,453 last year, again with Osh Oblast showing results poorer than last year's output.

CONSTRUCTION OF KIRGHIZ GOLD MINE COMBINE UNSATISFACTORY

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINSHIL JASH in Kirghiz 25 December 1982 page 2 carries a 500-word article by E. Prokhorovskiy on the construction of the Kirghiz Gold Mine Combine in Toguz-Toro (Naryn Oblast). While much has been accomplished since 1978 when construction began, there are many complex problems yet to be resolved, especially when the problems are viewed from a long-term perspective. Prokhorovskiy states that in general the present-day state of construction at the combine is unsatisfactory, and that if at least 20 million rubles worth of work is carried out each year in 1983-1985, will construction be completed by the end of the current five-year plan. The reasons for the unsatisfactory progress include the distance of the construction site from supplies, the shortage of labor, and a weakness in the organization of work. For instance, in No 264 Mobile Mechanized Column there should be at least 1,200 builders, but there are only 500 at present. In addition, many construction foremen and superintendents come from agricultural construction projects, and they thus lack the experience needed for working in the construction of a gold mine combine. Prokhorovskiy concludes his article by noting that the year plan for many construction projects is in danger of not being fulfilled and by warning that this matter should cause the KiSSR Ministry of Construction to do some more thinking.

KIRGHIZ CONTROL COMMITTEES URGED TO EXERCISE LEADERSHIP

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 28 December 1982 carries on page 2, a page devoted to the activities of the republic's People's Control organization, a 1,000-word article by T. Amanaliyev, first deputy chairman of the KiSSR People's Control Committee. Amanaliyev presents his assessment of the problems facing his organization: despite the 109,000 people's inspectors in the republic, they lag behind the level of demand and permit many shortcomings in the realm of organization. In the last 2 years people's inspectors have conducted superficially. The reason for this, according to Amanaliyev, is that rayon, city, and oblast control committees have weakened their leadership over the groups and posts that they serve. Another basic cause of passivity among control organizations lies in the neglect of established rules. Amanaliyev also complains about the lack of proper training for many of the republic's people's inspectors. When report-and-election meetings are held in 1983 in control groups and posts, they must ensure the strengthening of the system and the activization of its lower units.

Social and Cultural Affairs

RUSSIAN THEATER GROUP FAULTED FOR APATHY TOWARD KIRGHIZ WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 2 December 1982 pages 12-13 carries a 1,600-word article by B. Alagushov highly critical of various aspects of theater life in the capital city of Kirghizia, Frunze. To

Alagushov, it is regrettable that the A. Maldybayev Opera and Ballet Theater is not staging the new works of local authors. In fact, for 8 years the Maldybayev Theater has not performed even a single new opera by a Kirghiz composer. Although one Kirghiz ballet was staged last year, the one before that was performed 6 years ago. Alagushov maintains that while the main fault for this lies with composers who avoid writing such works, the leadership of the theater is also to blame for failing to cooperate with composers in developing this complex art form. In fact, the initiative in giving assistance to inexperienced composers in their creative work should be on the part of the theater's leaders; otherwise, the operatic genre suffers. Alagushov also criticizes the Maldybayev Theater for failing to make efforts to attract spectators--a dereliction that once led to a turnout of only 30 spectators at a recent performance of a ballet by a Kirghiz. But according to Alagushov, the Maldybayev Theater is not the only one in Frunze to witness a drop in the number of spectators from year to year; the N. K. Krupskaya Russian Drama Theater is also failing to cultivate potential audiences. This theater has performed only eight works by Kirghiz writers since its inception 47 years ago. In recent years, the Russian Theater has completely severed its ties with local authors for some reason. Finally, Alagushov complains about general inadequacies in the advertising of current theater productions in Frunze.

NEED FOR ATHEIST PROPAGANDA IN KIRGHIZIA CONTINUES

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 9 December 1982 pages 12-13 carries a 2,100-word article by A. Kaybyldayev, which is a contribution to a contest sponsored in part by the newspaper for the best writing on the topic of atheism. Kaybyldayev is concerned with certain undesirable features found in customary practices of the Kirghiz which he attributes to the influence of religion. In honoring the dead at the time of burial, every people has traditions. It is bad, however, when this tradition involves slaughtering two or three large animals, the consuming of vodka, and giving money. He points out that the Uzbeks, who know the suras of the Quran better than the Kirghiz, honor their dead with recitations from the Quran and do not engage in the sacrifice of animals or in measuring generosity by the wasteful squandering of money. He also condemns the "petty bourgeois, philistine" attitude in some people that is demonstrated most vividly in the exchange of gifts at the time of a wedding. He also discusses the practice of "tergoo," conventionalized forms of address, which arose from former class inequality but today has developed into a means of showing respect to others. He criticizes those overzealous atheists who interpret modern forms of the "tergoo" in a one-sided fashion and consider it as a totally harmful custom. Kaybyldayev, however, sees much of the positive in certain forms of respect. He concludes his article by maintaining that in the face of imperialist assaults on the Soviet Union, atheist propaganda cannot be relaxed for even a minute but must be conducted on three main fronts--among teenagers, parents, and young adults.

LACK OF KIRGHIZ FOLK ITEMS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 14 December 1982 page 3 carries an 800-word article by T. Tologonov on the Kyyal Association of folk handicraftsmen. Tologonov cites many of the awards received by the association and its successes in plan fulfillment, but he maintains that the work of the association is not without its shortcomings. In particular, he feels it would be good if the association would investigate the wide variety of Kirghiz national dress and crafts more and satisfy fully the growing demand of the people for such goods. He lists a number of traditional Kirghiz items that he believes the association should not be neglecting. He also complains of the limited selection of national handicrafts available at the three branches of the Kyyal Association in Frunze; aside from certain standard items, the rest of the shelves are stocked with souvenirs, ceramics, crystal goods, and chess sets. According to Tologonov, in these stores, "there are as yet very few of the Kirghiz national goods and clothing that have been in use since the days of our ancestors...."

KIRGHIZ ENCYCLOPEDIA HEAD DISCUSSES FUTURE PLANS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 28 December 1982 page 3 carries a 1,500-word interview with B. Oruzbayeva, chief editor of the Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia, an academician with the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences, and a doctor of the philological sciences. The brief introduction to the interview notes that the latest volume in the encyclopedia, a special Russian-language volume devoted to the Kirghiz SSR, has recently appeared and that when the Kirghiz-language version of this volume and an index appear, this will mark the completion of the encyclopedia. Oruzbayeva mentions that of the 26,363 articles in the encyclopedia 30 percent deal with Kirghiz national or local topics. She states that the publication run was 25,000 copies, of which 1,000 went to readers abroad, in Bulgaria, Japan, France, the United States, Hong Kong, etc. In discussing future plans for the encyclopedia staff, she points to the experiences amassed by other republics in compiling encyclopedias devoted to specific topics, such as the encyclopedia of cybernetics in the Ukraine and of cotton growing in Uzbekistan, and states that she thinks it would be possible to compile an encyclopedia on livestock raising or perhaps the Kirghiz national epic the "Manas." But she qualifies her proposal by adding, "of course, the future will tell about this."

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN KIRGHIZIA EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 12, December 1982 pages 1-13 carries a 6,800-word leading article by Amanbek K. Karypkulov, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the CPKi Central Committee and a corresponding member of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences, on the educational system in Kirghizia as a part of the educational system of the entire country. He is mainly concerned with the historical developments and theoretical considerations underlying the system. For instance, he cites 10 principles arising from the bases of the Leninist nationality policy that demonstrate the democraticism of the socialist system of universal education as contrasted with the system in capitalist countries. He also examines the role of vocational and technical educational institutions in building up the working class from among nationalities like the Kirghiz so as to expand the main social force behind the internationalization of peoples. There is also much interchange among the republics of the USSR for educational purposes: every year more than 1,000 young people, mainly Kirghiz, are sent from the KiSSR to educational facilities in the RSFSR and other republics, and nearly 300 people come to study in the educational institutions of Kirghizia. Immediately following this article on pages 14-18 of the journal is a 1,900-word article by Mukash Bazarkulov, the KiSSR minister of education, surveying the progress made in Kirghizia in the field of education. One feature of present-day education in the republic emphasized by Bazarkulov is the language of instruction and the study of the Russian language in the schools. Thus, 24 percent of all pupils in the republic study in schools conducted in two or three languages, and in some rayons 90 percent of the pupils in schools where instruction is in Russian are Kirghiz. Following this on pages 18-22 is a 2,300-word article by N. I. Ivanenko, first deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, surveying the 10 higher education institutions in the republic. One issue discussed by Ivanenko concerns the preparation of a professorial-teaching staff for higher and secondary specialized institutions: in some disciplines, in particular in physics, mathematics, and the technical sciences, the training of scientific cadres is proceeding slowly.

Military

PROBLEMS IN KIRGHIZIA DOSAAF ORGANIZATION SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 2 December 1982 page 1 carries a 900-word lead article apparently connected with the current report-and-election meetings of the committees of the Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy KiSSR. The editorial states that the DOSAAF organization of Kirghizia has achieved a great deal in providing a military-patriotic education for young people, and certain local schools are cited as exemplary in this matter. But in other schools instructional materials and technical equipment are not being used widely, and the experience of advanced schools is not being disseminated. There are not just a few DOSAAF primary organizations in which work is treated formally and is limited to the collection of membership dues. It is well known that in many schools there are not opportunities to develop technical and military-applied types of sports, a circumstance which is having an adverse effect upon expanding the mass nature of these sports and upon raising the skills of athletes. In the 10th Five-Year Plan period, houses of military-technical preparedness and sports complexes have been built in some cities and rayons of the republic, and during the current 5-year period such work will be carried out on a large scale. However, there are a number of shortcomings in the construction of such sites.

Economics

TAJIK WOMEN GRADUATES FAIL TO ENTER JOB MARKET

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe ZANONI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 6-7 a 900-word article, "The Flood," by Akobir Narziyev.

The article is a biographical sketch of Onajon Sattorova, who was elected to the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party in 1981. She graduated from the pedagogical institute in Dushanbe in 1974 and became a middle school teacher of English, later a school director. She is concerned with the large number of girls who simply return home when they finish middle school. Sattorova attributes this to parental insistence which ignores the daughters' own wishes. She works for the more active involvement of women in public affairs.

FEW WOMEN WORK IN TAJIK FACTORIES

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe ZANONI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 8, August 1982 carries on page 10 a 600-word article, "Khosiat," by Otamurod Bekmurodov.

The article focuses on the importance of women working in factories by discussing one woman, Khosiat Qurbonova, who works at a machine factory in Kuliab, where she is a foreman and leader of a women's group. The article points out that one should not assume that only men can or do work in factories. However there are very few women working at Khosiat Qurbonova's factory. At the end of the article the author notes a general shortage of skilled workers at that factory and comments that the situation would improve if there were a vocational-technical school nearby.

FACTORY COMPLEX ATTRACTS WOMEN WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe ZANONI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 9, September 1982 carries on pages 12-13 a 900-word article, "Celebration in the Complex," by Mahbuba Ne'matova.

The article is a positive portrayal of women's employment at a silk spinning and weaving complex in Dushanbe. The plant is one of the largest industrial enterprises in the Tajik SSR and employs some 2,200 workers, most of them women, from 32 Soviet nationalities.

When the factory first opened in 1932, it attracted women to work there. These earliest women workers agitated among their friends to come do "liberated work." Perfidious religious believers feared women going to work at this factory and killed two of the first who did so. However this did not stop the growth of female employment there.

Regarding the women working there now, the point is made that this is a good job to have when one's children have grown up and left home and the mother is lonely, or in any case, has less work to do around the house. At some unspecified time in the past decade, a shortage of workers at the plant led to the recruiting of more than 500 rural young women who had graduated from middle schools to come work at the factory. The factory provides its workers with various services, including several dining facilities, shops, two kindergartens, a pharmacy, and a dormitory. More than 800 workers' children can go to a Pioneer vacation camp. The factory gives workers vacations in health resorts and trips to other Soviet republics and foreign countries.

TAJIK AGRICULTURE NEEDS SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 12, December 1982 carries on pages 20-24 a 1,880-word unsigned article, "Resolutions of the 7th Plenum of the Communist Party of Tajikistan."

The article begins with a favorable assessment of the production of cereals and animal feed grain in the Tajik SSR but then states that some rayons "have been lagging behind for no reason." Some places have not introduced the technology for cultivating corn as a feed grain. There are problems with inadequate planting and irrigation. Pastures and unirrigated lands are not used well. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes harvested little grain for human or animal consumption. In many cases fertilizer was not applied to the land where cereals were grown. The Tajik SSR ministries and agencies that are in charge of irrigating new lands and improving agriculture are not making a vigorous effort. There are also problems in employing agricultural technology: agricultural complexes are not being mechanized; there is a shortage of skilled machine operators. There are problems in the way agricultural labor is organized and paid. Tajik scientific institutions are not leading the way in the improvement of agriculture. Their recommendations are sometimes inappropriate. The republic ministry and agencies involved in rural construction are not fulfilling the resolutions of the May 1982 plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. A wide range of construction projects, including schools and trade and public service facilities are not being completed promptly. The party also shares in the responsibility for the agricultural problems, particularly committees at the oblast', city, and rayon levels, primary party organizations, professional organizations, and Komsomol. Agricultural workers' demands for consumer goods, food, and fundamental educational and cultural services are being neglected by experts in the relevant fields. Newspapers, magazines, radio, and television do not give enough attention or provide sufficient explanation of party policy on agriculture, the aims of leaders in agricultural production, and the most successful agricultural complexes.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDY IN THE UZBEK SSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent HAQIQATI UZBEKISTON in Tajiki 7 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 260-word article, "United Hearts," by Kholnazar Urolov, a candidate in philology and teacher at the F. Engels State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages in Tashkent.

In the past year, there were 43 schools of higher learning functioning in Uzbekistan with students from various nationalities of the republic and the USSR. Students also came from foreign countries on good terms with the USSR.

In schools in the Uzbek SSR, "All study the language of the Great Lenin with great zeal." Since Russian is the language of friendship among the Soviet nations, it is studied in Uzbek kindergartens, schools, and universities. If a person knows his mother tongue well and if everyone were to know Russian well then learning a host of other languages would be easier. Languages studied at the F. Engels State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages in Tashkent include English, German, French, Persian, and others.

UZBEK MILITIA ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent HAQIQATI UZBEKISTON in Tajiki 7 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article, "A Glorious Road," by M. Sultonov, who is a major-general in the militia and deputy minister of Internal Affairs.

Sultonov notes approvingly that now most leaders of internal affairs organs have middle and higher education. Young militia members attend meetings with veteran members, who teach their young co-workers about patriotism and courage. The technical equipment of the Uzbek militia is improving steadily. Its members make many contributions to science and technology. Members' knowledge of their trade and politics has increased greatly. Internal affairs organs and primary party organizations are engaged in increasing "socialist competition" in the field of ideological training. This has brought good results in such activities as clubs and film presentation as well as in the systematization of university instruction. Militia members are active in "prophylactic" groups in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, factories, and basic organizational work. The Uzbek militia is supplemented by more than 270,000 druzhiniki. Examples of druzhiniki include a rayon-level Komsomol head, a Komsomol official at the Tashkent Pediatrics Institute, students at the Tashkent justice technical school, and an assistant professor of biology at the Samarkand Agricultural Institute.

TURKMEN SSR

Economics

ELECTRICAL POWER GENERATION INCREASING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 January 1983 page 2 carries a 500-word report by M. Govkyev, chairman of the Mary GRES Economic Planning Section, on recent developments in the generation of energy. "In the 2d year of the 11th Five-Year Plan GRES power has increased significantly. After adding on the sixth energy block the total energy output of the station reached 1.26 million kilowatts. Since the GRES began operation more than 35 million kilowatts have been generated. In the last jubilee year better than 6.5 million kilowatts have been produced."

TRANSITION FROM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY TO FARMING ON KARAKUM CANAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 9 January 1983 page 2 carries a 1,450-word article by A. Akmyradov on the transition from an animal herding way of life to farming as a result of the arrival of the Karakum Canal in Gyzylarbat. In this transition "difficulties which have emerged have impeded the workers of Gyzylarbat rayon." For example, "initially the people avoided farm work." Also, "water specialists, because they lacked experience in handling water had to turn off the water in July and August and, due to the dryness of the season, production was very low." To compensate for this, groups are to be sent to enterprises engaged in farming "in order to learn from their work experience."

FIRST SOLAR ELECTRICITY STATION ENTERS SERVICE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 15 January 1983 page 3 carries a photograph (unclear) of an engineer installing some photovoltaic cells in a solar energy station. The caption is: The first solar electricity station in Turkmenistan has been put into service. It assures the scientific center in the Ashkhabad foothills of electrical energy. Experimental equipment in the testing area was constructed in the Turkmenistan section of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute, which has established the sources of current here.

QUALITY CONTROL STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 21 January 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the importance of quality control in industrial production. "The most reliable and profitable was to further increase industrial production and raise quality and results is by mastering new and modern inspection of industrial products and installing progressive technology and new techniques. Most factories and units, ministries and departments exceed the plan with the installation of new techniques. There are still, however, some branches which are not giving enough attention to this important aspect. Included among these are the TuSSR Automobile Road Building and Construction Materials ministries, the 'Turkmenrybprom' production unit and others."

PHYSICS-TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 January 1983 page 3 carries a 1,300-word interview with Aman Ashyrov, deputy director for science of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences Physics-Technology Institute, on current work. It is noted that "the institute is working on important problems such as solar-earth physical relationships, semiconductors and ultrasonics." Together with other socialist countries the institute is participating in the "Planetary Geophysical Research" project, specifically in the "International Project for Middle-Level Atmospheric Research." On the local level "our scientific research is used in many branches of our country's economy. Among them are radio-electronic and electric energy correspondences."

REPAIR OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 January 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the maintenance of agricultural machinery. "Now there are close to 48,000 tractors, more than 10,000 cotton harvesters, 12,000 trucks and other miscellaneous agricultural equipment." Noting the priorities placed on maintenance of this equipment, it is added that "more than 10,000 tractors and similar machinery will be repaired and maintained this season." Certain regions, however, are slow in this work: "In enterprises in Krasnovodsk, Ashkhabad and Mary oblasts repair is proceeding slowly; in Gokdepe, Kaka, Sayat, Tagtabazar, Dashkhovuz and Tagta rayons repair work is being conducted extremely slowly. The reason for this is that the majority of machines are sent to repair shops from field work all at once and there are not enough mechanics to deal with them. For example, 1,680 mechanics were supposed to have been sent from kolkhozes and sovkhozes and now only 1,000 came "to do this work." Finally, party and agricultural organizations "must guarantee enough mechanics to repair the machinery."

Social and Cultural Affairs

ATHEISTIC EDUCATION AT CENTER OF ATTENTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 29 January 1983 page 2 carries a 1,950-word article by G. Agalyev, secretary of the TCP Krasnovodsk obkom, on progress being made in atheistic education. "In the last 2 years it has become more systematic and relevant. In the plans the strong interrelationship of atheistic education with political, work, moral, patriotic, international, legal and esthetic education finds its expression." Also, "measures to expose the anti-social actions of pseudo-moullas have made major headway. In these, the possibilities of mass communication, village meetings, social gatherings and comrade courts are widely used." An example is given of a fireman in Gyzylarbat city who, "for a long time taught religious traditions to some believers, listened to religious programs of foreign radio stations and discussed their content in his circle. His illegal actions were examined by the comrade court of his administration and he was strongly rebuked." With regard to the "holy places," "a place illegally built at the grave of Shivlanbaba was turned into a forestry school for children and turned over to the Sunt Khasardag forest preserve by decree of the soviet organs. A former shrine in Gyzylarbat was reconstructed and will open as a museum for regional historical study in a short time. Preparatory work is being done at the mausoleum of Paravbibi in order to open a branch of this museum." The problem in atheistic education at present is that many party organizations "were not interested in atheistic education for years and did not conduct a sharp enough campaign against religious thought."

PEOPLES THEATER SPOTLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 January 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial noting that "special attention is being given to raising the cultural standards of rural workers in our republic and increasing their spiritual potential." Further, "in this context the work in peoples theaters on kolkhozes and sovkhozes deserves special praise." It is added that many of these theaters show a high degree of professionalism in acting, staging and selection. "However, the peoples theater in Garrygala, Bakherden, Tagtabazar and Koneurgench rayons and the Maksim Gorkiy kolkhoz peoples theater are opening the way to indecisiveness in their methods of staging their work. Antiquated work style, only staging dramas one time, nonutilization of progressive experience and the rapid turnover of collective members exert a depressing influence on the effect of the work and its artistic depth in these collectives." It is pointed out that "all possibilities must be exploited to advance the work, to stage the plays the rural population likes frequently and to increase the expertise of every member of the drama collective."

CONTROL OVER 'PARASITES' INTENSIFIES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 7 January 1983 page 4 carries a 1,200-word article by R. Berdiev, TuSSR minister of internal affairs, about "deviations" violating the work process. "Even now one comes across parasitic elements who, counter to the nature of our society, do not want honest work--more specifically, those who try to eat without working. Brigands and parasites are a dark legacy from the past. While there are very few of them among the soviet people, their social danger is great." It is added that "their danger is intensified due to the tendency of such people to various criminal deeds." When all attempts to convince such elements to perform work useful to society fail, "the Presidium of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet, by the Decree of 30 November 1982, increased the criminal responsibility for those evading socially useful work. If a person engaged in parasitism or begging had already been sentenced under Section 1 Article 238 of the TuSSR Criminal Code to 1 year of imprisonment or corrective labor, according to the new Decree they can be imprisoned or sentenced to corrective labor for 1 to 2 years."

'PROGRESSIVE TRADITIONS' AND ISLAM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 January 1983 page 2 carries a 1,950-word article by N. Bayramsakhedov on new traditions and Islam. "A new social life, the growth of peoples knowledge, the change in the way of life, the firm implanting of technology into production-- all of these have sapped the power of religion and deprived it of its previous strength. But in family gatherings Islam has not entirely lost its position. Even in our day some people continue to practice holidays and traditions related to religion. As for Muslim clerics, all religious traditions and holidays are an important part of national life; they persistently stress ideas which they claim are national traditions and do all they can to preserve religious traditions." However, "in recent years holidays and traditions have been established in our republic in the life of the urban and rural population, and a number of old traditions have a new content. Although these do not oppose religious remnants they help to reduce the religious ideology and way of life in both content and spirit."

International

RADIO LIBERTY 'TURKESTAN DESK' ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 18 January 1983 page 3 carries a 2,200-word article attacking Radio Liberty's Turkestan Desk, specifically the Turkmen section. "Workers of Radio 'Liberty' assiduously study newspapers and magazines published in Ashkhabad. Only one thing interests them in all the media--critical materials, economic difficulties and negative events. In order to make the specific general the Munich radio saboteurs 'cover' them." Attacked by name are two Turkmen journalists working at the radio--Aman Murat and Murat Tachmurat.

AMERICA THROUGH SOVIET EYES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 7 January 1983 pages 14-15 carries a 4,200-word reportage by Yu. Izyumov on a journey made to New York, Cleveland and Chicago in which housing and food costs are discussed, i.e., "1 pound tomatoes, 60 cents; 1 pound cucumbers, $1.60; 1 pound beef, $4-5.00; 1 pound pork, $2.50-3.00; wurst products, $4-8.00." Thus, "according to our calculations it costs a family of three $150 a week to eat." Child labor is also discussed: "children work a full day along with everyone else. Normally speaking they are paid two to three times less than adults. The broad exploitation of child labor in all branches of the American economy is an open secret."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

KOMSOMOL REPORT, ELECTION MEETINGS SUMMARIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 20 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by R.V. Abduqodirov, chief of the Department of Komsomol Organizations of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee, titled "In Harmony With the Age." Abduqodirov summarizes some of the main results and issues raised at recently completed report and election meetings of republic Komsomol organizations. An important result of the meetings was the growth of organizations in terms of size and quality. Some 88,000 workers and kolkhoz farmers were elected. Communists now head up 62.2 percent of primary Komsomol organizations, and 56 percent of these are women. Central topics at meetings included increasing Komsomol effectiveness in trade and consumer services enterprises, agricultural brigades, construction detachments, and schools.

KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS URGED TO BE FACTOR IN LABOR DISCIPLINE BATTLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 14 January 1983 carries on pages 1-2 a 1,600-word article by A.P. Volodarskiy, second secretary of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee, titled "Discipline Is the Guarantee of Success." Volodarskiy outlines current labor discipline problems and urges Komsomol committees to increase their influence over young workers in an effort to help strengthen discipline. Komsomol committees can play a key role in solving such problems because half or often more of the labor force in most enterprises is young. They can push the formation of Komsomol collectives, the use of the unregulated pay method (in which individuals get a share of the collective's pay), and conduct reviews of causes for labor turnover. He points out that too many committees do not adopt a business-like approach to problems, but are content with paperwork and official activities.

The same paper on 28 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "High Discipline Is the Guarantee of Success!" The editorial criticizes the failure of Komsomol organizations to direct serious attention to the question of loss of work time. The editorial concludes that Komsomol organizations must instill in young workers the proper attitudes toward discipline and toward protection of the people's property.

KOMSOMOL MOVES TO RAISE STUDENTS' SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "School Komsomol Organizations." The editorial deals with the problem of the continuing poor performance of republic schools in science education which was recently discussed at the Third Plenum of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee. The plenum assigned Komsomol organizations of higher and secondary specialized schools the task of indoctrinating students with a sense of responsibility toward their science studies and of cooperating with departments to raise the quality of instruction. In particular, Komsomol organizations must direct their efforts toward students in the freshman class, especially in technical schools, the majority of whom have not been mastering the various sciences, with the result that the number of students with below-average knowledge of the sciences has not been declining.

PARTY COMMITTEES CRITICIZED FOR POOR SUPERVISORY WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Militant Foundation of the Party." The editorial criticizes party committees for their failure to properly supervise and stimulate the work of primary party organizations. It points out that cases have been reported where party committees restrict the role of primary party organizations in production and hold back the work of farm and enterprise leaders. Some party workers rarely visit primary party organizations to provide practical assistance, with the result that party discipline is slack in such organizations and party influence is inadequate in the collectives in which they work. Partkoms must radically improve their political and organization work among primary party organizations, for it is the latter which indoctrinate workers in a spirit of loyalty to the party and of love for the Motherland.

WORK OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "The Communist Obligation." The editorial criticizes party organizations for their failure to motivate communists in the production place. It states that many party organizations are insufficiently concerned with the necessity of increasing the vanguardism, militancy, and activism of communists, or are passive toward their failure to carry out work assignments and party and socialist obligations. As a result, communists are not setting the proper example in the production place as the party's political soldiers. The editorial cites the "Mubarakgaz" Mining Union and sovkhozes in Leninyul Rayon of Surkhandarya Oblast where party organizations have failed to properly supervise the work of communists.

STRUCTURE OF PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Yu. Vlasov, instructor in the Party Organization Department of the CPUz Central Committee, titled "Inviolable Law."

Vlasov describes the structure and work of party commissions. There are presently over 18,000 party commissions in the republic, including more than 900 that control construction aimed at improving transport capabilities, and 3,500 that control such labor functions as plan fulfillment, economizing, workers' complaints, equipment security, introduction of new technology, mechanization, and automation. In the last 5 years, the number of members in all commissions has grown by nearly 1.5 times--40 percent are workers and 16 percent are farmers. Vlasov points out that the majority of enterprise leaders are responsive to the proposals and suggestions of control commissions, although a number are not. He also criticizes those primary party organizations who do not take full advantage of their control function to influence the administrative process often because they form control commissions only in an official sense, but do not specify their duties clearly. He concludes by urging party committes to work with such party organizations in order to increase the influence of their commissions.

PARTY PUBLISHING HOUSE DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATA in Uzbek 28 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word interview with Islom Shoghulomov, director of the CPUz Central Committee Publishing House. In his response to a question on the new offset printing machinery installed at the publishing house, Shoghulomov dwells on some problems that have arisen in the operation of this machinery. He states that three of the new units were faultily manufactured by the Polygrapher Machinery Plant in Odessa. Due to these faults production at the publishing house is frequently stalled and considerable time is wasted. Presently, representatives from the Odessa plant are trying to eliminate these deficiencies which, according to Shoghulomov, should have been recognized prior to their shipping and installation. In his reply to a question about the problem of late delivery of newspapers, Shoghulomov states that a large share of the responsibility for this falls on leaders of "Soyuzpechat" and mail services subordinate to the UzSSR Ministry of Communications. He remarks: "In my view communications enterprises, mail carriers, and particularly shops trading in newspapers and journals, have to begin radically improving their work in this field. The truth is that the job of delivering newspapers and journals to agricultural workers is in a completely unsatisfactory condition."

INSTITUTE OF PARTY HISTORY DIRECTOR DISCUSSES PARTY DISCIPLINES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 January 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,100-word essay by H. Tursunov, corresponding academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences [and director of the republic Institute of Party History], titled "Leninist Party Discipline." The essay addresses the general nature of party discipline and the demands it places on the behavior of communists. Tursunov traces the origins of its principles to Lenin's work on "The Children's Disease of 'Leftism' in Communism," and emphasizes that the "Rules of the CPSU" are binding. He defines the conscientious communist as one who adopts an activist and highly ethical stance in society and the production place; who fights cases of hooliganism, disrespect toward elders and women, alcoholism, and neglect of parents; who doesn't tolerate speculation, self-interest, parasitism, claiming that unfinished work is done, or living ostentatiously or lavishly. Today, republic party organs are stepping up their organizational work to motivate workers to observe the three disciplines of party, state, and work, in order to reach new peaks of socialist competition. Tursunov concludes that this effort will demand that every communist keep the interests of the party, state, and people foremost in his mind, and that he maintain "iron discipline" and an activist attitude toward work.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE DEPUTY REVIEWS LABOR DISCIPLINE VIOLATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by S. Rashidov, deputy chairman of the UzSSR People's Control Committee, titled "Work Time Is the Nation's Wealth." Rashidov reviews some of the major causes for violations of labor and production discipline. A major problem is that numerous unions and enterprises are complacent toward late and malingering workers instead of docking them for the lost work time. A great deal of work time is lost due to hitches in the supply of materials and deficiencies in the planning and organization of labor. Equipment failures and delays in servicing and repairs contribute heavily to loss of work time. Rashidov cites as one example of the result of such problems the Kattakurgan Cotton Machinery Plant, where loss of work time amounted to 4,000 man workdays. As a second example, he cites the Vehicle Administration Departments of "Golodnostepstroy," where 1,655 man workdays were lost in 1982, a figure equivalent to the loss of 150 drivers a day. He urges PC organs to concentrate on cases of loss of work time and production of worthless goods.

UZBEK PUBLICATIONS ON COMMUNISM, INDOCTRINATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word notice of the publication of three Uzbek books by "Uzbekistan" Publishing House titled "Books for Your World." The collective volume DUNYONI OZGARTIRUVCHI TA"LIMOT ["Doctrines That are Changing the World"] has a section containing materials on the lives of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, a section dealing with the accomplishments and tasks of developed socialism and the building of communism, and a section on the present revolutionary-transformational role of Marxism-Leninism. The collective volume RIVOJLANGAN SOTSIALIZM: NAZARIYA VA PRAKTIKA PROBLEMALARI ["Developed Socialism: Problems in Theory and Practice"] addresses urgent problems such as the characteristics of developed socialism in all phases of social life, its place in the modern world, and its effect on relations between and on the world revolutionary process. Sh. Karimov's RIVOJLANGAN SOTSIALIZM SHAROITIDA STUDENTLARNI KOMMUNISTIK RUHDA TARBIYALASH ["The Communistic Indoctrination of Students in Conditions of Developed Socialism"] deals with the party's leadership role in the indoctrination of students during the period 1959-1980, and examines three mutually related processes of indoctrination: ideological-political, ethical, and labor.

UZBEKS TO RECLAIM LANDS BY VOLGA-TEZA CANAL IN IVANOVO OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Jora Kholqosimov titled "Chalice." Kholqosimov reports that G.I. Razumov, a secretary of the Ivanovo Obkom, informed him by telephone that Uzbeks will begin in 1983 to reclaim lands in the Teza River Basin. The lands are part of the 20,000 hectares which will be irrigated when the 23-kilometer Volga-Teza Canal is completed by the end of the 11th FYP.

Kholqosimov also talked to Georgiy Magradze, manager of the "Uznovgorodvodstroy" Trust, who informed him that workers of the trust drained 25,000 hectares, performed ameliorative work on 2,000 hectares, and built 48,000 square meters housing, since its formation. Finally, Kholqosimov talked with Jumanazar Shermatov, a worker on the "Tashkent" Sovkhoz in Lesnaya Village of Novgorod Oblast, who is home on vacation in his native Chust with his Russian wife Zhenya and their two children.

TASHKENT INSTITUTES PLANS VOLGA-TEZA CANAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 20 January 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word article by UzTAG correspondent G. Lipshits titled "Volga Construction Project Begun in Tashkent." Lipshits reports that the "Sredazgiprovodkhlopok" Planning and Research Institute in Tashkent has been drawing up plans for a canal that will carry water from the Volga River to the Teza River in Ivanovo Oblast. According to calculations, diversion of Volga water into the nearly dry Teza will make it possible to cultivate some 20,000 hectares in feed grains in the Furmanov, Rodnikov, Vichugsk, Ivanovo, Shuya Savinskiy, and Yuzhsk Rayons. The institute has sent an expedition to the region to determine the best route for the canal--through or along the edge of the Kozlov Swamp lying between the two rivers. When completed water will be pumped from a station to be erected by the Gorkiy Reservoir through the 20-23 kilometer canal.

EDITORIALS FOCUS ON LABOR DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "The Value of Minutes." The editorial deals with the loss of work time at various enterprises due to inexcusable truancy and idleness and to following procedures that are costly in terms of time. It singles out the party organizations of the Angren Ceramics Combine, Tashkent Excavator Plant, Kattakurgen Milk Plant, and Andizhan and Bukhara Textile Combines, for their neglect of such deficiencies. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "A Sense of Responsibility." The editorial urges party and enterprise leaders to improve the organization of labor, implement cost-saving programs, prevent waste, decrease labor turnover, and enforce labor discipline. It singles out enterprises of the UzSSR Ministries of Light, Food, and Cotton Industries, where considerable waste of work time is taking place;

Tashkent Oblast industrial enterprises, where violations of labor and production discipline resulted in a loss of 25 million rubles goods in 1982; and the UzSSR Ministries of Construction and Rural Construction, where numerous cases of lack of demandingness and complacency toward discipline violators are being encountered. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 January 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial titled "Conscientious, Communist Discipline." The editorial stresses that widespread laxity of labor and production discipline are responsible for the slow increase in labor productivity, which in turn accounts for the sluggish growth of republic industrial production. In 1982 some 84 enterprises suffered a decline in production of goods due to labor discipline problems. Numerous enterprises subordinate to the UzSSR Ministries of the Cotton Cleaning, Light, and Fruit and Vegetable Industries are experiencing substantial losses in man workdays. Leaders of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry adopted a set of nine measures designed to protect the working environment in its enterprises several years ago, but has yet to implement five of them. Director Mansurov and Chief Engineer Raskov of the "Sredazgazavtomatika" Plant not only tolerate the waste of precious metal units but even permit their outside sale. One-third of the enterprises within the system of the Ministry of Consumer Services, including one-half of its enterprises in the oblasts, failed to carry out their 1982 plans. Much the same situation is found at the "Uzptitseprom" Union, and numerous enterprises and farms remain indebted to the state. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "The Young Man's Word Is a True Word." The editorial stresses that the only way to meet the high socialist obligations pledged for 1983 is to dramatically improve the enforcement of production, plan and labor discipline. It points out that in 1982 the unsatisfactory utilization of production capabilities resulted in a shortfall of 100 million rubles industrial goods. Some ministries and agencies fail to meet their plans because they permit the waste of allocated materials and sums in construction and the incorrect utilization of labor resources--this is especially true of organizations of the UzSSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction, and of construction organizations in Kashkadarya Oblast, the "Samarkandkhimstroy" Union, and the Navoi Construction Administration. The editorial also cites the annual loss of work time due to truancy and tardiness within the system of the Ministry of the Construction Industry as being equivalent to one construction administration shutting down per day.

ENERGY CHIEF REVEALS ELECTRIC ENERGY WASTE IN INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by T. Ahmedov, chief of the UzSSR State Energy Supervision Office, titled "There's no Room for Excuses." Ahmedov provides some statistics on recent energy use in Uzbekistan and reveals that electric energy is still being wasted in republic industrial enterprises. In the last decade energy use has tripled in Uzbekistan, including 2.5 times in industry and 7 times in agriculture. During 1982 more than 35 billion kilowatt hours electricity and 20 million gigacalories thermal energy was used by consumers. Ahmedov calculates equivalents in savings of just 1 percent of electric and thermal energy consumption: 4 million kilowatt hours in consumer sector, 190 million kilowatt hours in industry, 80 million kilowatt hours in agriculture;

or 274,000 tons coal or 3.3 million rubles. In 1982 republic industrial enterprises economized as a whole 450 million kilowatt hours electric energy and 300,000 gigacalories thermal energy. However, many enterprises failed to economize. Figures show that in the first 11 months of 1982 some 11 enterprises used 10 million kilowatt hours electric energy over norm. These enterprises include the Andizhan Hydrolysis Plant and the Urgench and Bukhara Oil Extraction Plants of the Ministry of the Food Industry and several others subordinate to the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry.

ANGREN COAL MINERS OVERFULFILL PLAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word report from UzTAG titled "Creators of 'Black Gold.'" The report states that the "Angrenskiy" Coal Section of the "Sredazugol'" Production Union excavated more than 5 million tons of coal in 1982, 150,000 tons over plan. Now the section is working with new rotor excavators that can dig 630 tons an hour.

FIRST STAGE OF TUYAMUYIN HYDROELECTRIC COMPLEX

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word report from UzTAG titled "Tuyamuyin in the Nation's Service." The report states that the first stage of the Tuyamuyin Irrigation and Energy Complex, built along the middle and lower courses of the Amudarya, has been officially accepted for use. The first stage includes two reservoirs, the already full Kaparas Reservoir and the filling Ozan Reservoir, which altogether will hold 2.6 billion cubic meters water. The water will irrigate more than 250,000 hectares in Karakalpakistan, Khorezm Oblast, and Chardzhou Oblast (Turkmenistan). Work has already begun on the irrigation projects of the second stage.

NEW IRRIGATION, WATER WORKS PROJECTS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Steel Rivers." The report covers three items: 1) A water pipe 42 kilometers long has been laid to bring water to 12,000 hectares of the Baykurgan-Gandzha pastures in Kashkadarya Oblast. 2) Recently a water pipe was laid to supply Amudarya water to pastures of karakul breeding farms in Turtkul and Beruniy Rayons of Karakalpakistan. 3) In 1982 the republic pasture reclamation construction union laid pipes to supply water to 313,000 hectares as part of a general program to provide the steppes with water.

EDITOR BACKS WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 14 January 1983 carries on pages 1-2 a 1,500-word article by Maqsud Qoriyev [chief editor of SOVET OZBEKISTONI] titled "Our Sacred Obligation." Qoriyev discusses the need for and some recent measures aimed at protection of the environment, particularly of water resources in the republic. He points out that despite the growing water shortage there are still numerous cases of waste of irrigation water, pollution of drinking water, and waste of mineral water.

Too many industrial enterprises dump polluted water into the river system; e.g., enterprises along the upper banks of the Chirchik River dump wastes with harmful chemical and other substances into the river and thus pollute a network of reservoirs and canals which presents a clear danger to the water supplies of Tashkent, Chirchik, Yangiyul, and other cities. He also cites the concern of specialists that the enlarging bottomfill of stone and sand in the Chirchik River is altering its course so that part of its water flows underground to the Hungry Steppe where it is absorbed. Qoriyev approves of the special resolution recently adopted by the republic party and government on the need for human and environmental protection, and notes that nearly 80 million rubles have been allocated for this in 1983. Another good sign in his opinion is that the use of harmful chemicals like DDT has declined in recent years in favor of biological methods of plant protection. Still, Qoriyev concludes, with the ever greater demands being placed by agriculture and industry on shrinking water resources the need to protect water is becoming more acute. He urges journalists to provide more coverage of such environmental issues.

CULTIVATION OF LONG-STAPLE COTTON URGED FOR THREE OBLASTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by M. Isamuhamedov, deputy director of the Public Institute of the History of Collective and State Farms, titled "Specialization Is the Main Task." Isamuhamedov urges that long-staple variety cotton be broadly cultivated in Kashkadarya, Bukhara, and Navoi Oblasts. The three oblasts share the climatic conditions conducive to this variety with Surkhandarya Oblast, which in 1982 harvested 276,000 tons of long-staple, more than half its total yield, and far and away the best in the republic. Kashkadarya Oblast harvested 131,000 tons, and Bukhara and Navoi Oblasts together 47,000 tons long-staple in 1982. Isamuhamedov cites estimates that if 250,000 hectares, or 14 percent of the republic's 1.9 million hectares under cotton cultivation, planted in long-staple variety the yield would be 750,000 tons annually, far above the 11th FYP goal of 500,000 tons. He rejects as insufficient the plan of Bukharan Oblast leaders to plant long-staple on all newly reclaimed lands, and urges that all three oblasts begin switching over all fields to the variety at once.

DZHIZAK OBKOM PUSHES FORMATION OF SUBSIDIARY FARMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by newspaper correspondent Turob Maqsudov titled "Is the Subsidiary Farm a Subsidiary Field?" Maqsudov cites extensively from statements by T.B. Baymirov, Dzhizak Obkom first secretary, on obkom efforts to develop the subsidiary farm sector. He notes that there are 103 subsidiary farms in the oblast, including the 40 that were formed in 1982, during which these farms produced nearly 200 tons meat, 200 tons milk, and 40,000 eggs. Baymirov states that the formation of such farms by enterprises and organizations helps bind their workers to them by offering them products at a cheaper price and fostering their spirit of collectivism. The obkom provides considerable support to such farms. It mobilizes communists to help supply them with equipment, money, materials, and cadres, and sends specialists into the rayons to help start up such farms.

BOOK ON AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 200-word item titled "New Books." The item announces the publication of N. Tukhliyev's OBOBSHCHESTVLENIYE PROIZVODSTVA I AGROPROMYSHLENNAYA INTEGRATSIYA ["Socialization of Production and Agroindustrial Integration"] (Tashkent: "Fan," 1982). The book is devoted to the role of the agroindustrial complex in solving problems in the intensification of agricultural production and in increasing agricultural productiveness.

'UZSTROYINDUSTRIYA' INTRODUCING QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 200-word item titled "Quality Control System." The item states that the Tashkent Experimental Machinery Plant of the "Uzstroyindustriya" Union has introduced, effective the beginning of 1983, a general system of product quality control. The quality of a product will be judged by how many of the 17 standards in the system it meets, and the material and spiritual incentives of workers will also depend on this. If successful the plant stands to save 40,000 rubles and 10 tons of metal annually. The system will be introduced in all enterprises of "Uzstroyindustriya" by the end of 1983.

PLAN FAILURES LINKED TO LABOR PRODUCTIVITY PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word economic report titled "The Way To Achieve Results." The report states that a number of industrial enterprises, construction organizations, and transport branches, did not increase their labor productivity and hence failed to meet their plans. It is particularly critical of "the worthless practice of mobilizing additional labor forces" which numerous enterprises indulged in to fulfill their 1982 plans: "This accomplishes nothing more than opening the way to even greater expenditures rather than increasing labor productivity!" The report singles out enterprises of the oil, petrochemical, coal, nonferrous metallurgy, and chemical industries, as being especially indifferent to the need to increase labor productivity in order to increase production volume. It cites the worse offender as being the Mubarak Gas Refinery, which had a production shortfall of 5.2 million rubles in 1982.

UZBEK AGRICULTURE NEEDS MORE COOPERATION FROM REPUBLIC MINISTRIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word report by newspaper correspondent A. Qorjovov titled "The Militant Work of All." Qorjovov publishes comments by V. Yesin, Navoi Obkom first secretary, on agricultural and other developmental problems in the oblast. Yesin states that in order for the oblast to considerably increase cotton, grain, and other crop production, the water supply and land amelioration work must be quickly improved. The UzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources "must cooperate with our oblast organizations to produce concrete measures that will change present conditions." The UzSSR Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry "must accelerate construction of housing, schools, public and production facilities in order to develop the cotton, grape, and livestock raising sovkhozes formed in recent years." He also points out that one-fourth of the ammonium nitrate and all of the "kotoran" used in mineral fertilizers are produced by oblast enterprises, and would be even more productive were interruptions in the supply of raw materials to them halted.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KIRGHIZ-UZBEK TIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Hero of Socialist Labor Yusupjan Mombekov, chairman of Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Lenin Rayon of Osh Oblast, Kirgiz SSR, titled "Each Other's Master." Mombekov, whose kolkhoz is in socialist competition with one of Izbaskan Rayon of Andizhan Oblast, discusses the nature of traditional and regional ties between the Kirgiz and Uzbek peoples. He states: "The hearts and fates of the Kirgiz and the Uzbeks are mingled like mother earth. Their languages are close. One can understand the other without translation. In the Fergana Valley you can meet a great many Kirgiz who speak Uzbek and Uzbeks who speak Kirgiz. Their customs are quite familiar to one another. Kirgiz lovelies are cherished brides in Uzbek families and Uzbek beauties are found in Kirgiz families. The peoples are mixed like the harmonious melodies of song." He notes that throughout the Andizhan-Osh region there are Kirgiz and Uzbek villages interspersed with one another and sometimes mixed in the same village. His kolkhoz has 850 members, of which 40 percent are Uzbeks. Uzbek is taught in its schools, and Uzbek newspapers and journals and radio broadcasts are followed. Mombekov concludes with the statement: "Always following the example of our great older brother the Russian people, we shall henceforth try even harder to strengthen the eternal friendship and mutual assistance between the Kirgiz and Uzbek peoples."

ESSAY VIEWS INTERNATIONALISM AS BASIS OF MULTINATIONAL STATE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 January 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,700-word essay by Prof Dr of History V. Shapovalenko titled "Leninist Internationalism." Shapovalenko states that proletarian internationalism is the basis of the multinational Soviet state and of the foreign and domestic policies of the CPSU. He argues that Lenin developed and applied Marx's ideas of the dictatorship of the proletariat and proletarian internationalism, and warns that anticommunists try to fool workers by claiming that Marxist ideals do not apply to the modern situation in the USSR or that Leninism is not applicable to other countries. He claims that following national delimitation in 1924 the Uzbek, Kazakh, Turkmen and Kirgiz party organizations were formed from the Turkestan, Bukhara, and Khorezm Communist Parties on the basis of the principle of internationalization, which was a key factor in solving the nationality question in republics of the Soviet East. He considers the chief tendency of nationality relations at the stage of developed socialism to be the further rapprochement of nationalities and subnationalities, which requires an even stronger federal state. In conclusion Shapovalenko refers to the 26th CPSU Congress where it was repeatedly stressed that in republics of the Soviet East production forces would be developed and training of skilled cadres from the local populations, especially from among rural youths, would be expanded. He notes that Yuri Andropov, in his speech on the occasion of the 60th Jubilee of the USSR, also touched on the fact that not all problems in nationality relations have been solved.

BOOK ON NATIONALITY LANGUAGE PROBLEMS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word review of K. Khanazarov's RESHENIYE NATSIONAL'NO-YAZYKOVOY PROBLEMY V SSSR ["Resolution of the Nationality Language Problem in the USSR"] (Moscow: "Politizdat," 1982) by Dr of Philology A. Mahmudov titled "Loyalty to a Great Friendship." The review indicates the contents of the chapters of this book by the director of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, which is a general treatment of language development problems at the stage of mature socialism, and of the historical necessity and future of bilingualism in the USSR.

RUSSIAN TEACHING AT KARSHI PEDINSTITUTE OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by A. Jumashev, docent and dean of the Russian Language and Literature Faculty at Karshi State Pedinstitute, titled "Powerful Instrument." Jumashev outlines the Russian teaching program at Karshi Pedinstitute. The faculty has at its disposal three linguaphone offices and an equipment supply office. It arranges seminars for teachers in all departments on important problems of Russian linguistics, literary studies, and teaching methodology. Evening discussions are held on themes such as "Russian: Our Second Native Language," "Russian: Language of Friendship and Cooperation," and "Powerful and Great Language." Students may use Russian study rooms for guided and independent studies, attend Russian language days and weeks, listen to the weekly Russian broadcast from the institute's radio center "Our Second Native Language," read the departmentally published wall newspaper RUSSKOYE SLOVO, or join a Russian study circle. The institute also holds Russian language conferences at rayon schools and joint assemblies with pedagogical soviets of secondary schools, at which problems of improving oral and written skills are discussed. Faculty members also sit in on classes in secondary schools and provide critiques.

RUSSIAN TEACHER UNDERLINES IMPORTANCE OF UZBEK LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by M. Avezov titled "Architect of the Heart." Avezov sketches the career of the Russian language teacher Mavjuda Samadova, who has taught in secondary schools in the Uzbek mahalla of Chilanzar in Tashkent for decades. Samadova states: "Russian is Lenin's language, the language of friendship. Knowing it is both an obligation and a debt. It is also necessary to know one's native language. Studying Russian, our second native language, depends on this."

COLLECTION OF UZBEK PROVERBS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 7 January 1983 carries on page 5 a 700-word review of OZBEK KHALQ MAQOLLARI ["Uzbek Proverbs"] (Tashkent: "Fan," 1982) by Berdaq Yusupov titled "The Language's Wealth Is the Nation's Wealth." The collection contains 4,500 Uzbek proverbs, and is the first such large publication. The proverbs are arranged according to thematic groups: homeland and patriotism, collectivism, friendship, laziness, parasitism, science, trades, wisdom and ignorance, good and evil, modesty and conceit, hospitality, justice, respect, love, fidelity and infidelity, family, children, education, seasons and nature, and also "proverbs fashioned by the people about exploitators and clericals." Yusupov notes that some Uzbek proverbs are very old and cites one that appeared in the 11th century encyclopedia of Mahmud al-Qashgari: "There is no cap without a head, no Turk without a Persian" [i.e., all Turks are mixed with Persians]. He goes on to remark on the identity or similarity of numerous Uzbek and Tajik proverbs, and to regret that several dozen Tajik words in this collection were not annotated by its compilers. Yusupov concludes: "The book was only recently printed in a tirazh of 10,000, but it's extremely difficult to find in shops. I think it should be republished in a much larger tirazh since it's an important source for the study of the people's history and language."

RUSSIAN EDITION OF UZBEK EPIC REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 400-word review of Dzhura Mirzayev's Russian language edition of the Uzbek heroic epic "Alpamish" (Leningrad: "Sovetskiy Pisatel'," 1982) by Dr of Philology Malik Murodov and Hojiakbar Shaykhov titled "Second Spring of 'Alpamish'." The reviewers briefly indicate the episodes of the epic and point out that some of its fantastic motifs are also characteristic of other Uzbek epic romances. Nonetheless, recent researches prove that "Alpamish" is the only example of Uzbek folklore that embodies all the features of the heroic epic. It not only depicts the glorious past of the Uzbek people, but also reflects its daily life, customs, and best hopes and ideals in a monumental and idealized form. The reviewers refer to the opinion of V.M. Zhirmunskiy who considered "Alpamish" to be one of the most outstanding examples of the heroic epic in the world, and comparable to the Homeric epics. They point out that the present Russian translation is based on that of the Uzbek poet Khamid Alimdzhan whose 1949 edition marked the beginning of the present scientific stage of "Alpamish" studies. The reviewers conclude that the present publication "makes 'Alpamish' the property of the All-Union student and is a great event in our cultural life."

WRITERS' UNION STRESSES INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 28 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 500-word report titled "Militant Obligation of a Militant Genre." The report concerns the annual meeting of the sketch and publicistics council of the UzSSR Union of Writers. Prof Dr of Philology Ochil Toghayev spoke on the importance of investigative journalism and cited the fact that some recent sketches published in OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI, GULISTON, and YOSHLIK, have prompted several ministries, organizations, and agencies to adopt special resolutions to deal with the problems raised in them. Nonetheless, Toghayev pointed out, the majority of newspapers and journals in the republic do not publish works that address the pressing issues of today. He singled out the excellent work in this field being done by Sharof Ubaydullayev, Norqul Hayitqulov, and Shokirali Nuraliyev. Then, Vladimir Tyurikov, Uzbekistan correspondent for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, followed up Toghayev's thoughts and also dealt with problems being raised--and often ignored--in sketches published in the journal ZVEZDA VOSTOKA. He also stressed that special attention must be paid to the problems of translation from Uzbek to Russian. Officials from major Uzbek language periodicals also spoke at the meeting.

EDUCATION MINISTRY ADOPTS NEW MEASURES FOR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 15 January 1983 carries on pages 1, 3 a 3,100-word article under the "At the UzSSR Ministry of Education" rubric titled "We Shall Further Develop Russian Language Teaching." The article details the provisions of a decree issued by the UzSSR Ministry of Education "On additional measures for fulfilling the 29 June 1981 resolution of the collegium of the UzSSR Ministry of Education [titled] 'On further developing the study and teaching of Russian language and literature in schools, preschool and extraschool establishments, and pedagogical colleges,' and on further improving the promotion of Russian language teaching and study." As a result of the 1981 resolution, the number of groups for teaching spoken Russian to kindergarten children has reached 1,513, and Russian is the language of education and indoctrination in 3,597 of the republic's 7,816 preschool establishments. Moreover, there are not 26,395 Russian language teachers, including 19,699 in rural areas, in republic secondary schools, and 609 Russian language teachers in pedagogical schools. Despite this progress, shortcomings exist in many areas. Provisions in the new decree assign tasks to various educational organs that are designed to further improve their work. Among the provisions are measures calling for greater emphasis on active spoken command of Russian and less reliance on materials that require only passive learning: raising the skills of teachers and the quality of instruction; increasing the use of modern language teaching equipment, forms, and methods; forming more intensive language schools and school-internats, particularly in Syrdarya Oblast and Karakalpakistan: and, where relevant, vastly improving the teaching of Russian to teenagers at ages prior to induction in the military.

EDUCATORS TOLD TO BEEF UP MILITARY, PATRIOTIC INDOCTRINATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 26 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Loyalty to Militant Traditions." The editorial criticizes shortcomings in the work of republic educational organs in the area of military-patriotic indoctrination which it attributes to their failure to create an adequate material and technical base and to the lack of sufficient knowledge and skills on the part of primary military indoctrination teachers. It calls for greater attention to raising the skills of such teachers, strengthening ties between military commissariats, DOSAAF, and patriotic organizations, and better utilization of this kind of indoctrination in literature, history and social sciences classes. The editorial concludes with the statement: "Today, the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War stand in the ranks of the Homeland's defenders. They have not passed the difficult tests that faced their fathers and grandfathers. Despite this, they are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and our people."

BOTANY'S ROLE IN ATHEISTIC INDOCTRINATION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 26 January 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Cand of Biology Q. Haydarov titled "The Botany Lesson and Atheistic Indoctrination." Haydarov discusses the fifth-sixth grade botany teachers can bring in atheistic explanations during their lectures on seeds. He notes that since ancient times the farmers have sown seeds with the hope that God would grant an abundant harvest. Botany teachers can point out that good yields must be taken from nature through such techniques as seed selection. They can also discuss religious beliefs connected with various plants and provide a materialistic explanation. For example, the wheat porridge called sumalak is considered to be the dish of Fatima, so that whoever eats this dish imagines he will be freed from all sins. It has become customary to eat sumalak during the Navroz Bayrami [Spring Festival]. Botany teachers can explain that the reason the people eat sumalak is that it is rich in vitamins. Haydarov concludes that in order for scientific atheism to be successfully integrated into botany lessons teachers are needed who are themselves atheists, armed with materialistic concepts, knowledgable about natural laws, and capable of utilizing scientific results in lessons.

LOCAL HOLY PLACES SUBJECT OF ATHEISTIC INDOCTRINATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 22 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by B. Qoshmonov titled "Attending to Atheistic Indoctrination." Qoshmonov describes the efforts being made in a Namangan secondary school to integrate atheistic indoctrination with instruction. Besides providing materialistic explanations of various natural phenomena during lessons, teachers also take part in lectures and discussions on themes such as "Science and Religion," "Earthquakes and Their Causes," and "Astronomy and Religion." The 40 students in the school's atheism circle also take regular excursions to places of worship that are considered holy, including a recent trip to the curative springs at Kichik Tashbulak. They studied the area and understood that the notion spread by clericals that the springs could increase wealth was false. Now the site has been cleaned up and turned into a spot where workers can rest.

ZONAL SEMINAR ON ATHEISTIC INDOCTRINATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 29 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Zonal Seminar." The report states that a zonal seminar devoted to problems in increasing the effectiveness of atheistic indoctrination was held in Andizhan. Obkom, raykom, and gorkom secretaries, propagit department chiefs, and ideological activists of Andizhan, Namangan, and Fergana Oblasts exchanged thoughts on current problems in instilling an atheistic worldview in students and young people.

REPUBLIC PROCURATOR KEYS ON THEFT, RECOVERY OF LOSSES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 200-word item titled "At the Uzbek SSR Procurator Office." The item reports that the procurator office held its regular session on 20 January and discussed ways of protecting state property from theft and of recovering losses incurred by the state. Several participants stressed that the work of ministries and agencies in this area falls far short of demand. N. Borikhojayev, the republic procurator, emphasized that leaders of ministries and agencies must show considerably more responsibility in fighting theft and recovering losses.

OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF ABETTING PRODUCE SPECULATION IN RSFSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word feuilleton by Rafiq Tursunov titled "Can the Leopard Change His Spots?" The feuilleton deals with a group of Uzbeks from several rayons in Namangan Oblast who truck fruit and vegetables to cities such as Chelyabinsk and Sverdlovsk and to the Tyumen region. He makes the point that this group operates with the knowledge and assistance of rayon and farm officials who provide the necessary papers.

UZBEK TEXTBOOK ON STATE, LAW THEORY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 19 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 300-word review of A.A. A"zamkhojayev and Sh.Z. Orazayev's DAVLAT VA HUQUQ NAZARIYASI ["State and Law Theory"] (Tashkent: "Oqituvchilar," 1982) by Cand of Law M. Saidazimov titled "Important Manual." The reviewer points out that creating an Uzbek language manual for students on the theory of state and law has been one of the most pressing and complex tasks facing scholars. The present work consists of three basic parts: the first discusses the nature of state and law theory, types of exploitative societies, and other questions; the second analyzes functions and legal relations of the state and law in a socialist society; and the third explores the conditions for abolishing the state and law in a communist society. The reviewer concludes that "the manual will doubtlessly be considered a fascinating work."

International Affairs

PAKISTAN SAID TO REPLACE IRAN AS U.S. SURROGATE IN MIDDLE EAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 6 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word commentary by F. Rahimov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "New Policeman." Rahimov argues that since the Iranian revolution toppled the shah in 1979 the United States has attempted to develop Pakistan's "reactionary military regime" headed by Gen Zia-ul-Haq as its "policeman" in the Middle East and Indian Ocean. He notes that Pakistan is an ideal candidate for such a role due to its strategic location, with borders on Iran, Afghanistan, and China, and its willingness to serve the demands of Washington. Citing the Indian weekly NATIONAL HERALD he points out that America's rapid deployment forces are to use the navy base in Gwardar and that American planes are being repaired and serviced in Peshawar, where all the equipment necessary for U-2 spy planes is maintained. Rahimov cites reports on Pakistan's efforts to develop a nuclear bomb and delivery capability. According to him Gen Zia-ul-Haq attempts to disguise hostile actions against the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, and India under the cloak of a "Soviet threat," and has traveled to Romania, Yugoslavia, Italy, and France to convince these governments that he supports peace and is supported by the Pakistani population. Yet, Rahimov continues, Islamabad refuses to recognize the government of Babrak Karmal and allows Afghan Basmachi and counterrevolutionary groups to maintain 80 military camps on Pakistani territory. Moreover, according to Rahimov, the regime has arrested thousands of citizens who marched to protest the use of Pakistan as a staging ground for an undeclared war against Afghanistan that serves U.S. policies. The commentator concludes that the regime of Zia-ul-Haq has become the new U.S. policeman in the Middle East, one that stands in the way of the national liberation struggle and poses a serious threat to the sovereignty of countries in this region.

TIES BETWEEN UZBEK, AFGHAN YOUTH NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 8 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by V. Bagdasarov, deputy chairman of the UzSSR Committee of Youth Organizations, titled "Always in the Front Rank." In his review of the international activites of Uzbek youth organizations, Bagdasarov states: "Relations between Uzbek Komsomols and Afghan youth are getting stronger. Cadres that are needed for Afghanistan's economy are being trained in our republic, and pioneer camp vacations for Afghan children are being arranged. Komsomol organizations are sending books, musical instruments, and other things to Afghan youth. A fruitful collaboration between Kabul and Tashkent State Universities is being realized."

AFGHAN EDUCATORS IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 1 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 100-word item titled "Meeting With Afghan Educators." The item reports that on 31 December the UzSSR Ministry of Education held a meeting for a delegation of educators from Afghanistan that included Muhammad Sarvar Puya, chief of the administration of primary schools of the Afghanistan Ministry of Education, Ruhabza Kamiyar and Abdul Ghafur Asmaniy, deputy chiefs, and Abdul Karim and Sirojiddin, inspectors. Uzbek Minister of Education S. Shermukhamedov spoke on the development of Uzbek education under the Soviet government, and Deputy Minister I. S. Mominov and other officials attended the meeting.

AFGHAN EDUCATOR INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 5 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 600-word interview with Ruhabza Kamiyar, deputy chief of the administration of primary schools of the Afghanistan Ministry of Education, by correspondent Ye. Pavshukova, titled "Shining Impressions." Asked to comment on the current educational situation in Afghanistan, Kamiyar replies that they are looking with trust to the future and that they consider their most important task to be putting in order the system of people's education. Asked her impressions of what she has seen in Tashkent, Kamiyar states that when they visited the Lenin Museum "We all deeply sensed how similar the fates of your republic and our country are to one another." In response to a question about which experiences were the most interesting and which would be the most useful in her country, Kamiyar replies that everything they witness is of interest and benefit since Afghanistan is starting from scratch. For that reason the delegation especially looked at problems of communistic indoctrination of students, selection of trades, and so on.

PUSHTU BOOKS TO BE PUBLISHED IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 22 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "The General Number of Copies Is One Million." The report states that the number of books printed at the Tashkent department of "Raduga" Publishing House has reached one million with the publication of Persian translation of M. Prilezhayeva's "Life of Lenin." Works by Marx, Engels, and Lenin occupy a leading place among "Raduga's" publications in Arabic, Hindu, Urdu, Dari and Persian. Now the Tashkent department will also start to publish books in Pushtu and is projecting the publication of literary works in Bengali.

TURKISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF PERSECUTING WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 28 January 1983 carries on page 7 a 600-word commentary by M. Kamolov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "Attack Against Freedom Loving Forces." Kamolov focuses his commentary on the trial in an Istanbul military court of 18 leaders of a syndicate of Turkish writers. He reviews the takeover of the Turkish Government by a group of military officers headed by General Evren in September 1980 and its moves to halt political and bureaucratic instability. While Kamolov commends the easing of internal conflict and termination of terrorist and neofascist groups in the last 2 years, he censures the military leaders for pursuing a policy of militarization, as evidenced in Turkey's improved relations with the United States and NATO and the stationing of U.S. troops on Turkish soil. He asserts that the true goal of the present "cleaning up" is to stifle the people's struggle for freedom, and cites as proof the regime's imprisonment of 300 army officers and 2,000 others suspected of having "Communist sympathies." Kamolov then discusses the case of the Turkish writer Aziz Nesin who, along with 17 other leaders of a syndicate of Turkish writers, are on trial in an Istanbul military court on charges that include organizing and participating in a May Day demonstration, clandestine observation of the 80th anniversary of the Turkish poet Nazim Hikmet, and having affiliations with the Turkish Society of Supporters of Peace, the Confederation of Trade Unions of Revolutionary Workers, and other organizations that operated prior to September 1980. The military prosecutor is calling for 8-15 year sentences for the writers. Kamolov concludes that the military government is persecuting these creative figures.

MOZAMBIQUE FARMERS COMPLETE COTTON CULTIVATION COURSE IN DZHIZAK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVETOZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word report from UzTAG under the "Uzbekistan and the World" rubric in the world news section titled "In Accordance With the Law of Brotherhood." The report states that the first group of Mozambique farmers has completed a training course in cotton cultivation on Sovkhoz imeni Yulius Fuchik and "Moskva" Kolkhoz in Dzhizak Oblast as part of a broad program of cooperation between the two countries. The Mozambiques have left for their native Nampul Province where they will collaborate with Uzbek ameliorators and cotton farmers in reclaiming lands and erecting buildings for three large state cotton farms. Through the use of Soviet technology they aim to raise the present yield of these lands from 4-6 centners per hectare to 15 centners. Uzbekistan has delivered ahead of schedule more than 100 tractors, 30 seeding machines, 100 harrows, and dozens of other machines.

AFGHANISTAN SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL, MUJAHIDIN OPERATIONS AIRED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word commentary by Cand of History N. Tojiboyev in the world news section titled "Get Your Hands Off Afghanistan!" Tojiboyev discusses [for the first time in an Uzbek language newspaper commentary] proposals for settlement of the Afghanistan problem, effects of Mujahidin operations, and U.S. charges that Soviet troops are using chemical weapons in Afghanistan. Tojiboyev refers to a TASS release in connection with U.S. charges that the Soviet Union is using chemical weapons which stated that the limited Soviet military troops would leave Afghanistan only if convincing international guarantees were made that outside interference in Afghan internal affairs would cease and not be repeated. Further, talks on the Afghanistan problem can only commence on the basis of proposals advanced by the Afghan government on 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981. Tojiboyev asserts that no guarantees have been offered while reactionary forces continue to conduct subversive operations against state agencies, schools, hospitals, and other public places. He recalls that on 12 November 1982 bombs exploded in 4 Kabul restaurants, killing 21 and wounding 28, for which 3 members of the counterrevolutionary group "Hizbi Islamiya" were sentenced to death. He cites Najih, a member of the politburo of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and chief of the state's security administration, who claimed that enemies of the revolution have shot nearly 1,500 school and government officials, killed hundreds of innocent people, destroyed 53 bridges, and 23 mosques, since December 1980.

AFGHANISTAN WRITERS' UNION JOURNAL BEGINS PUBLICATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 7 January 1983 carries on page 7 a 300-word "Letter From Afghanistan" by A. Abduazizov [an Uzbek cultural representative in Kabul] titled "Militant Words." Abduazizov writes that issues 1 and 2 of the journal JUVANDUN ["Life"], which has become the organ of the Afghanistan Writers' Union, have been published. They contain poems and stories in Dari, Pushtu, and Uzbek, as well as samples from Russian and other progressive world literatures. The first issue opens with an article by Asadulla Habib, chairman of the writers' union and rector of Kabul University. The second issue has samples of writings by Hungarian, Palestinian, and Bulgarian authors, and an article on the Days of Afghan Literature in the USSR. Abduazizov also reports that the writers' union organized a recent conference devoted to problems of language and style in writing articles.

PROPOSED WARSAW PACT-NATO ACCORD VIEWED AS MAJOR PEACE INITIATIVE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 200-word commentary by newspaper foreign affairs commentator T. Soliyev under the "Our Commentary" rubric in the world news section titled "Important Document." Soliyev states that member countries of the Warsaw Pact signed a document in Prague on 7 January that is a major new initiative in easing international tensions and bringing peace to the peoples of Europe. In particular, the Prague Declaration proposed that Warsaw Pact and NATO countries agree not to be the first to use nuclear or other military forces against one another. The same paper on 14 January 1983 carries on page 7 a 600-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "Most Important Task." Shohismoilov stresses the importance of the Prague Declaration, with its proposal that Warsaw Pact and NATO countries agree not to be the first to use nuclear and military force against one another, and also refers to remarks on U.S. imperialism and militarism made by Yuri Andropov in an interview with the Czech newspaper RUDE PRAVO. He states that the Soviet Union is making every effort to assure that reason triumphs in international affairs, and that it follows the Leninist policy of peaceful existence with states of other social systems.

COMMENTATOR SATIRIZES AMERICAN, BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word satirical commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Face of the 'Free World'" rubric in the world news section titled "'Be Well....'" The satire concerns a DAILY WORLD newspaper correspondent named Oscar who checks out a story told him by an unemployed acquaintance named Dennis "Deymen" that a medical institute in Cincinnati, Ohio, pays out-of-work men to be injected with an experimental flu vaccine. Oscar goes to the institute, where its director Gilbert "Shiff" tells him he's too skinny, that the institute only needs strong, healthy men. The point of the satire is that in a country of 12 million unemployed such an institute can afford to be selective. The same paper on 29 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 400-word satirical commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Face of the 'Free World'" rubric in the world news section titled "Slap in the Face." The satire is aimed at the English general Jeremy Moore who served his country all his life, fighting in the jungles of Malaysia and Borneo and then on the stony wastes of the Falkland Islands. After receiving England's highest honors Jeremy Moore was retired by the government, and was unable to find work because of an "army of 4 million unemployed in the service of the kingdom." Moreover the house that went with his position was taken away from Jeremy Moore. Unemployed, homeless, crushed, Jeremy Moore could never have imagined that this was how the "free world" valued an individual. The satire ends: "However, he got what he deserved for not thinking about the misfortunes which the militaristic policy of the Tory government in England has brought upon the English."

U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY EXERCISES SEEN AS PROVOCATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word commentary by A. Roxiyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "Crude Provocations." Roziyev comments on the military exercises called "Team Spirit-83" to be jointly conducted by the United States and South Korea in February-April, and terms the exercises "just another link in the chain of U.S. and South Korean military provocations along the border of the Korean People's Democratic Republic." He argues that the exercises are also meant to bolster the standing of the military fascist regime in Seoul, which must suppress the people's movement for democracy in order to exist. Roziyev blames U.S. military and other aid to this regime, and its stationing of occupation troops on Korean soil, as the major cause of continuing tension on the peninsula and a barrier to the unification of the Korean people.

UZBEK, KIRGIZ REPUBLICS IMPRESS INDIAN STUDENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 200-word report from a TASS correspondent in Delhi under the "Uzbekistan and the World" rubric in the world news section titled "Unforgettable Impressions." The item quotes remarks made by the Indian student D. Upadhai, who was a member of a student delegation to the USSR: "Uzbekistan and Kirgizstan left an unforgettable impression.... I was astonished at the fraternal friendship that binds Soviet peoples into a multinational family. Places that were at one time backward provinces of Tsarist Russia have turned into a thriving region with a modern industry and highly developed agriculture thanks to the selfless labor of representatives of the Kirgiz, Uzbek, and other nationalities."

BOOK ON CENTRAL ASIAN-INDIAN CULTURAL RELATIONS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 21 January 1983 carries on page 5 a 500-word review of Ilyas Nizamiddinov's OCHERKI ISTORII KUL'TURNYKH SVYAZEY SREDNEY AZII I INDIA V XVI-NACHALE XX V. ["Sketches in the History of the Cultural Relations of Central Asia and India in the 16th to the Beginning of the 20th Centuries."] (Tashkent: "Fan," 1982) by Cand of Art Studies Abdumajid Madraimov titled "Ancient and Firmly Established Cooperation." The reviewer commends the author for basing most of the book on original historical sources in Turkic and Persian and on the latest factual material in the works of European scholars. Nizamiddinov's analysis of literary and artistic relations demonstrates the great contributions which Uzbeks made to Indian culture in this period, and provides further evidence that there exists a foundation for the strengthening of modern Soviet-Indian relations.

UZBEK SCHOLARS ATTEND MOSCOW INDIAN STUDIES CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 7 January 1983 carries on page 7 a 300-word report by D. Bekayeva titled "Forum for Indologists." Bekayeva reports that the Third All-Union Conference of Indologists was held in Moscow under the sponsorship of the Institute of Oriental Studies. Scholars from Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Samarkand, Dushanbe, Tbilisi, Riga, and Tartu, as well as from East European countries took part. Scholars from Uzbekistan included Dr of History T. Ghiyosov, Docent T. Kholmirzayev, Cand of Philology U. Oripov, Cand of History I. Hoshimov, Cand of Philology S. Yermakova, and Cand of History P. Rasulzoda.

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS' CONFERENCE PLANNED FOR TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 1 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 400-word item titled "The Tashkent Spirit Lives." The item consists of information provided by Sarvar Azimov, chairman of the UzSSR Writers' Union, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Relations with Asian and African Writers, and deputy secretary-general of the Union of Asian and African Writers, concerning the results of a session of the union's executive council recently held in Ho Chi Min City and Hanoi. Azimov recalls the years and sites of the conferences of Asian and African writers--Tashkent 1958, Cairo 1962, Beirut 1967, Delhi 1970, Alma-Ata 1973 [omits 6th conference in Luanda, Angola, 1979]--and notes that the session in Vietnam was devoted to the question of the seventh conference to be held in Tashkent in October 1983. A committee consisting of representatives of 13 countries has been formed to plan the conference which will deal with "a broad spectrum of problems in the struggle against imperialist aggression, Zionism, and racism, and for national independence, peace, and progress."

EAST EUROPEAN WRITERS VISIT UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 7 January 1983 carries on page 7 a 200-word report by V. Nikolayev titled "Fruitful Literary Relations." The report states that in the fall of 1982 the Hungarian writer Janos Szilagy came to Uzbekistan on assignment. Following his visit the Hungarian writers Eva Lenart, Pal Keteles, and Laszlo Pasz were received at the Writers' Union to discuss their plans to gather materials for a book about Uzbekistan. The Czechoslovakian writers "Peter Shterlinger" and "Lyubosh Yurik" traveled to Uzbekistan, where they visited the Julius Fucik Museum House in Tashkent and also met with sovkhoz workers in Syrdarya Oblast. Lyupcho Stoymenski, a translator from Skoplje, has also toured Uzbekistan to become more familiar with the life, customs, and language of the Uzbek people. Stoymenski is preparing a Macedonian translation of Uzbek poetry.

CSO: 1830/289

- END -

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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1442

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USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1442

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U.S. MILITARY SPACE PLANS CRITICIZED

LD251147 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] A quarter of a century ago the two Soviet satellites circling the earth at that time were joined by an American satellite, the Explorer. Following that Canada and many other countries began to use outer space after the Soviet Union and the United States. Today practically all countries have some space vehicles in orbit around the earth. But space exploration has also added some trouble for mankind, that's the topic of a commentary contributed by a Radio Moscow military observer, Aleksey Vasiliyev, and this is what he writes:

It is indeed worrying that the United States is making a tremendous effort to place space exploration, a new field of activity for mankind, at the service of the Pentagon's interests. When the current administration came into office the total American spending for military use of space had already stood at 100 billion dollars but President Reagan decided to expand still further preparations along these lines with his course for America's so-called rearmament for gaining military superiority. A Pentagon directive headlined Fiscal 1984-88, Defense Guidance, said bluntly it is necessary to deploy at full strength the already developed systems of space weapons that are ready for use. The creation of a space military command was announced. More recently the United States President put forward a proposal to create an anti-missile system in space that had been justly described as preparation for a star war.

The spending is rising accordingly. Whereas in the past the federal spending on space projects for the Pentagon was less than that on the civil agency NASA it is now much higher.

In the current fiscal year the funds to be used for military purposes stand at eight and a half billion dollars but even this figure is not final because the money on using space for military purposes is also appropriated from the budgets of civilian organizations. For example, the total funds of 5.3 billion dollars for NASA's research this year include one and a half billion for work related to military purposes. A considerably part of the Pentagon's effort in the military use of outer space is taken up by systems developed specially for warfare and these include spacecraft for destroying enemy space vehicles and for conducting combat operations from space against targets on the ground, in the air and at sea. The priority plans of the United States in this field are linked with deploying anti-satellites. At airfields of the United States Air Force bases at Langley, Virginia, and at McChord, Washington, F-15 planes are being prepared for installing such craft.

The United States administration also links with militarization of outer space its adventuristic plans for setting up a potential for delivering the first nuclear strike. The emphasis is laid on developing laser weapons with the help of which the Pentagon could make obsolete the present arsenal of the potential enemy's strategic means, according to Senator Malcolm Wallop. It is obvious that these designs of the American leaders to use the achievements of science and technology for militarization of outer space carry a direct threat to peace. I can only agree with the statement by a renowned American physicist, Richard Garwin, who is a Pentagon adviser on the weapons sytems, that the path the United States Government has chosen can only bring about a war in space.

But that's not an alternative to a war on earth. It would be the prelude to the ground war.

For its part, the Soviet Union has repeatedly urged the United States and other powers to take immediate steps to prevent the extension of the arms race to outer space. Something has already been done in this respect but the international agreements concluded are not enough. Two years ago the Soviet Union proposed a ban on the deployment of any weapons in space. The proposal won support at the United Nations General Assembly yet the United States resisted it. Some time ago, at a Soviet parliament session, a new proposal was made--to agree about a general ban on the use of force in space itself and form space against the earth. The Soviet Union is ready for immediate talks on this issue and regards such talks as essential.

CSO: 1812/223

UKRAINIAN KGB GENERAL ON BORDERGUARD DAY

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 28 May 83 p 4

[Article by Lieutenant-General I. Kalynychenko]

[Text] "You are ordered to guard the state borders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!" These are solemn words to border guard duty details leaving for the frontier of the beloved fatherland.

The state border! We speak these words and before your eyes appear the outer frontiers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. They pass through arctic tundra, mountain ranges, taiga brushwood, burning sands and Carpathian pastures. And everywhere, in daytime and at night border guards are on permanent patrol. For sixty-five years they have held their posts from the memorable date, May 28, 1918, when V.I. Lenin signed a decree of the Soviet of Peoples' Commissars about the establishment of border guard troops.

The western USSR border always occupied an important place in the adventurous plans of imperialist countries and their intelligence agencies. Here enemies of the Soviet state often tried to test the strength of our borders.

At the border everything speaks of austere romanticism. Each rock is a witness to the heroic deeds of the fatherland's guards. Sava Karpovych Chub, the leader of a search dog, was widely popular in the area. With the help of the sheep dog Zenta he found dozens of bandits, smugglers and foreign agents. Enemies watched the border guard, tried to destroy his Zenta but nothing came of it. Sava Chub had many pupils and followers who also defended the border well.

In the beginning of the 1940's the situation on the western front became even more complex and tense. Getting ready for a war against the Soviet Union, intelligence agents of Hitler's Germany conducted espionage-subversive work on the widest scale possible. The strong force of fighting and moral-political qualities of the troops in green caps was especially evident in the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War. On 22 June 1941 border guards felt the first blows of German-Fascist armies. Counting on their advantage in live force and battle technology Hitler's command planned to destroy frontier posts, capture bridges and crossings through border rivers in thirty minutes.

The Bug frontier post under the command of Lieutenant Lopatin and political instructor Hlasov held out for eleven days. Fascist attack was held off for ten hours by Victor Usov's frontier post. Leaving on approach hundreds of dead, fascists broke into frontier post territory only after there were no more guards left.

Border guard troops took part in the defense of Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, Sevastopol, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Novorossiysk and Kerch. "Where border guard units and formations fought," noted MSU H.K. Zhukov, "we were always sure of the success of their actions." The fatherland valued their war efforts highly: More than 150 of them were named Heroes of the Soviet Union; orders and medals were awarded to thousands.

Wartime storms passed but the situation on the western front remained complex and tense for a long time. In the first years after the Great Patriotic War a fierce struggle had to be waged with fascist agent remnants and bourgeois nationalist bands. Often bloody confrontations took place in border cities. Semen Pustel'nykov and Mykola Shnyrykov, after whom border posts were named, died a hero's death in such battles with Bandera's followers. But heroes don't die. They are always ready, constantly on patrol. Their achievements educate ever new generations of border guards. Named frontier posts, we have about twenty-six, are our pride and glory. They are not only history but also present day borders. In them--a relay of border guard troop valor.

For almost forty years the sky above our country has been clear. But the world is troubled. The success of the Soviet people in building communism elicits anger on the part of imperialist circles. Harboring aggressive plans directed against the USSR and other socialist countries, U.S. imperialists and their partners in NATO, as before, devote much attention to intelligence gathering and other subversive activity. "If they are unsuccessful in this," stressed comrade Yu. V. Andropov, "if most of the unusual events on the borders of our country do not go beyond efforts to violate the state border, it is only thanks to the tremendously persevering work, heroism and high vigilance of the guards of fatherland--the border guard troops."

The following happened at the frontier post imeni Hero of Soviet Union A. Kizhevatov. The warning group revealed a border transgression quickly. Results of the matter were decided by minutes. Everyone understood this. "Notify the frontier post," shouted Ensign Chubenko to Corporal Kostrov and together with Private Pohodin ran along the meadow covered with new grass.

Corporal Volodymyr Vyskryvets' saw the transgressor first. A man in a grey jacket, bent over, was carefully and quickly making his way through thin brushwood, about twenty meters from him. Vyskryvets' lowered his rifle. At this moment the stranger suddenly turned and also noticed him.

For a second they stood in silence, the Soviet boy in a green cap and the man who came from the other side.

"Stop! Hands up!" shouted Volodymyr hoarsely for some reason.

His heart was beating rapidly.

The stranger jumped abruptly to the side, rustling branches.

"Stop!"

The ground under him disappeared in jolts, branches whipped his face painfully. Volodymyr ran and only saw a grey patch--the back of the transgressor. The distance between them diminished. Twenty meters, fifteen... Running Vyskryvets' pulled the trigger. As if tripping, the transgressor fell into the bushes. In a moment Voldymyr was next to him.

"Get up!" he ordered. "Get up!"

At night the commander of the frontier post wrote out a commendation. Today Corporal V. Vyskryvets' owns a shining medal for "distinction in guarding the USSR state borders".

There are many such instances in the lives of the troops in our area.

Border guards at control-passage points have particularly responsible service. They always deal with efforts at illegal transport of subversive literature into the USSR. Thus, the days of our border guards and customs officers are full of goal-directed, tense work. Only in the OKPP area alone the soldiers-controllers each year exclude tens of thousands of publications directed against communist ideology and morals. In addition, they detain millions of rubles' worth of smuggled goods, among which there is a considerable amount of hostile character production.

The passage of the law "On USSR State Borders" was new evidence of the continuous CPSU and Soviet government care about the preservation of the fatherland's sacred borders.

As is noted in the law, Soviet border troops, thanks to the fatherland's daily care, are equipped with everything essential for the fulfillment of the complex and responsible tasks placed upon them--they have contemporary battle gear, first class technology and, most important, experienced, qualified cadres, utterly devoted to the fatherland.

Soldiers of the Red Flag Simferopol Borderguard detachment commanded by General D. Tkachenko are meeting the 65th anniversary of USSR border guard troops with high indices in service and combat education.

The lives of soldiers-controllers OKPP "Odessa", "Mostys'ka" and other units and area subsectors are filled with examples of great stress.

The glorious troop history of our area shows that one of the most important sources of strength for our border guards is the continuously growing friendship of troops and workers in the border areas. The USSR border is guarded by all people. This is proof of Soviet people's patriotism, their genuine interest in preventing any enemy from crossing the Soviet borders. Not long ago, tractor brigade leader S. Pavlov and machine operator I. Maksymchuk were awarded medals for "distinction in guarding USSR state borders" for their vigilance.

We, the border guards, are strong because of the people's support. Today we express our sincere gratitude to party, soviet and Komsomol organs in border areas for tremendous help in strengthening promising border protection of our fatherland.

Soviet border guard troops are the live personification of socialist internationalism. It is no accident that our western border is called a border of friendship and combat cooperation. Along with border guards of socialist friendship nations the area troops provide promising protection for the outer edge of socialist friendship.

Border guards are always on patrol, always in combat readiness.

9443
CSO: 1811/38

CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS HONOR BORDERGUARDS

Turkmen Borderguards Praised

Ashkhabad TURMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Major General V.F. Zaporozhchenko, chief of the USSR Committee for State Security Red Banner Central Asian Border District Political Directorate: "Constantly on Patrol"]

[Text] Today the Soviet peole and their troops ceremonially mark Border Guards Day. Created 65 years ago, the border guards vigilantly protect the motherland's borders against the intrigues of enemies and stand as an unassailable bastion in the path of spies, saboteurs and smugglers.

The Soviet border guards set out on their combat path on 28 May 1918 when V.I. Lenin signed the Council of People's Commissars decree "On Establishing a Border Guard." Since then their combat activity has been inseparably linked with the heroic history of our people.

"... The question of safeguarding the border.. is acute," F.E. Dzerzhinskiy wrote. "The USSR border must be closed against counterrevolutionaries and smugglers, come what may. The border guards protect the economic independence of the soviets and guard Soviet land against penetration by bandits and spies."

The communist party was the organizer and teacher of the border guards. At all stages in their development it has defined the tasks of personnel and the forms and methods for safeguarding the borders, taking into account the international situation.

The party central committee and V.I. Lenin personally were constantly interested in border protection and the formation of the troops. Ilich showed particular concern for selecting as troops people who were capable of insuring a high moral spirit among personnel, together with iron discipline and vigilance. On 14 May 1921 at a meeting of the central committee politburo, in the resolution on the question "On Safeguarding the Borders," one of the points read:"To strengthen the border troops with communists."

V.I. Lenin insistently cautioned the party against any kind of underestimation of the significance of safeguarding the Soviet borders. In his letter to the December 1922 Plenum of the Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) Central Committee he pointed out that even a partial opening of the borders was fraught with serious dangers in the sense of the penetration of all kinds of agents into our country.

Many bright pages in the combat history of the troops were written in the prewar years. The border guards smashed the basmachi in Central Asia and the bandit gangs on the western borders and in the Far East, and they detained thousands and thousands of spies, saboteurs and smugglers. The feats of A. Korobitstin, L. Kravchenko, D. Yaroshevskiy, A. Makhalin and many others demonstrated the remarkable qualities of the patriot-troops educated by our Soviet system.

Along with their combat service, the troops in the green caps carried out much political and cultural work with the workers in the border areas. In December 1927 the newspaper TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA wrote: "The border zone is not only a fire zone... but also a zone of enormous cultural influence on the Central Asian peasantry. The chains of pickets are not only sentry posts but also cultural points, cultural oases to which the peasants come with all their questions and needs."

The Soviet border guards who bore the first brunt of the attack by the fascists fought courageously. Hitler's command had allotted only 30 minutes to destroy the border posts. But the enemy miscalculated. A total of 485 border posts engaged in combat and not one of them retreated without orders. Armed with only rifles and grenades the border guards engaged in heavy fighting with the enemy's superior forces. Each border post became a "little Brest." The names of the heroes in the initial fighting against the fascists are written in letters of gold in the history of the border guard troops: Aleksey Lopatin, Andrey Kizhevatyy, Viktor Usov, Fedor Morin, Nikita Kaymanov, and many, many others.

The troops of the Central Asian Border District also inscribed many bright pages during the history of the Great Patriotic War. The regiments of the 162nd division formed from the border guards of Central Asia marched and fought over thousands of kilometers. Many commanders and political workers who showed themselves to be brave and experienced military commanders were promoted to responsible posts. They included I.I. Maslennikov, V.S. Polenov and A.A. Antipenko. The names of border guards from our district were also numbered among those awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union: M.N. Morozov, G.I. Vakholkov, P.T. Taran, M.N. Yenshin, I.D. Zinov'yev, G.V. Yatsenko, I.I. Maslennikov.

The border guards remaining behind at the border posts also vigilantly carried out their duties at that time. Thousands of border violators and dozens of smashed gangs: this was the sum of their operational service activity in those difficult years.

And when the final salvos of the Great Patriotic War had been fired the sentries on the new borders of the motherland performed many new feats. The nature of imperialism has not changed; it was reactionary and aggressive and it remains so. This is convincingly confirmed by the present policy of the ruling circles in the United States and the other NATO countries. The Soviet Armed Forces play an enormous part in restraining the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and insuring peace and international security.

The country's defense capability also includes reliable protection of the borders. The party is tirelessly concerned with the impenetratbility of the motherland's borders and for the soldiers standing their at their posts. Thanks to the enormous concern and constant attention by the party, the border guards have everything they need to successfully carry out their missions.

The border guards report with pride to the party and the people that the borders are reliably guarded along their entire length, and that the ranks of outstanding guards in combat and political training, and of outstanding sentry posts and ships, are swelling. One in three of the troops is now rated outstanding. The communists and Komsomol members act in all the life and combat activities of the units and subunits [podrazdeleniya] as the flankers. In any troop collective, large or small, they make up the combat nucleus and are the commander's buttress in the organization of service and the training and education of personnel. They provide an example of model fulfillment of military duty.

Our troops derive their strength from the firm friendship with the people, sensing the constant support of the populations in the border areas. At the first call they come to the aid of the troops and frequently themselves detain border violators. The roots of friendship lie in the unity of the army and the people.

One such who grew up along the border is captain G. Amanov. His grandfather, Hero of Socialist Labor A. Pirnazarov, took part in the struggle against the Basmachi and was the organizer of the first kolkhozes in Turkmenia. His father, A. Amanov, led the volunteer people's militia and was awarded an Order of the Red Star for his active help to the border guards. During the war years more than 30 children of front-line fighters were looked after by the Amanov family.

Gel'dy Atayevich Amanov went to the border at the call of his heart, thus crowning the will of his own great family and the legacy of his grandfather. He has been a political worker and chief of an outstanding sentry post. He has been awarded the medal "For Combat Service." Now he teaches in a military academy.

It is with great gratitude that we perceive the great activeness with which the party and Komsomol workers, production leaders and scientific and cultural figures participate in the education of the border guards. Speaking at the border posts and on the ships, they help the troops to see today's achievements and the great propsects for Turkmenistan and our entire motherland. In turn, the border guards of the district try to do their bit in resolving the national economic tasks facing the workers of the border regions, giving them help in gathering in the cotton harvest and in construction and repair work.

Firm businesslike mutual relations based on the unity of aims and interests have been established between the population and the border guards. It is precisely this unity that is embodied in the motto "All the People Safeguard the Border of the USSR."

The border guards of the district are rallied closely about our own communist party and they warmly approve its domestic and foreign policies. On their holiday they assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government and all our people that they will henceforth also stand vigilantly on guard over the sacred borders of the land of the soviets as required by the law "On the USSR State Border."

Borderguards' Role Surveyed

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Major General B. Korovin, deputy chief of the USSR Committee for State Security Border Guards Political Directorate: "On Guard over the Motherland's Borders"]

> [Text] Each year on 28 May the Soviet people honor the border guards who through their steadfastness, courage and valor shown in safeguarding the borders of the motherland enjoy universal love and gratitude.

V.I. Lenin signed the decree "On Establishing a Border Guard" 65 years ago. These years have been filled with the glorious and heroic deeds of the border guards. After the end of the civil war, when the hordes of interventionists had been smashed, the border guards waged a fierce struggle against imperialist spies, smashed the Basmachi and White Guard bands in Central Asia, and repulsed the Japanese samurai on Lake Khasan and the Khalkhin-Gol River.

The troops in the green caps were the first to bear the brunt of the suprise attack by Hitler's hordes when the Great Patriotic War erupted. Each sentry post held to the death and no one left his combat post without orders. The border regiments took part in the defense of Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Sevastopol, fought heoricially at the walls of Stalingrad and in the Polar regions and the Causcasus and on the Kursk Bulge, and they were in the storming of Berlin. Together with the organs of state security the border guards fought against the agents of fascist intelligence in the front-line zone.

More than 200 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for the the courage and heroism they displayed on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War, and thousands of soldiers and commanders received orders and medals. Dozens of border guard units were awarded orders and many received honorific designations.

Some 38 years have passed since the end of the war. Through all these years the new generations of border guards have shown boundless loyalty to the service and demonstrated the best features of their fathers and grandfathers who defended the Soviet borders in the prewar years and participated in the Great Patriotic War.

The adoption by the USSR Supreme Soviet Seventh Session of the USSR law "On the USSR State Border" was a vivid new manifestation of the concern of the CPSU and Soviet government to strengthen the borders of the motherland. This document, which came into force on 1 March 1983, is of great political and practical significance and is an important contribution to Leninist theory on the defense of the socialist motherland. It is aimed at insuring the reliable protection of its borders, serves to further improve the activities of the border guards and the state organs whose duties include border protection and the maintenance of the necessary order, and promotes a development of activity and a strengthening of the vigilance of Soviet people.

The border guards are marking their 65th anniversary at a significant time. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the conclusions and recommendations contained in the statements of CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov have been warmly approved and received the unanimous support of all our people and the border guard troops. The peace-loving Leninist foreign policy course is being pursued firmly and consistently in the world arena. In the struggle for peace our party acts in a principled way, consistently and with due consideration. But each step on the road to strengthening peace is difficult. "In recent times," CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov has said, "from Washington there is erupting a direct flow of talk dealing with just one thing--military preparation, military programs, the development of new kinds of weapons." The aggressive intrigues of imperialism are forcing the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries to concern themselves seriously with maintaining defense capability at the necessary level.

Under these conditions, the political, economic and military significance of safeguarding the borders as an inseparable, integral part of defending the socialist motherland is growing immeasurably. The imperialists and their accomplices are trying to create hotbeds of tension close to our borders and activate subversive actions. The enemy's subversive and intelligence activities have increased in the channels of international dealings. There has been an increase in the number of attempts to use them to send agents and emissaries into the USSR. The amount of material of a malicious anti-Soviet and slanderous nature confiscated has grown.

The following occurred at one of the border sections. A passenger bus approached the border control point in the middle of the day. Some 50 foreigners were preparing to cross the USSR state border. But by no means all of them crossed that border and set off on their journeys around our country. It turned out that some had come not with tourist aims. Ideologically harmful literature was found in luggage and suitcases with false bottoms, and in purses and rucksacks. Propaganda brochures were secured to the body with sticking plaster and sewn into the linings of suits and overcoats. It did no good! Almost 3,000 copies of books were confiscated from the ideological saboteurs who had attempted to bring this pulp literature into our country. And many such examples could be cited.

Our party, under whose leadership all the activity of the border guards takes place, teaches us to watch vigilantly for the intrigues of enemies and to cut short attempts at hostile actions at the border in good time and decisively.

Thanks to the concern of the CPSU and the Soviet government, today the border guards have everything they need to further improve border protection and enhance vigilance and combat readiness. All this has enabled the border guards to take a new qualitative step forward in their development.

But no matter how the level of military-technical equipment for the troops rises, the main role in safeguarding the border will always belong to the border guard. It is on the soldier and the officer that the reliable protection of the border primarily depends. Therefore, under present conditions, particularly high demands are made of the professional training, political tempering and moral-combat qualities of the border guards. The troops have now been manned [ukomplektovanny] with mature, well-trained command-and-political personnel. They are successfully organizing the protection of the state borders on land and at sea and the combat and special training of border guards. The best representatives of Soviet youth are serving at the sentry posts, on the ships and in the other subunits.

Modern technology has come to the border: radio detectors, electronics, searchlight stations, reliable means of communication, fast ships and cutters, aircraft and helicopters, cross-country vehicles and much else. During their service the young troops master a whole range of professions and specialties. The qualities of collectivism, responsibility, steadfastness and selflessness are developed and reinforced in them. In short, the border service is a wonderful school of courage and moral fiber, a school of combat friendship and military comradeship.

Socialist competition under the slogan "To Enhance Vigilance and Reliably Insure the Protection of the USSR State Borders" now taking place among the troops is promoting further improvement in the safeguarding of the border. Much is being done among the troops to make the competition fully involve all aspects of life in the subunits and units on the border with its influence.

Year after year the friendship of the Soviet border guards with the troops of the fraternal socialist countries grows. Side by side, fulfilling their international duty, they safeguard the borders of their own countries and the entire socialist community.

Soviet border guards are marking the 65th anniversary of the creation of the troops with new successes in service and combat and political training. As before they are filled with determination to serve the motherland wholeheartedly, reliably preserve and augment the glorious combat and Chekist traditions, and devote their efforts to the noble cause of safeguarding and protecting the borders of the Soviet motherland!

Eastern Borderguards Saluted

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Lieutenant General V.S. Donskov, commander of the USSR Committee for State Security Red Banner Eastern Border District: "In the Battle Outpost"]

[Text] Today, Soviet people and the border guards mark the 65th anniversary of the glorious Soviet border guard troops. Created by V.I. Lenin, nourished by the party, and tempered in the struggle to defend the gains of the October, the border guards reliably protect the borders of our beloved motherland. Acting on a strictly constitutional basis and in full accordance with the USSR law "On the USSR State Border," they occupy an important place in the system that insures the defense capability and state security of the country.

The people see in the person of the troops with the green caps who carry out their difficult and highly crucial service along the enormous stretches of our state borders their own worthy, valorous and loyal sons, and they honor them.

The Soviet border guards and the troops of the southeastern border within their ranks are marking the present holiday in an atmosphere of high political and service activity resulting from the sense of pride in the successes of Soviet people in communist creativity and the impressive results in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums.

Border guards have adopted as a combat program for practical work the tasks set for the CPSU and the Soviet people by CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov, the requirements of the USSR law "On the USSR State Border," and the recommendations and decisions of the recent meeting of secretaries of the party organizations of the border guard troops. The aspiration of each soldier to do better and more in his own place in order to implement the plans outlined by the party is typical today of the moral-political atmosphere in the units and subunits in the district, and it serves as a source of inspiration, selflessness and initiative in all the combat work of personnel.

On this holiday the border guards--the veterans and the young troops--once again look back with a thoughtful gaze to the heroic past of the border and, as it were, leaf through the pages of its glorious annals, remembering with gratitude the names and feats of those who gave their lives in the struggle to make the motherland's borders inviolable.

The law-governed result of the party's first steps to insure the protection of the interests of the young Soviet Republic on its borders was the signing by V.I. Lenin on 28 May 1918 of the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars decree "On Establishing a Border Guard."

In the mid-Twenties a new organizational structure, one that has been retained to this day, was introduced for the border guards, naval forces were formed to protect the border, and the political organs and party and Komsomol organizations were set up. The party sent into the border guard troops thousands of communists--people whose presence, as one of the documents of the time puts it, was weighed more carefully than weapons and ammunition when determining the combat capabilities of the units.

F.E. Dzerzhinskiy made an exceptionally great contribution to substantiating the significance of border protection, forming the border guards and working out the fundamental bases of their activity and the special moral-political code of the border guard Chekist.

The creation of the border guard in Kazakhstan coincided with the end of the civil war and the establishment there of Soviet power, and with the struggle against the kulak and landowner bands. The best units of the Red Army--regiments that had gained glory under the leadership of M.V. Frunze--were dispatched to protect the state border on the republic's territory. The combat cooperation between the border guards and the Chekists served as a strong barrier against all who were violating the border at that time and against those who later repeatedly threatened it; and today the Soviet borders are inviolable.

Our Eastern Border District was created on 25 February 1924. In the complex situation of those years the ranks of the border guards were reinforced and their combat skill and moral-political tempering grew. In the first 10 years of the district's existence alone the border guards smashed more than 100 bands made up of the remnants of the Annenkov, Dutovskiy and other anti-Soviet rabble, prevented a large number of the top people among the big landowners from slipping through the cordon, and seized several thousand weapons.

This combat account, along with the liquidation of banditry in the border regions and closing the border to the entry of spies and saboteurs, was the worthy contribution made by the border guards to the cause of the building of socialism in Kazakhstan and in the Pamirs and the Altay during the prewar period.

The hard times gave birth to a pleiad of remarkable heroes. The feats of A. Bestsennyy, V. Kandyurin, S. Krivoshein, G. Mezentsev, A. Onopko and A. Sidorov have been inscribed in the annals of glorious border deeds; the border sentry posts where they served and marched into heroic immortality now bear their names.

The Soviet people will always remember the date of 22 June 1941. The motherland will never forget the immortal feats of the sentries on the western borders who were the first to fearlessly face Hitler's hordes, displaying very great courage and self-denial in the uneven battle. The fascist generals of the "Blitzkrieg," who had alloted 30-40 minutes for moving across the border, were unable in many places to reach this objective for several days.

The unparalleled heroism of the border guards, the unprecedented steadfastness of the defenders of the fortress at Brest, the fierce resistance offered the enemy by thousands and thousands of Soviet troops who inflicted unprecedented losses on the Wehrmacht, were in a real sense a prologue to the great victory.

In November 1942 the 162nd Central Asian Division was formed from units in the district and became one of the units [soyedineniye] of the 70th Army that fought heroically on the Kursk Bulge and along the Dnepr and the Visla, and on to Berlin. The combat deeds of the division were honored with an Order of Suvorov and the honorific designation "Novgorod-Severskaya."

Hundreds of the border guards in the district were awarded orders and medals for their services to the motherland during the war years. The most outstanding--I. Belyakov, L. Vagin, M. Vlasov, K. Gelovskiy, V. Likhotvorik, M. Merkulov, F. Ozmitel', M. Prudnikov and S. Smirnov--became Heroes of the Soviet Union.

Almost four decades separate us from the victory in the Great Patriotic War. During this time our country's economic potential has grown immeasurably. A developed socialist society has been built in the Soviet Union. The lives of Soviet people have become much brighter and richer. But our successes are not to the liking of imperialist forces. They are whipping up an unprecedented arms race and activating ideological sabotage against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This is why safeguarding the motherland's frontiers is, as before, an important, integral part of the motherland's defense. This is why the combat routine of today's borders is so uneasy and anxious, why the life of the border posts never slackens for a moment.

The Soviet border guard troops have all the combat potential they need to carry out the tasks set for them: a high level of technical equipment, military skills, and the adamantine moral spirit of personnel.

The sources of the troops' strength are mighty and inexhaustible. Their entire life and activity are built under the leadership of the party, which constantly keeps in view questions of safeguarding the state border and works out the tasks and the ways of developing and improving the border guard troops and measures for their all-around support. And the high sociopolitical and military morale of personnel in the district, resulting from this truly paternal concern, is vividly reflected in the socialist competion being conducted under the motto "To Enhance Vigilance and Reliably Insure the Protection of the USSR State Borders." Troops in the collectives headed by officers A. Bryukhovetskiy, A. Kotlyarov, I. Kolenchuk, B. Borisov, V. Semenov and others obtained the best results in competition in honor of the 65th anniversary of the border guard troops.

The communists march in the front ranks of the competitiors, in the vanguard of all matters, great and small. They are the combat backbone of personnel in the district--the commanders and political workers and representatives of other specialties. In terms of their professional training and political and moral qualities the border officers are remarkable people. Many of them are scions of the glorious smithies of border troop cadres at the USSR Committee for State Security Order of the October Revolution, Order of the Red Banner Higher Border Command School imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy.

Within the district many dynasties of officers have come into being and are serving outstandingly. Lieutenant Colonel of the Reserves Anuarbek Khalilovich Tasbergenov gave almost 30 years to the border, to Chekist labor. Now his elder son is serving on the border, and his younger son soon will be--he is a border guard trainee.

As comrade Yu.V. Andropov has stressed, the border guard is not simply a serviceman; he is a political warrior, the plenipotentiary of our great state on the sector assigned to him. Our troops always remember this and persistently master the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and improve their ideological tempering, political culture and moral spirit. Combined with their great skills, this makes them invincible in encounters with any enemy. The border guards led by sergeants A. Krylov and A. Lapa took literally only minutes to detain violators of the state border. The high moral-combat readiness to intercept a violation at any moment along the assigned sector of border and the technical facilities available to the border guards enabled them to detect in time preparations for a border violation; and the skillful use of a searchlight and radio direction-finding equipment, hammered home repeatedly during training in methods of interaction and communications, enabled them to detain the violators by surpise, and, as they say, without a shot being fired [bezzvuchno].

The border guard troops carry out their tasks in close unity with the people, relying on the broad support of the party and state organs and the public organizations. This has now been reflected in the USSR law "On the USSR State Border." Since long ago a great friendship has linked the troops of the district and the workers of multinational Kazakhstan. As a result of the daily concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the local party committees and the soviet and Komsomol organs, protection of the southeast borders has become truly a matter for all the people. Responsibility for border inviolability and a constant readiness to assist the border guards are typical of most workers in the border areas, people of all ages and professions. The border guards value this highly, quite justifiably considering the entire population in the border regions their reliable reserve.

The volunteers in the people's militia set up in the populated points along the border, offer the most active assistance to the troops. The people's militia volunteers have many times displayed high vigilance, tenacity and resourcefulness along the border. Take just this one example from many such. Member of the people's volunteer militia driver A. Ilimsupiyev was once on a regular route near the border when he noticed that someone was moving into our rear from the border, taking cover behind the trees along the road. His behavior alerted the driver. He stopped, called to the stranger and offered to give him a lift, to which the stranger unwillingly agreed. Knowing what should be done in such cases, the driver delivered his passenger to the nearest border detail.

The great patronage work done for the district troops is yet another notable manifestation of the attention of the party to border affairs and the people near the border. The border guards are profoundly grateful to their patrons--the representatives of the labor collectives at many of Kazakhstan's industrial enterprises and the republic's scientific and cultural workers--for the great help that they give the border troops.

The border guards of the district protect the security of the motherland's southeast borders side by side with troops of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District with whom they are united in firm combat friendship and comradeship.

In the second half of the seventh decade of the life and activities of the Soviet border guards, the troops of the southeast border are acting closely rallied about the CPSU, and henceforth too they will serve their people and the ideals of communism selflessly, stand guard vigilantly and tirelessly over the gains of the Great October, and devote all their strength, knowledge and capabilities to the cause of insuring the security of the beloved motherland and the reliable protection of its sacred borders.

Transcaucasian Borderguards Hailed

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 28 May 83 p 1

[Article by Major General B.Ye. Sentyurin, commander of the USSR Committee for State Security Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District: "On Guard over the Motherland"]

[Text] Today the Soviet people and their armed forces ceremonially mark the 65th anniversary of the USSR Committee for State Security border guard troops.

Our country and the troops of the army, navy and border guards have welcomed this holiday in the atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm resulting from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and the successful implementation of the party's majestic plans.

At the same time we can never forget for a moment that the most reactionary circles in the imperialist states, led by the United States and its allies in aggresssive military blocks, have not abandoned their attempts to speak to our country from a position of strength. Pushing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, they have developed an arms race that is unprecedented in scale. Our class enemy is actively and massively waging total espionage against the Soviet Union, conducting ideological sabotage, and trying to harm our economy, using the state border as one of the critical sectors for this.

"The aggressive intrigues of imperialism," CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, "are forcing us and the fraternal socialist countries to concern ourselves, and seriously, with maintaing the defense capability at the necessary level."

The present USSR law "On the USSR State Border" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation, Seventh Session and coming into force on 1 March this year, has become a new and graphic manifestation of the constant concern of the party and government to insure the country's state security. Complying with its requirements and taking pride in the trust placed in them by their party and people, the troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District are vigilantly and reliably protecting the motherland's southern borders.

The creation and establishment of the Soviet border guard troops and the development of the principles for protecting the state border are inseparably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. On 28 May 1918 V.I. Lenin signed the decree "On Establishing a Border Guard." The decades have passed, and now this date is marked each year as a national holiday--Border Guards Day. All the service activities of our border guard troops over six-and-half decades have been inseparably linked with the country's history and the organs of state security. Today we recall the major milestones of this glorious path.

Literally in the first months following the victory of the Great October, when the young land of the soviets stood within a ring of fire from its enemies, at the call of the Leninist party the Chekist fighting men--journeymen of the legendary knight of the revolution F.E. Dzerzhinskiy--led by the communists, rose up in defense of its borders. Ardent Soviet patriots, they courageously resisted the numerous attempts of the imperialist secret services to send spies and saboteurs into our country and dispatch well-armed bands as they stood on guard over the building of socialism.

The Soviet border guards covered themselves in undying glory during the terrible days of the Great Patriotic War. They were the first to engage the fascist hordes along an enormous front stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The tiny garrisons of the border posts fought to the last bullet and not one of them retreated a single step unless ordered to do so. More than 200 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and more than 30,000 more awarded orders and medals for their great contribution to the victory over Hitler's Germany.

The feats of these heroes offer to the present generation of border guards examples of boundless loyalty to the CPSU and the Soviet people. In today's complex situation, like their fathers and grandfathers at the front line, they are selflessly carrying out their military duty to protect and defend the state border.

Last year our Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District--one of the oldest of the country's border districts--marked its own 60th anniversary. The contribution made by the Transcaucasian border guards to the cause of insuring the state security of the motherland is great.

The feats of the border guards of the Twenties and Thirties--Andrey Babushkin, Petr Saykin, Nikolay Golubnitskiy, Andrey Bochkarev and others--are known far beyond the borders of Transcaucasia; today's border posts and schools and streets bear their names.

We are rightly proud that our district reared 32 Heroes of the Soviet Union and many great military chiefs who commanded the glorious units and formations during the Great Patriotic War.

They included Colonel L. Dudka and Warrant Officer 2nd class G. Kuropyatnikov, Lieutenant General N. Vasil'yev and Junior Lieutenant P. Guzhvin, Army General I. Maslennikov and Sergeant P. Taran...

The border guards of Transcaucasia heroically fought the hated enemy at Moscow, by the walls of Stalingrad, on the Kursk Bulge; and they took part in the battle for the Caucasus and marched into the very lair of the fascist beast--Berlin.

Educated in the heroic traditions, the border guards of the Eighties carry on with dignity and honor the work of their predecessors and stand vigilantly on guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. Fulfilling the demands of the USSR law "On the USSR State Border," day after day they enhance their vigilance and combat readiness and strengthen discipline and organization. This year alone the Transcaucasian border guards have detained dozens of violators and intercepted numerous attempts to bring in contraband and ideologically harmful literature. Officers I. Galkin, A. Kotov, I. Mel'nikov, T. Tikanashvili, A. Mustafayev and others have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union for their successes in service, combat, political and special training.

And what is the "secret" of success among the border posts, patrol boats, control and crossing points and other troop subunits and units in the district?

First, it is the wise leadership of the CPSU in the building and all service and combat activities of the border guard troops. Thanks to this we now have at our disposal ideologically tempered, well-trained personnel and everything needed to insure the reliable protection of the assigned sector of the border, everything from up-to-date weapons to very complex electronic instruments.

Second, it is in the indissoluble unity with the people, with all the workers of the border areas. Today the members of numerous volunteer people's militias and young pioneer detachments wear on their chests the medal "For Excellence in Safeguarding the USSR State Border" and the decorations of border valor. It is really difficult to overestimate their contribution in the matter of safeguarding the motherland's southern borders.

And third and finally, it is in the close cooperation between the border guards and the organs of state security, the troops of the Soviet Army, and all interested state and public institutions.

We are truly grateful for the constant help and support in the matter of safeguarding the state border that we receive from the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee led by CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee led by the republic communist party central committee first secretary comrade K.M. Bagirov, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee led by republic communist party central committee first secretary comrade K.S. Demirchyan, the CPSU Krasnodar kraykom led by kraykom party secretary comrade V.I. Vorotnikov, and the local party, soviet and Komsomol organs. They give their unremitting attention to questions of the motherland's state security and the life and everyday conditions of the troops in the green caps.

On this day I would like to express words of profound thanks to our remarkable veterans who have given decades of service in safeguarding the state border. Many of them are now in the reserves but some are still on active service. But both the former and the latter are doing great work in educating the troops in the best revolutionary, combat and Chekist traditions and in passing on their own rich experience.

The troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District are boundlessly devoted to their own CPSU and the Soviet grvernment, and to all our people, and henceforth too will vigilantly and reliably safeguard the motherland's state border, raise combat readiness, strengthen discipline and organization, and do everything needed to fully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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BALTIC REPUBLICS CELEBRATE 'BORDERGUARD DAY'

In Estonian SSR

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen V. Vinogradov, chief of Political Department, troops of the Red Banner Baltic Border District, KGB USSR: "Guarding the Soviet Borders"]

[Text] Today, our country is honoring the men of one of the glorious combat detachments of the Soviet Armed Forces--the Border Troops. For 65 years already, they have been guarding the sacred boundaries of the fatherland, reliably protecting them against the encroachments of the class enemies.

The Border Guards acknowledge with pride their participation in public deeds and concerns. By soldierly shock labor and a further rise in vigilance and combat readiness, they are striving to multiply their contribution to the struggle of the Soviet people for the successful realization of the party's designs and to the cause of ensuring the reliable defense of the country and its state security.

During the 65 years of their existence, the Border Troops have travelled a glorious combat path. And looking over the pages of their heroic past and present today with a mental glance, we see the continuous connection of the entire history of the formation and development of the protection of the Soviet borders with the leading and directing activity of the Communist Party.

The decree of the Council of People's Commissars on instituting the border guards which was signed by V. I. Lenin on 28 May 1918, marked the beginning of the Border Troops' activity. And from the very first days of their existence, they waged a selfless struggle against the numerous intrigues of the enemies of the revolution and accomplished their assigned missions in a worthy manner. During the years of the Civil War, the Border Troops fought heroically against the interventionists and White Guardists as part of the active army, and reliable sentinals again stood at the borders of the Soviet state after the routing of the combined forces of foreign and internal counterrevolution.

The basis for our Border Troop units was formed at that time by the best army formations from among the celebrated divisions and brigades which were commanded by V. I. Chapayev, N. A. Shchors, G. I. Kotovskiy, and other legendary popular heroes. In particular, one of the border detachments was formed from the 24th Samaro-Simbirskaya

(Ul'yanovskaya) Iron Division which received this honorable name for unusual steadfastness and courage of its men. By now having been awarded the Red Banner twice, this detachment continues to guard the country's borders vigilantly as part of our district's units. Here, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and Aleksey Maksimovich Gor'kiy have been elected honorary border guards and the men of the border especially treasure them and are proud of them.

On the very first day of the war, the outposts of the Baltic Border District also engaged the aggressors in the single line of border subunits which absorbed the battering-ram strike of the fascist hordes. They stood to the death, heroically repelling the onslaught of enemy forces which were many times superior.

In the combat formation of the motherland's armed defenders which was crowned with glory, the Baltic border troops fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War in a worthy manner, making their contribution to the utter destruction of the enemy. The exploits of Feodor Okk, Mikhail Pasternak, Vasiliy Utin, Aleksey Loshmanov, Platon Kubov, Petr Rodionov and many other heroes of the border whose names are borne today by outposts are inscribed in the history of our troops in gold letters.

The wartime salvoes fell silent long ago; however, even now the forward edge of the fatherland remains an uneasy feature and active front in the struggle against the subversive activity of imperialist intelligence services, foreign anti-Soviet centers, and their accomplices. Under conditions where the international situation has become aggravated to the extreme through the fault of imperialist forces and primarily of the United States and where the class enemies are sparing no forces and means to accomplish ideological sabotage and other subversive acts against the USSR, our party, government, and people are assigning a matter of great state importance to the border guards--to increase the strength of the Soviet borders and provide a reliable screen against any hostile intrigues on the country's land and sea borders and on the channels of international communication. And the border troops are justifying the confidence placed in them by deed and are accomplishing their missions with honor.

Today their soldierly labor is structured on a new legal basis--in accordance with the requirements of the Law on the Soviet State Border, which went into effect on 1 March of this year. Its adoption was one more striking illustration of the tireless concern of the CPSU and the Soviet government for the strengthening of the protection of the motherland's borders, for the defense of its political and economic interests, and for guarantees of the strict observance of socialist legality and law and order on the border and the creation of of all necessary conditions for the effective activity of state organs and border troops in this direction. Commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations of the district's troops have initiated great organizational and political work to put the law's provisions into practice and for the unconditional accomplishment of all its requirements.

The contemporary stage of development of the Border Troops is characterized by a further strengthening of the party's role in their activity. The CPSU Central Committee constantly keeps within its field of view questions of ensuring state security and defines the main directions and indicates practical ways for improving the guarding of the border and the strengthening of the Border Troops. As a result, we have today a profound, scientifically substantiated program for the further development of the Border Troops which are armed with fundamentally important aims toward questions of protecting the borders, party-political work, and the communist indoctrination of the men.

The motherland is giving the border guards everything necessary for the successful accomplishment of their assigned missions. Today, our troops have contemporary combat and special equipment, excellent armament, and most important--excellent personnel and well-trained cadres of commanders and political officers. Among the troops of our district are many leading organizers of service who skillfully structure work and experienced teachers and indoctrinators of the men. Among them are officers R. Kazradis, A. Kachkin, P. Korobkov, V. Stotskiy, I. Tamulenis, and many others.

The personnel's profound understanding of the requirements of the party and the government which are imposed on the Border Troops finds its reflection in the specific deeds of the border guards--in their vigilant service and exemplary training and in those soldierly gifts with which they approached their holiday. In the course of the socialist competition which was widely initiated among the troops under the slogan: "Increase vigilance, ensure the reliable protection of the Soviet state border," in the district one out of every three border guards has become an expert in combat and political training and the number of excellent outposts, ships and subunits, crews and squads, and sections has grown. Also in the rank of the right flank is the military collective where officer Ye. Ivchenko serves which, for high indices in soldierly labor, was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and the Presidium of the Estonian SSR's Supreme Soviet and its Council of Ministers.

Our district is a multinational combat border family. And many envoys of Estonia represent their republic in it in a worthy manner. Good examples in the performance of military duty are officer A. Gaav, Warrant Officer [praporshchik] U. Kal'dveye, Junior Sergeants A. Kyule and E. Otsus, Privates T. Treym, Ya. Kivistik, M. Nyupuu, and M. Keerma, and many of their comrades who were called up from Estonia.

In their service activity, the border guards of the district rely on the active assistance of the party and Soviet organs of the Soviet Baltic's republics, including Estonia and Kaliningrad Oblast, members of the voluntary people's squads and detachments of YuDP [young friends of the border troops], and of all workers of the border area. For this, we express to them our sincere gratitude and thankfulness and we assure them that in the future, too, we will tirelessly develop our traditional friendship and business collaboration in the interests of the common cause--strengthening the protection of our motherland's sacred borders.

The border guards, vigilantly guarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, are performing their service in a single combat formation with the men of the Armed Forces and in close coordination with the organs of the KGB and MVD. Their forces are multiplied by consciousness of the importance and responsibility of the missions being accomplished and the striving to accomplish with honor the combat order of our party which was sounded in the words of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov: "In the difficult international situation, when the forces of imperialism are trying to thrust peoples onto the path of hostility and military confrontation, the party and the state will firmly defend the vital interests of our motherland and will maintain high vigilance and a readiness to give a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression."

Loyal to their constitutional duty and boundlessly devoted to the party, the motherland, and the people, the Soviet border guards are always on the alert and reliably guarding the security and inviolability of the borders of the country of Soviets.

In Latvian SSR

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen G. F. Moiseyenko, commander Red Banner Baltic Border District, KGB USSR: "Sentinals of the Motherland"]

[Text] The state borders of our motherland--land and sea--stretch for more than 60,000 kilometers. The men of the Border Troops are guarding them reliably day and night.

On 28 May 1918, V. I. Lenin signed the decree of the Council of People's Commissars on instituting the border guards. This day is marked as the traditional holiday of the Border Troops. For 65 years, the Border Troops have been ensuring the inviolability of the motherland's borders.

We are greeting our holiday in an atmosphere of the high political and labor enthusiasm of the Soviet people, including the men of the Army and Navy and the Border Troops. The Soviet people are successfully putting into practice the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The Baltic border guards ardently and unanimously approve and support the Leninist course for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet government and the propositions and conclusions contained in the reports, speeches, and statements of the CPSU Central Committee's General Secretary, Yu. V. Andropov.

An event of tremendous mobilizing force for the border guards was the adoption, by the country's highest organ of state authority, of the law of the Soviet Union, "On the Soviet State Border," which went into effect on 1 March 1983. The men of the Baltic see in this a new manifestation of the concern of the party and the government for the guarding of the border, for the defense of the country's political and economic interests, and for guarantees of the strict observance of socialist legality and law and order on the motherland's borders.

In 65 years, the Border Troops have covered a glorious combat path. After the Civil War and the routing of the hordes of foreign interventionists, the border guards waged a struggle with the Basmatch movement in Central Asia, successfully fought the White Guardist bands in the western and southern republics, and repelled numerous provocations of the Japanese militarists. On land, sea, and river sectors of the border they detained tens of thousands of spies, saboteurs, and contrabandists and thwarted the hostile actions of accomplices of the bourgeois intelligence services.

After the Civil War, many Latvian Red Riflemen became border guards. Among them were fearless knights of the revolution Ya. Yu. Libert, F. M. Krumin', N. P. Pupol', R. F. Varkaln, R. K. Shkil'ter, and others. Being in the border formation, they sacredly cherished the soldierly, combat, and Chekist traditions which were born in the battles for Soviet power. Their military glory is now being inherited in a worthy manner by new generations of border guards. One of the leading outposts today bears the name of the Latvian Red Riflemen.

At the terrible hour of the invasion of our country by the German-fascist aggressors, the fighting men and commanders in the green service caps were the first to accept the enemy blow. The border subunits and units fought to the last cartridge and to the last drop of blood. "The border guards fought like lions," wrote the newspaper PRAVDA on 24 June 1941. Together with the men of the Army and the Navy, the sentinels of the motherland's borders fought bravely on all fronts.

For courage and heroism displayed on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, more than 150 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and more than 13,000 were awarded orders and medals. Orders beamed on the battle standards of 50 units of the border guards while 32 units received designations of honor.

The units of the Red Banner Baltic Border District also covered their battle standards with undying glory. In battles with the enemy, heroism and valor were displayed by Captains M. F. Pasternak and A. G. Loshmanov, political instructor P. A. Rodionov, assistant political instructor V. I. Utin, Lieutenant P. M. Kubov, and others whose names are borne today by the best outposts.

In greeting their traditional holiday, the border guards of our district realize clearly that they are guarding the state border in a difficult international situation. The reactionary forces of imperialism and, first of all, of the United States are striving to attain military-strategic superiority over the USSR at any price. The Reagan administration is conducting a policy of further militarization of the country's entire economy in the interests of the production of qualitatively new types of nuclear missiles, chemical weapons, and other weapons of mass destruction and is realizing plans for the use of outer space for military purposes. Foreign centers for ideological sabotage and anticommunist organizations have made their subversive activity against our country more active.

The present international situation is exerting a great influence on the situation on the USSR's state border, too. The imperialists and their accomplices are striving to make the borders of the Soviet Union, including those of the Soviet Baltic, zones of constant tension. However, the Soviet border guards, equipped with the most modern equipment and armament, are reliably guarding and defending the state border.

The ideological and political-indoctrinational work conducted among the troops plays a tremendous role in the accomplishment of tasks of service and training. It was especially intensified after the All-Union Conference of Secretaries of Border Troop Party Organizations which took place this year. The combat and Chekist traditions of the Border Troops--our rustproof weapon--have permanent significance.

The struggle to raise the quality and effectiveness of border service and for a growth in the combat and technical skill of the personnel is expanding among the troops of the district. Communists and Komsomol activists are marching in the vanguard of the competition. The outpost imeni the Latvian Red Riflemen which is commanded by Major V. N. Kuteynikov serves as a worthy example. This multinational subunit has retained the title of excellent for several years and has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee.

The personnel of the "Riga" OKPP [separate frontier control post] have achieved great successes in service and combat and political training. This collective of border guards has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party and the republic's Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers. The lofty awards inspire us to new, soldierly achievements.

A worthy example in the accomplishment of military duty is provided by Major G. Demichev, Captain 2d Rank V. Zhuravlev, Warrant Officers [praporshchik] V. Vinogradov, Ya. Gulbis, and P. Pikina, Senior Sergeant A. Orlov, Sergeants N. Pakalin, A. Yermakov, and V. Chalyy, Petty Officers 2d Class S. Yudin and Yu. Bulyshev, Privates First Class P. Lizunov, R. Aznayev, and V. Zemmer, and many others.

The entire people is guarding our state borders. The strength of the border guards is in the love of the people and their boundless support. On the alarm signal, the voluntary people's squads take part in the search for and detention of violators. M. Pauska, T. Noorkyyv, and others were recently awarded the medal "For Distinction in Guarding the State Border of the USSR."

From year to year, the patronage ties of the Baltic border troops with labor collectives and various public organizations and scientific, cultural, and educational institutions of the Latvian SSR are becoming stronger and stronger. And we are grateful to the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and government as well as local party, Soviet, and Komsomol organs, patron labor collectives, workers of science and culture, and all our good friends for constant assistance, attention, and support.

On the day of our holiday, we assure our native Communist Party and the Soviet people that the Border Troops of the Red Banner Baltic Border District, in a common formation with the personnel of the Red Banner Baltic Military District and the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, will always accomplish with honor the party's requirements for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

In Lithuanian SSR

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen I. Matveyev, chief of staff, Red Banner Baltic Border District: "Guarding the Soviet Borders"]

[Text] Created 65 years ago in accordance with Lenin's decree, brought up by the Communist Party, and tempered in the fire of the fierce struggle with the enemies of the socialist motherland, the Border Troops of the KGB USSR are reliably guarding and defending our country's sacred borders and ensuring their inviolability and indestructibility. The Soviet border guards are greeting their holiday in an atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm caused by the decisions of the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the conclusions and recommendations of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, which are contained in his speech at the plenum and in the report "Sixty-five Years of the USSR" which received the fervent approval and unanimous support of the Soviet people and the men of the border.

As was noted in a number of party documents, the present international situation is causing serious concern for the Soviet people by imperialism's anticommunist, anti-Soviet strategy. The ruling circles of the United States and their NATO allies are expanding the front of the secret war against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist commonwealth, modernizing their intelligence services and subversive ideological centers and organizations, and undertaking intensive measures for the expansion of intelligence actions against our country.

The acuteness and complexity of the moment which is being endured require the highest vigilance. Under the conditions of this severe reality, the political, economic, and military significance of the guarding of the state borders as an integral part of the defense of the socialist fatherland is growing immeasurably.

The Soviet state border is not only a line which separates the territories of states; it is also a constantly operating front. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government are displaying tireless concern for the further strengthening of the protection of the country of Soviets' border. Adoption of the law of the USSR, "On the Soviet State Border," which signifies a new stage in the life and activity of the Border Troops has become a new, shining manifestation of this.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people provided the Border Troops with everything necessary for the successful accomplishment of the missions in the reliable protection and defense of the motherland's borders. Thus, the men of the Red Banner Baltic Border District are armed with first-class weapons and improved combat equipment which are in skillful and reliable hands. The Baltic border guards constantly display high vigilance, improve military skill, and raise combat readiness.

In looking at the heroic combat path which has been travelled by the Border Troops, the question is automatically posed--what is the secret of our successes in the struggle with a strong, cunning, and experienced enemy? The only correct answer is as follows: the wise leadership of the Communist Party. It is namely it, our Leninist party, which determined and determines the specific missions for the Border Troops at all stages of the building of the country of Soviets. It is namely it which arms us with a clear understanding of the lofty goals of service and tempers us ideologically and instills in the hearts courage and heroism and boundless devotion to the socialist motherland and the ideals of communism. The party is tirelessly concerned about the impregnability of Soviet borders and about the men, and in this we find the inexhaustible source of inspiration for the border guards and their resolve to give their strength to the service of the beloved fatherland.

In the great and many-faceted activity for the accomplishment of tasks in the further improvement of the border's protection, a special place is occupied by questions of raising the political vigilance of the personnel. At its basis lies lofty ideological content, flaming Soviet patriotism, a profound understanding of personal responsibility for the security of the socialist motherland, and class irreconcilability toward bourgeois ideology and morals. It is namely these qualities which distinguish the men of the leading subunits of the Red Banner Baltic Border District in which officers A. Gusel'nikov, I. Alalykin, B. Smirnov, I. Monkus, and others are serving.

Historical experience indicates that the unity of the Border Troops with the people is embodied in their very predestination. In a developed socialist society the role of the local population in guarding the border was raised even higher. In analyzing the results of service, we note the following fact from year to year: almost one fourth of all border violators detained are the share of residents of the border area. This indicator is vivid evidence of that tremendous, truly inestimable assistance which members of the voluntary people's squads and the entire local population render to the men.

These days, we should like to express special words of gratitude for concern about guarding the border to the party and Soviet organs of the Lithuanian SSR which are located in the border area and to the sentinals of the second line--the members of the DND [voluntary people's squads] who are doing everything possible to assist the men in the green service caps. Among the voluntary helpers of the border guards we can name today A. Kuznetsov, A. Maslov, I. Norkyavichyus, S. Filatov, and G. Dikshas who were repeatedly recognized with badges of border valor, and many others. The border guards treasure friendship with the local population, are strengthening it in every possible way, and see in it the guarantee of further successes in guarding the motherland's borders.

The guardians of the border are greeting their glorious anniversary with new soldierly deeds, steadfastness, and courage in the continuous, strained struggle on a front which knows no truces and respites. In the future, too, they will accomplish their responsible mission as required by the Soviet people and the Communist Party.

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BORDERGUARD DAY COMMEMORATED IN UKRAINE, BELORUSSIA, MOLDAVIA

In Belorussian SSR

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article by Col G. Milovanov, deputy chief of Political Department, troops of the Red Banner Western Border District, KGB USSR: "The Motherland's Sentinals"]

> [Text] The boundaries of the Soviet Union stretched for more than 60,000 kilometers. The state border, which determines the limits of the great Soviet power, runs in Europe and Asia, along the banks of the Bug and the islands of the Kuril ridge, in the Arctic Ocean and the mountains of the Pamir, in the sands of the Karakum, and in the swamps of Karelia.
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> The history of the creation of the Border Troops is linked with the name of V. I. Lenin. The development of the basic principles in establishing the boundaries of the Soviet state belongs to him. On his initiative and with his personal participation, all necessary measures were undertaken for the creation, establishment, and strengthening of the Soviet Border Troops.
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> Following the Lenin instructions, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always displayed and displays tireless concern for the strengthening of the protection of our country's borders.

The life and activity of the Border Troops are inseparably connected with the heroic history of our people and with the basic stages in the development of the Soviet state, its Armed Forces, and the organs of state security. The history of the Border Troops is a combat chronicle of boundless devotion to their motherland and the courage, heroism, and valor of the men in the green service caps who are guarding the country against the penetration of the secret service of international capital, thwarting economic smuggling, and destroying bandits of every stripe. In the battles with Savinkov's and Tyutyunnik's bands in the West, in the conflict on the Chinese Eastern Railroad, in the clashes with the Basmatchi in Central Asia and the Mussavatists in the Transcaucasus, and in battles with the Japanese samurai at Lake Khasan and on the Khalkhin-Gol River and on the Soviet-Finnish border in 1939-1940, the men of the border were examples in the accomplishment of their military duty and of high combat skill. The exploits of Andrey Korobitsin, Grigoriy Kofanov, Valeriy Kotel'nikov, Nikita Karatsupa, and many hundreds and thousands of border guards are inscribed in the history of the Border Troops in gold letters.

For the men of the border, the prewar years were a school of courage, combat skill, and ideological tempering which prepared them for the formidable wartime tests. Together with the organs of state security, the border guards managed to paralyze the intrigues of fascist intelligence in the border areas to a considerable degree.

The lofty moral-political and combat qualities of the border guards were displayed with special force in the years of the Great Patriotic War. They fought heroically with the German-fascist aggressors and were the first to accept the blow of the fascist troops. The outpost under the command of Lieutenant Lopatin and political instructor Glasov held out on the Bug for 11 days. The Hitlerite troops advanced far into the depth of the Soviet territory, but the outpost, like a fortress, stood to the last soldier. Eight border guards of the outpost headed by their chief, Fedor Morin, went into the last bayonet attack singing the "Internationale." The names of border guards Andrey Kizhevatov, Aleksandr Sivachev, Aleksey Novikov, Ivan Belyayev, and Fedor Noskov are inscribed in the chronicle of heroism and courage displayed on the land of Belorussia,

Border units and large units took part in all big battles of the Great Patriotic War: the Battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, and Kursk, in the Belorussian operation, in the battle for Berlin, and in the routing of the Japanese militarists. From among the border guards in the years of the war arose many famous commanders and commissars of big partisan large units, leaders of the communist underground, and organizers of the national struggle in the enemy rear. Partisan detachments and brigades under the command of border guards Nikolay Shestopal, Vasiliy Nikitin, Mikhail Zhuravlev, and others operated successfully on Belorussian soil. The following note was made on service card for Gerasim Alekseyevich Kirpich which is stored in the personnel department of the Main Border Troops Directorate: "Junior Lieutenant G. Kirpich disappeared." Two and a half years later, at the very end of the war, a new line appeared in the same card: "Colonel G. A. Kirpich is alive and is under orders of the Belorussian headquarters of the partisan movement." Thus, two short notes reflected the difficult and truly heroic path travelled by the border officer in the war years.

The motherland evaluated highly the combat services of the border guards. Tens of thousands of men were awarded orders and medals and more than 150 of them were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Forty-nine border units were awarded orders and medals. Thirty-two received honorable designations. The names of many border heroes are now borne by outposts which are guarding the western borders.

The workers of our country celebrated the 38th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany. Thanks to the wise peace-loving policy of the Communist Party, the Soviet people have been working under peaceful conditions for 38 years. But the men of the border are also accomplishing combat missions in peacetime. The stubborn struggle against the secret service of imperialist intelligence, ideological saboteurs, and smugglers on the borders does not abate for even one day. The men in the green service caps are standing their watch steadfastly and courageously.

In accomplishing the grandiose tasks in the building of a communist society in our country, the Communist Party is accomplishing consistently and persistently the program of the further struggle for peace and international collaboration which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. All progressive mankind ardently approves the wise, peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. At the same time, our party and government consider that the forces of reaction and aggression are striving in every possible way to prevent good changes in the world. As formerly, the imperialist circles are conducting a course for the further aggravation of the international situation. From year to year the military expenditures of the United States and other NATO countries are growing and the arms race is intensifying. The imperialists are intensifying subversive activity and ideological sabotage against the USSR and the socialist countries.

A new and striking manifestation of the party's concern for the strengthening of the country's defensive capability and the inviolability of its borders was the law, "On the Soviet State Border," which was adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The law considers completely the ideas and provisions of the first legislative act on the border--the decree of the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars, "On Instituting the Border Guards," which was personally edited and signed on 28 May 1918 by V. I. Lenin. Under conditions of an aggravated international situation, the law reflects the increased necessity for the further strengthening of the Soviet state border. It comprehensively regulates the entire intricate complex of relations connected with the establishment of the border, the procedure for crossing and protection, and it clearly defines the rights and obligations of the Border Troops.

The provisions of the law reflect the basic principles of the Soviet state's foreign policy and its readiness to do everything necessary to strengthen good-neighbor relations with contiguous countries and strengthen the peace between peoples. The law embodies the norms of relations with adjacent countries of the socialist commonwealth which are profoundly internationalist in their nature. The border with them is a border of a new type, a border of friendship and collaboration.

The men in the green service caps who are guarding the border on Belorussian soil are greeting their holiday with new successes in service and combat training. The number of excellent subunits and experts in the units has grown, dozens of border violators have been detained, and many thousands of copies of ideologically harmful materials and contraband worth a considerable sum have been confiscated. The title of excellent has been held for several years by border outposts and KPP [frontier control post] subunits which are commanded by officers I. I. Pinyashko, V. A. Strel'nikov, M. N. Kuznetsov, M. A. Pavlov, L. M. Mayorov, E. I. Tararin, and others.

The attainment of high results in service in guarding the border is furthered by skillfully presented party-political work. The party and Komsomol organizations of the troops are living a full-blooded life. They serve as the cementing force of the troop collectives and direct their efforts toward ensuring the vanguard role of the communists and Komsomols in the accomplishment of standing missions and the mobilization of the personnel for the attainment of even higher results in combat and political training and the strengthening of military discipline.

The strength of the Border Troops is in their tie with the people. Firm friendship with the population of the border regions was, is, and remains one of the most important traditions of the Border Troops. Our men are sacredly preserving and adding to this tradition. In their difficult service, they constantly feel the support, concern, and attention on the part of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party and the government of the republic and on the part of local party, Soviet, and Komsomol organizations and the entire population of the border areas. The high vigilance of the residents of the border area has often become an insurmountable screen in the path of violators. The new law consolidates the participation of the workers in the guarding of the Soviet state border as one of the important forms for the Soviet citizens' accomplishment of their patriotic duty in the defense of the fatherland which developed long ago.

On their holiday, the men of the western borders of the motherland assure their party and the Soviet people that, in the future, too, they will carry high the title of Soviet border guard and will spare no strength for the borders of the motherland of October always to be sacred and inviolable.

In Ukrainian SSR

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen V. Yarlychenko, chief of Political Department, troops of the Red Banner Western Border District, KGB USSR, candidate of historical sciences: "Plenipotentiaries of a Great Power"]

> [Text] The third spring month is rich with holiday dates. The streets of the villages and cities of our immense motherland did not succeed in putting out the blaze of red calico of the May First demonstrations when they were adorned again with flags and transparencies--together with all progressive mankind the Soviet people celebrated Victory Day. These solemn dates are close in their essence and filled with deep meaning.
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> And next to them stands Borderguard Day. For the 65th time the people in the green service caps, whose service is inseparably connected with peace and the victory, are marking their professional holiday. Namely--professional, because there is no more honorable profession than defending the motherland!
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> The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov, provided the definition of the man of the border briefly and capaciously: "The border guard is not simply a serviceman; he is a political fighter, if you will, a plenipotentiary of our great power on the sector charged to him."

The border always lived and lives in the same heroic rhythm with the country. Its fighting men derived and derive their strength from the inexhaustible sources, the name for which is motherland, party, and socialism. The history of the Border Troops is the history of hundreds and thousands of heroes who consciously went for an exploit on the road indicated by V. I. Lenin. We are proud that the leader of the proletarian revolution stood at the cradle of border protection and edited and signed the decree on its formation on 28 May 1918. He profoundly substantiated the teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland and guarding the borders of the Soviet state. The Lenin proposition about state borders, their inviolability, and peaceful settlement of quarrels is consolidated in the Soviet constitution and received further development in the law, "On the Soviet State Border ," which went into effect from March of this year.

In the years of the Civil War and the foreign intervention the border guards, pouring into the formations of the Red Army, waged battles with the enemies of our motherland for more than three years, displaying courage and genuine revolutionary heroism. The plenipontiaries of the power were the fighting men of the famous Samaro-Ul'yanovskaya Iron Division, Bogunites and Tarashchites, who had to perform border service under difficult conditions. The country had only begun to heal its wounds. There was not enough of the very necessities for the life and living conditions of the men. But patrols guarded the borders in any weather. During several months alone--from 1 June through 26 December 1921--6,213 violators were detained on the Western border. Already in the 1920's, sprouts of socialist competition appeared on the border and the communists were at its sources. Here is what the newspaper KOMMUNIST wrote on 22 November 1922 about the party cell of the 19th Border Battalion of the Western District: "All members of this organization are imbued with conscious party discipline. The influence of the battalion cell extends to all aspects of the battalion's life. The communists are occupied daily with questions of guarding the border and indoctrinating the personnel. They have initiated an active struggle for the 'best cordon' in the battalion."

The plenipotentiaries of the power were the men in the green service caps at the end of the 1930's when imperialism, trying to feel through the fortress of our Far Eastern and Northwestern borders, organized big armed provocations at Lake Khasan, the Khalkhin-Gol River, and on the Soviet-Finnish Border. The Border Troops also participated in repelling them together with units of the Red Army. For courage and heroism in battles, 18 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, more than 2,000 men were cited with government awards, and 2 border districts and 16 units became order-bearing.

The motherland's sentinals were the first to receive the treacherous strike at dawn on 22 June 1941 when regular troops of the fascist army attacked our border units on a front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Four hundred eighty-five border outposts never wavered and, on that day, not one withdrew from the positions on which the majority of the Chekists held their last defense of their lives. The legendary exploit of the men under the command of A. Lopatin, V. Usov, F. Morin, and many other known and unknown heroes entered the chronicle of the Great Patriotic War as a brilliant page. Today, many of them are forever enrolled as members of dozens and hundreds of worker collectives of the Ukraine.

The Border Troops participated actively in the routing of the German-fascist aggressors at Moscow, fought selflessly in the battles for Kiev, Odessa, and Sevastopol', and participated in the assault on Berlin. The party and the government evaluated highly the services of the Border Troops in the years of the Great Patriotic War: 33 units were awarded orders of the USSR, 20 units were awarded honorable designations, and more than 150 Chekist fighters became Heroes of the Soviet Union. Today, the sentinals of the Western border are proud that under the battle standards of the district served Heroes of the Soviet Union K. F. Vetchinkin, K. Ye. Grebennik, P. I. Derzhavin, N. S. Ivanov, G. A. Kuropyatnikov, V. S. Likhotvorik, V. G. Khomrach, and many others.

The Soviet people will never forget the exploits of their valiant defenders. Touching their boundless heroism with their hearts, today's border guards are firmly holding their combat weapons in their hands and vigilantly guarding the fatherland's frontiers.

Like a sensitive barometer, the state border reflects all the complexities of the international situation. The communists--the driving force of the Border Troops--understand this well. They are constantly on the alert, their political vigilance is indefatigable, and they mobilize the personnel of the district for constant readiness to frustrate at any moment the dark intentions of those for whom the unprecedented successes of the USSR and its constantly growing international authority give no peace and cause tides of fury and malice.

The course of recent international events shows that imperialism and, first of all, American, in disregarding the lessons of history has not abandoned hegemonistic intentions and reliance on military force. Militant circles of the United States and NATO, taking cover behind the smokescreen of the delirious myth of a "Soviet military threat," have set their course for a change in the approximately equal correlation of military-strategic forces in the world arena in their favor.

"...The present administration of the United States continues to follow an extremely dangerous path," noted Comrade Yu. V. Andropov in answering questions of a PRAVDA correspondent. "There should not be such a flippant attitude toward questions of war and peace. All vain attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are futile. The Soviet Union will never permit it; it will never find itself defenseless when facing any threat."

The border guards of the Western border understand perfectly their role and place in the overall system of ensuring the country's state security. No one can pass across the state border unnoticed. Frustrating the intrigues of foreign intelligence services and various foreign anti-Soviet centers and disarming spies, violators, and ideological saboteurs, the Chekist fighters are ensuring the defense of the fatherland's interests as is required by the law, "On the Soviet State Border."

Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party, the Soviet government, and the entire people our Border Troops have everything necessary for the successful accomplishment of their assigned missions. They have been provided with first-class weapons and equipment. An atmosphere of high vigilance and combat readiness is constantly maintained among them. They possess excellent special training and combat ability. Today's officers, warrant officers [praporshchik and michman], sergeants and petty officers, soldiers and seamen--they are flaming patriots, educated and highly cultured people, and genuine plenipotentiaries of the Soviet power on its sacred borders. And for them, just as for our entire people, the tradition of greeting their professional holiday with remarkable successes has become an immutable law.

We are pleased to report today--the state border is being guarded vigilantly and reliably. Socialist obligations assumed in honor of Borderguard Day have been accomplished successfully. Among the troops of the district, new hundreds of men have attained positions of excellent service. The best results in service, training, and discipline were attained by the personnel of the Simferopol' Red Banner Border Detachment, the Red Banner Sea Unit, the "Odessa" and "Mostika" OKPP's [separate frontier control post], and others.

Just as in the labor successes of the production collectives of the Soviet Ukraine, at the border outposts, on ships, and in the subunits of the district the communists move as the leaders of all good initiatives and accomplishments. What is he, today's communist of the border? He is the best serviceman who is vigilantly guarding the assigned sector, a leader in combat and political training, and an innovator who is constantly thinking about improving service and strictly accomplishes the requirements of the oath and the regulations and the moral code of the builder of communism. There is no matter in our border life, no initiative and achievement in which the influence of the party organization, the party soul, passion, seething energy, and the organizational talent of the communists would not be felt. This is flaring up especially vividly now in the course of the socialist competition under the slogan: "Increase vigilance, ensure the reliable protection of the Soviet state border" An entire mine of valuable undertakings was born and received a permanent visa: "From excellent outpost--to an outpost of experts!", "Named--means excellent!", "Know the equipment to perfection, handle it with care!", "Hit the target with the first round!", and others. Just as small streams, joining together, feed mighty rivers abounding in water, so are these initiatives which are originated by individual collectives an inexhaustible source of the common successes.

The active and purposeful work of political organs and the party and Komsomol organizations of the district's troops has become a powerful generator which provides the energy for the forward movement of all personnel toward new achievements in soldierly labor. Being guided by the decisions of the November (1982) plenum and the tasks which follow from the speeches of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, they are instilling in the men a high sense of personal responsibility for the reliable protection of the borders. And in formation today are the flaming word, combat experience, and example of the veterans of the troops, of those who travelled with honor along the difficult patrol paths and roads of the Great Patriotic War.

The border guards of the district are performing their honorable and responsible service in close coordination with their combat brothers in arms--the men of the border guard of the socialist countries. This makes our borders even stronger and more inaccessible for the common enemy--the agents of the imperialist intelligence services and ideological saboteurs.

The law, "On the Soviet State Border," legally confirmed the participation of the workers of the border region and of state and public organization in the guarding of the state border--a provision which received its right to life from the first days of the creation of border protection. During all these years, the friendship and mutual assistance of the Chekist soldiers and the Soviet people was established. We rightfully call the members of the voluntary people's squads and detachments of the YuDP [Young Friends of the Border Troops], workers, kolkhoz farmers, employees, and schoolchildren of the border region the sentinals of the second line. In any weather, day and night, they hurry on the first signal to keep violators from our beloved soil. Oblast Komsomol organizations have been patrons of border outposts, ships, and subunits for 55 years already.

As the mighty Antaeus drew strength from Mother Earth, so are the Soviet border guards strong with the support of the people. Today, on this day of celebration, it is pleasant for me to express words of most sincere thanks and gratitude to the party, Soviet, and Komsomol organizations of the border oblasts and rayons for active and comprehensive support of the men of our district in the accomplishment of our common honorable mission of carrying out the law's requirements--to ensure state order on the state border.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party and boundlessly devoted to the Soviet people, the plenipotentiaries of the power are filled with resolve, just as formerly, persistently to improve their soldierly skill, raise political vigilance and combat readiness, strengthen discipline, and reliably guard and defend the inviolability of the fatherland's borders.

In Moldavian SSR

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen B. Korovin, deputy chief of Political Directorate, Border Troops, KGB USSR: "Guarding the Fatherland's Borders"]

> [Text] Each year, on 28 May the Soviet people honor the Border Troops who, by their steadfastness, courage, and valor displayed in the defense of the motherland's borders, won universal love and gratitude.

Sixty-five years ago V. I. Lenin signed the decree, "On Instituting the Border Guards." These years have been filled with the glorious heroic deeds of the border guards. After the conclusion of the Civil War, when the hordes of interventionists were smashed, the Border Troops conducted a fierce struggle against the imperialist secret service, smashed the Basmatch and White Guards bands in Central Asia and on the western and southern borders, and rebuffed the Japanese samurai at Lake Khasan and on the Khalkhin-Gol River.

The men in the green service caps were the first to receive the surprise blow of the Hitlerite hordes when the Great Patriotic War broke out. Each outpost stood to the death and no one abandoned his battle station without orders. Border regiments took part in the defense of Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa, and Sevastopol', fought heroically at the walls of Stalingrad, in the Arctic, in the Caucasus, and on the Kursk Bulge, and stormed Berlin. Together with the organs of state security, the Border Troops fought the agents of fascist intelligence in the zone at the front.

For courage and heroism displayed on the fields of battle of the Great Patriotic War, more than 200 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and thousands of fighting men and commanders were awarded orders and medals. Dozens of border units became order-bearing and many received honorable designations.

Thirty-seven years have passed since the conclusion of the war. During all these years the younger generations of Border Troops have been displaying boundless devotion to the motherland and selflessness in service, and they have been demonstrating those better features which were inherent in their fathers and grandfathers--the defenders of the Soviet borders in the prewar years and participants in the Great Patriotic War.

A new and vivid manifestation of the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for strengthening the protection of the motherland's borders was the adoption, by the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of the Soviet law, "On the Soviet State Border." This document, which went into effect on 1 March 1983, has great political and practical significance and is an important contribution to the development of the Leninist theory on the defense of the socialist motherland. It is directed toward ensuring the reliability of the protection of its borders, serves the further improvement of the activity of the Border Troops and state organs whose duties include protection of the border and the maintenance of proper order on it, and furthers the development of the activity and strengthening of the vigilance of the Soviet people.

The Border Troops are marking their 65th anniversary at a significant time. The decisions of the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the conclusions and recommendations contained in the statements of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, received ardent approval and the unanimous support of our entire people and the men of the border. The peace-loving Leninist foreign-policy course is being conducted firmly and consistently in the world arena. In the struggle for peace, our party operates in a principled manner, consistently, and in a considered manner. But each step on the path of strengthening peace does not come easy. "Recently," said the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, "a stream of speeches has been disgorged directly, nevertheless, from Washington which are devoted to one thing--military preparations, military programs, and the creation of new types of weapons." The aggressive intrigues of imperialism force the Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, to be seriously concerned about maintaining their defensive capability at the proper level.

Under these conditions, the political, economic, and military significance of guarding the border, an integral component part of the defense of the socialist fatherland, is growing. The imperialists and their accomplices are trying to create centers of tension close to our borders and to increase the activity of subversive actions. The enemy's subversive and intelligence activity has been intensified on channels of international communications. The number of attempts to use them to hurl agents and emissaries at the USSR has increased. The quantity of confiscated materials of a malicious anti-Soviet, slanderous nature has increased.

...This occurred on one of the border sectors. A passenger bus approached a border traffic regulating point in the middle of the day. Fifty foreigners prepared to cross the Soviet state border. But far from all of them crossed it and set off on a trip through our country. As was learned, some people came to us not at all with tourist goals. Ideologically harmful literature was discovered in baggage chests, in suitcases with a false bottom, and in purses and rucksacks. Propaganda pamphlets were fastened to the body with adhesive tape and were sewn under the linings of suits and overcoats. It did not help! Almost 3,000 copies of books were confiscated from ideological saboteurs who tried to carry this vulgar and badly written literature to us. And many such examples can be presented.

Our party, under whose leadership all the activity of the Border Troops takes place, teaches us to follow the intrigues of the enemies vigilantly and to stop attempts at hostile actions in good time and decisively at the border. Thanks to the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, today the Border Troops have everything necessary for further improvement of the border's protection and to raise vigilance and combat readiness. All this permitted the troops to take a new, qualitative step in their development.

But however high the level of military-technical equipping of the troops may rise, the main role in guarding the border will always belong to the soldier. The reliability of the border's protection depends, first of all, namely on the soldier and officer. Therefore, under present-day conditions especially high requirements are imposed on the professional training, political tempering, and moral-combat qualities of the men of the border. Now, the troops are staffed with mature, well-trained command and political personnel. They are successfully organizing the protection of the state border on land and on sea and the combat and special training of the Border Troops. The best representatives of the Soviet youth are serving at the outposts, on ships, and in other subunits.

Contemporary equipment has now reached the border: radars, electronics, searchlight stations, powerful optics, reliable communications equipment, fast ships and boats, airplanes and helicopters, all-terrain vehicles, and much more. During their service, the young soldiers master an entire series of professions and specialties. Such qualities as collectivism, responsibility, persistence, and selflessness are developed and consolidated in them. In short, the border service is an excellent school for courage and ideological conviction and a school for combat friendship and military comradeship.

Further improvement in the guarding of the border is furthered by socialist competition which is taking place among the troops under the slogan: "Increase vigilance, ensure the reliable protection of the Soviet state border." Among the troops, much is being done so that the competition completely encompasses all aspects of the life of the border subunits and units with its influence.

The friendship of the Soviet border guards with the men of the border of the fraternal socialist countries is becoming stronger from year to year. Performing their international duty shoulder to shoulder, they are guarding the borders of their countries and of the entire socialist commonwealth.

The Soviet Border Troops are greeting the 65th anniversary of their creation with new successes in service and combat and political training. Just as formerly, they are filled with the resolve to serve the motherland selflessly, to preserve and multiply the glorious combat and Chekist traditions in a worthy manner, and to give all their strength to the noble cause of guarding and defending the borders of the Soviet fatherland.

6367
CSO: 1800/1389

CAUCASIAN REPUBLICS CELEBRATE BORDERGUARD DAY

In Azerbaijan SSR

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen M. Nasirov, deputy commander Red Banner Transcausasus Border District, KGB USSR: "Always on the Alert"]

[Text] For the 65th time, the Soviet people are marking a significant day--Borderguard Day. Closely rallied around their Communist Party under whose leadership all activity of the Border Troops takes place, the men in the green service caps are greeting this significant anniversary with lofty successes in combat and political training.

A new and vivid manifestation of the concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the strengthening of the protection of the Soviet motherland's borders was the adoption, by the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of the Soviet law, "On the Soviet State Border." This document, which went into effect on 1 March 1983, has great political and practical significance and is an important contribution to the development of the Lenin theory on the defense of the socialist fatherland. It is directed toward ensuring the reliability of the protection of its sacred borders and serves the further improvement of the border guards' activity.

The party is doing everything to ensure the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people. As was stressed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov, in the difficult international situation, when the forces of imperialism are trying to push the peoples onto the path of hostility and confrontation, the party and the state will steadfastly defend the vital interests of our motherland and maintain high vigilance and a readiness to give a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression.

In preparing to greet the glorious 65th anniversary jubilee of the Border Troops in a worthy manner, the men of the Transcaucasus Border District, together with the entire Soviet people, compare their designs and deeds again and again with the Leninist program for the building of a communist society and are striving to accomplish their lofty military duty to our beloved motherland even better.

The Soviet Border Troops were created by the decree of the Council of People's Commissars on the institution of the border guards which was signed by V. I. Lenin on 28 May 1918. This act of the Soviet government shows the great significance which the leader of the proletariat attached to guarding the Soviet state borders. He saw in their inviolability one of the most important factors for ensuring the state security of the Soviet republic.

The troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District take their combat history from the time when the first border battalions formed from the subunits and units of the Red Army went out to guard the Soviet Transcaucasus in 1922. It was difficult to guard the borders of the young Republic of Soviets which resisted capitalist encirclement face to face in those distant unforgettable years. The imperialists, who were unable to strangle the October revolution in the cradle, stepped forth as the main organizers of espionage-sabotage activity and political gangsterism in the border areas. Smuggling acquired a large scale. But the men in the green service caps successfully accomplished their assigned missions and demonstrated high vigilance, courage, and valor. The names of Andrey Babushkin, Petr Saykin, Timofey Lyukshin, and many other men who accomplished hero's exploits in battles with the enemies in the 1930's are inscribed in the district's history in gold letters. The glorious names of these remarkable sentinals of the motherland are preserved with care in the hearts of the people and are borne by border outposts, streets, schools, clubs, and pioneer detachments. Named in honor of A. Babushkin is a secondary rural school in whose courtyard a bust of the valiant soldier was placed by the Komsomols of the village and the border guards.

When the Great Patriotic War broke out, the border guards were the first to meet the enemy. In battles with the aggressors, they displayed models of valor and courage. It is namely these qualities which were displayed in the exploits of the Transcaucasus border guards who participated in battles with the hated occupiers. It is with special pride that we mention the names of 31 border guards, alumni of our district, who were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Among them--Army General I. Maslennikov, Lieutenant General N. Vasil'yev, Major Generals M. Yenshin, N. Mikhaylov, B. Pankov, and P. Firsov, officers N. Belyakov, I. Bogatyr', I. Voronkov, I. Vazherkin, F. D'yachenko, L. Dudka, N. Kaymanov, and others. Many of them died a hero's death, but their exploit is immortal and border outposts have been given their names.

Border regiments, which were formed in the border detachments of the Transcaucasus, fought at Moscow and Stalingrad and on other sectors of the front and participated in the storming of Berlin. In the battle for the Caucasus, the 26th Rifle Border Regiment which was formed from among the border guards of the Azerbaijan District distinguished itself. In these battles, Junior Lieutenant P. Guzhvin and Sergeant P. Taran, who were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously, displayed selfless bravery. Their names have been awarded to outposts which are guarding the border in the republic where they served prior to departing for the front.

During the war years, the guarding of the motherland's southern borders became an important component part of the struggle to ensure the normal operation of the rear and to assist the front. The men of the Transcaucasus in the green service caps waged a struggle against the enemy agents not only at the line of the border, but also against sabotage groups which were air-dropped into the border areas.

The victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the formation of the socialist commonwealth, and the further strengthening of the economic and military might of the Soviet Union caused imperialism's fury. Under these conditions, the Border Troops, hand in hand with the Chekists, vigilantly guarded the motherland's sacred borders and exposed the enemy's treacherous intrigues.

The border guards of the Transcaucasus waged a courageous struggle against all attempts to destroy the inviolability of the Soviet state. In 1945-1950, thousands of violators were detained on the border and among them were many hardened agents. The decisive struggle against the intelligence-sabotage activity of international imperialism and the vigilant guarding of the Soviet border required the straining of strength, courage, and vigilance. It was namely in the postwar years that Colonels D. Leonov and N. Karatsupa, Private V. Babanskiy, and others became Heroes of the Soviet Union. Serving now on the border are the sons and grandsons of the frontline fighters who, by their soldierly labor, are multiplying the glorious combat and Chekist traditions of the troops and demonstrating monolithic solidarity around the Leninist Communist Party.

Under contemporary conditions, when reactionary Western circles have chosen the road of resurrection of the "cold war" and initiated shameless anti-Soviet propaganda, the border has become that front line which the enemy is trying to surmount to accomplish ideological sabotage. Ideologically harmful materials which have been confiscated in recent years number hundreds of thousands of copies, and contraband goods--millions of rubles.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and the republic's government devote constant attention to questions of guarding the state border. The men in the green service caps express their tremendous gratitude to the workers of Azerbaijan for their great assistance in guarding the motherland's sacred borders and for patron concern.

In surveying the long and glorious path which has been traveled by our troops, we recall with special love the veterans of the border who made a large contribution to the organization and improvement of border service. The present generation of border guards is learning from veterans gray with age how to serve their fatherland and the cause of communism with inspiration.

The high combat readiness of the Border Troops is the guarantee for ensuring the inviolability of the borders of the country of Soviets. In organizing the protection of the state border, our commanders, political organs, and staffs are devoting special attention to raising the personal responsibility of each border guard for the assigned sector of service, for ideological tempering and the military and technical training of the personnel, and for the creative use of all available men and equipment.

In going to meet the 65th anniversary of the Border Troops of the USSR KGB, high indices in combat and political training and service in guarding the border were attained by the victors in the socialist competition--the collectives where officers P. Tarasenko, O. Vertinskiy, V. Basenko, S. Ageyev, G. Dobryakov, V. Cherkashin, F. Seyfullayev, V. Zaporozhets, N. Khazilov, R. and N. Godzheyev, and others serve.

The men of the border realize their lofty duty and responsibility for the assigned matter. Boundlessly devoted to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, in the future, too, they will give all their strength to the great cause of fighting for communism and, shoulder to shoulder with the men of the Soviet Armed Forces, will reliably ensure the security of the motherland.

In the Transcaucasus

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen B. Ye. Sentyurin, commander Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District, KGB USSR: "Guarding the Fatherland"]

[Text] Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are solemnly marking the 65th anniversary of the Border Troops of the USSR Committee of State Security.

Our country and the men of the Army, Navy, and Border Troops are greeting this holiday in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm caused by the decisions of the May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the successful realization of the party's majestic designs.

Along with this, we cannot forget even for a minute that the most reactionary circles of the imperialist states headed by the United States and its allies in aggressive military blocs are not abandoning attempts to speak with our country from a position of strength. Nudging the world to the edge of nuclear catastrophe, they have initiated an arms race unprecedented in its scales. Our class enemy is conducting total espionage actively and massively against the Soviet Union, accomplishing ideological sabotage, and striving to inflict harm on our economy, using such a critical sector of the competition as the state border.

"Imperialism's aggressive intrigues," noted the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, at the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "force us, together with the fraternal socialist states, to be concerned and seriously concerned about maintaining the defensive capability at the proper level."

The law, "On the Soviet State Border," which was adopted by the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, and which went into effect from 1 March of this year became a new and vivid manifestation of this constant concern of the party and the government for ensuring the country's state security. In implementing its requirements and taking pride in the confidence given to them by the party and the people, the men of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District are guarding the motherland's southern borders vigilantly and reliably.

The creation and establishment of the Soviet Border Troops and the development of the basic principles for guarding the state border are inseparably linked with the name of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. On 28 May 1918, V. I. Lenin signed the decree, "On Instituting the Border Guards." Decades have passed, and now this date is marked annually as a national holiday--Borderguard Day. For six and a half decades, all the service and combat activity of our Border Troops has been inseparable from the history of the country and the organs of state security. Today, let us recall the basic landmarks of this glorious path.

Literally in the very first months after the victory of the Great October, when the young country of Soviets found itself in the fiery ring of enemies Chekist fighters, pupils of the legendary knight of the revolution, F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, headed by communists rose to the defense of its borders on the call of the Leninist party.

Flaming Soviet patriots, they bravely opposed the numerous attempts of the imperialist intelligence services to send spies and saboteurs to our country and to hurl well armed bands as they guarded the building of socialism.

The Soviet border guards covered themselves with immortal glory in the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War. They were the first to meet the fascist hordes on a tremendous front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The small garrisons of the border outposts fought to the last round and not one of them withdrew a step without orders. For the great contribution to the attainment of victory over Hitlerite Germany, more than 200 border guards were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and more than 13,000 were awarded orders and medals.

For the present generation of border guards, the exploits of the heroes are examples of selfless devotion to the cause of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. In the difficult contemporary situation they, just as their fathers and frontline-fighter grandfathers, are performing their military duty selflessly for the guarding and defense of the state border.

Last year, our Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District--one of the oldest border districts in the country--marked its 60th anniversary. The contribution of the Transcaucasus border guards to the cause of ensuring the motherland's state security is ponderable.

Known far beyond the limits of the Transcaucasus are the exploits of border guards of the 1920's and 1930's: Andrey Babushkin, Petr Saykin, Nikolay Golubnitskiy, Andrey Bochkarev, and others whose names are borne today by border outposts, schools, and streets.

We are justly proud that our district raised 32 Heroes of the Soviet Union and many military commanders who commanded famous units and large units in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

Among them--Colonel L. Dudka and Petty Officer 2d Class G. Kuropyatnikov, Lieutenant General N. Vasil'yev and Junior Lieutenant P. Guzhvin, Army General I. Maslennikov and Sergeant P. Taran...

The Transcaucasus border guards fought heroically with the hated enemy at Moscow, at the walls of Stalingrad, and on the Kursk Bulge, took part in the battle for the Caucasus, and fought through to the very lair of the fascist beast--Berlin.

Brought up in the heroic traditions, the border guards of the 1980's are continuing the cause of their predecessors with dignity and honor, standing vigilant guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. In accomplishing the requirements of the law, "On the Soviet State Border," from day to day they are raising vigilance and combat readiness and strengthening discipline and organization. This year alone, the Transcaucasus border guards detained dozens of violators and stopped numerous attempts to transport contraband and ideologically harmful literature. For successes in service and combat, political, and special training officers I. Galkin, V. Ivanov, A. Kotov, N. Mel'nikov, T. Tikanashvili, A. Mustafayev, and others were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

What is the "secret" of the success of the border outposts, patrol cutters, traffic regulating points, and other subunits and units of the district's troops?

First, the Communist Party's wise leadership of the organizational development and all the service and combat activity of the Border Troops. Thanks to this, we now have ideologically tempered, well-trained personnel and everything necessary to ensure the reliable protection of the entrusted sector of the border, beginning with contemporary weapons and up to the most complex electronic instruments.

Second, the inseparable unity with the people and with all workers of the border region. Today members of the numerous voluntary people's squads and detachments of young friends of the border guards wear on their chests the medal "For Distinction in Guarding the Soviet State Border," and badges of border valor. Their contribution to the cause of guarding the fatherland's southern borders is truly difficult to overestimate.

And finally, third--the close interaction of the border guards with the organs of state security, the men of the Armed Forces, and with all interested state and public institutions.

For constant assistance and support in the matter of guarding the state border, we are sincerely grateful to the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party headed by Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party headed by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party, Comrade K. M. Bagirov, the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party headed by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party, Comrade K. S. Demirchyan, the Krasnodar kraykom of the CPSU headed by the first secretary of the party kraykom, Comrade V. I. Vorotnikov, and local party, Soviet, and Komsomol organs. They are devoting the most fixed attention to questions of the motherland's state security and the life and living conditions of the men in the green service caps.

On this day, I should like to address words of profound gratitude to our remarkable veterans who have given dozens of years of service in guarding the state border. Many of them are now in the reserves or retirement while a number of comrades, as formerly, remain in formation. But both are conducting important work on the indoctrination of the men in the best revolutionary, combat, and Chekist traditions and are transferring their wealth of experience to them.

In the future, too, the men of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District who are selflessly devoted to their Communist Party, the Soviet government, and all our people will guard the motherland's state boundary vigilantly and reliably, will raise combat readiness, will strengthen discipline and organization, and will do everything to realize completely the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

6367
CSO: 1800/1390

UZBEK CP CC DISCUSSES RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING, OTHER TOPICS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The regular meeting of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro discussed the work of the Samarkand Gorkom in further developing trade and consumer services for the population and pointed out the numerous shortcomings and oversights which exist in this endeavor. The Samarkand Gorkom was instructed to eliminate the shortcomings in the shortest possible time, reinforce the most important sections of these sectors with qualified workers, and significantly raise the level of services for the population.

The Buro examined the work of Uzbekkhlopkomash Production Association in producing modern equipment for retooling the cotton refining industry. Leaders of the association are instructed to mobilize the sector's labor collectives to create highly effective production lines and equipment complexes to provide for complete mechanization and automation of technological processes and raise the quality of raw cotton processing.

Measures were discussed for further improving services to foreign tourists and imposing order in facilities to be shown to guests.

The Buro examined the question of ways to further improve individual residential construction in the countryside.

Examining the plans for August conferences of teachers in general educational schools and instructors in professional-technical schools, the Buro recommended that these conferences discuss measures for improving Russian language study in general educational schools and other educational establishments of the republic.

The Buro also discussed other questions of party, economic, and cultural construction, and took appropriate decisions concerning them.

12255
CSO: 1830/341

HISTORY OF ESTONIAN WORKING CLASS DISCUSSED

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 17 May 83 p 3

[Article by Raimo Pullat, doctor of history, and Kulno Kala, candidate of history: "Principal Trends in the Development of the Estonian Working Class. Passages in boldface enclosed in slantlines.]

[Text] The development of the Soviet Estonian working class is closely linked to the entire republic's socio-economic and cultural development. With the restoration of Soviet power and with the first socialist transformations (nationalization of industry, land and banks, the imposition of a planned economy, and Soviet land reform) the social position of the Estonian working class changed markedly--the exploited proletariat became the main holder of the means of production and the ruling class, not only the major productive force of the society, but also the leading socio-political force. All of this formed the basis for a transformation of the social face of the working class that took place during the entire period of transition from capitalism to socialism. The function of the working class as the major productive force in the society now had to be expressed also from the standpoint of the master of the means of production, the leading class of the society.

The vanguard part of the working class in the revolutionary transformation of society was expressed in the dictatorship of the proletariat that was at the same time the suppression of the exploiting classes as well as a creative and constructive function. The proletariat took power not for its perpetual use, but rather to destroy all kinds of class domination, class differences, and to achieve social equality in the society. "Only this class is capable of helping the working masses to unite, join and defend to the end, secure to the end a communist society and to construct it to the finish." (V. I. Lenin, Works, vol 31, p 260).

In spite of the difficult consequences of the Fascist occupation that interrupted the building of socialism the Soviet Estonian working class under the leadership of the Communist Party and in close alliance with the working rural population restored the national economy rapidly to its pre-war level. Even during the first post-war five year period marked steps were taken toward the republic's industrialization, with industry becoming the basic component of the national economy. The collectivization of agriculture liquidated the kulaks as a class, and socialist production became the dominant force in the countryside as well. The tasks of the cultural revolution were successfully met. With the close cooperation of the fraternal republics and their contribution socialism was basically established in the Estonian SSR by the early 50's.

In the period of transition from capitalism to socialism the Estonian working class consolidated and became a socialist working class. Under the direction of the Communist Party it learned to manage production, rule the state, and direct the development of the entire society. It created a new, socialist discipline, imposed a new attitude toward work, and developed broad work-related and socio-political activity. The working class recruited the broad masses of workers to construct socialism.

By the late 1950's the economic and social development of the Estonian SSR reached that of the older federal republics and Estonia together with them stepped into the period of developed socialism, characterized by a high level of development in production, the increasing influence of the scientific-technical revolution, an intensive development in all branches of the national economy, a rise in the welfare of the people, and a flourishing of the intellectual life of the society.

The influence of the working class on the social progress of Soviet society is multi-faceted. Quantitative growth has increased the importance of the work-working class in the society's social structure. Changes in the distribution of the working class according to the branches of the national economy and internal structural changes have a direct effect in drawing together the working class, the kolkhoz farmer and all social segments of the Soviet society.

The period of socialist construction and consolidation was characterized by the rapid growth of the Estonian working class, something that was especially pronounced in the period of the republic's socialist industrialization.

Before the restoration of Soviet power the Estonian urban and rural proletariat numbered almost 150,000 (without family members). Workers in large industries--the best organized and most aware part of the proletariat--exceeded 40,000. According to the 1959 census the Estonian population numbered 1,196,791, including 660,560 workers (with family members). In 1970 these numbers were 1,354,613 and 813,574, and in 1979 1,465,800 and 892,379. By the end of the 1970's the number of workers amongst the population (with family members) exceeded 60 percent. The number of industrial workers--the core of the working class--was 42,900 in 1945, 86,700 in 1950, 137,200 in 1960, 182,100 in 1970, and 186,500 in 1975.

The quantitative growth of the working class was closely connected to the sources of its replenishment. The working class received recruits primarily from youth reaching adulthood, workers from other branches of the national economy, and people capable of work but not participating in social production. Important sources for increasing the working class immediately after the war were the demobilized and those returning home. With the massive collectivization of agriculture the rural people began filling the ranks of the republic's working class, especially in the early 50's. Housewives and retirees played an important part in expanding the working class ranks. During this period of developed socialism the Estonian working class is basically being replenished by youth and migrating peoples. The internationalization of the working class is an objective process throughout the USSR. The influence of inter-republic migration was especially pronounced in Estonia in the first postwar years. Within the working class the proportion of the fraternal nationalities rose to 31 percent in 1948 and kept growing. Together with Estonian workers we have many workers of other nationalities. As a result of inter-republic economic integration the number of Estonian workers working outside their republic's borders is also increasing, especially in the development of the eastern areas of the Soviet Union.

Even in the late 1950's labor use in Estonia was considerably higher than the all-Union average, and beginning with the second half of the 60's the growth in the size of the working class began to slow as labor resources became exhausted.

The largest group within the working class is that of the industrial workers, with those employed in all the industrial branches of the national economy making up almost two-thirds of the Estonian working class. The number of industrial workers has increased the fastest in those branches where the influence of the scientific-technical revolution is the greatest. In our republic this includes energy, machine building, electronics and chemical industry, etc. The period of developed socialism is characterized by a rapid growth of workers in the services. About one-tenth of the republic's workers are agricultural, i.e. workers of the sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises.

In technical progress and economic development a major and ever increasing part in increasing production is played by rising productivity. From 1961-1970 the number of workers in the Estonian SSR industries rose by 32.7 percent, productivity by 78 percent. From 1960-1970 the number of workers in engineering-technical fields doubled, while their proportion in the industrial production personnel sector rose from 8.5 percent to 12.3 percent.

The growth of labor productivity is an important factor in developing modern production; besides technological equipment and scientific management improvements it also requires a new worker. Thus current social progress demands a qualitative improvement in the working class.

The main precondition for improving the professional training of the working class and its technical level and culture is a rise in the level of general education.

/In the first postwar years the majority of the Estonian working class had 4-6 years of schooling. By the early 50's almost two-thirds of the industrial workers had less than 7 years of schooling. The educational level of the working class began to rise markedly beginning in the late 1950's, as a result of the gradual implementation of the general mid-level education. From 1956-1965 60,000 young people graduated from the republic's secondary schools, ten years later (1966-1975) the figure was 97,000. In 1976-1977 alone there were more secondary school graduates than in the first 11 postwar years

(1945-1955)--the figures being 28,100 and 27,400 respectively. The educational level of the working class began to rise consistently due to the influx of younger workers./

The general qualifications of the Estonian working class is currently rising primarily due to the growth in the number of workers having higher qualifications and a reduction in the group of workers with the lowest qualifications, while the middle group of mid-level qualified workers is constant.

The development of productive forces, the introduction of new technology, comprehensive automation of production and an increase in energy-intensive labor have caused great changes in the professional composition of the workers and the character of their jobs. The number of manual workers is decreasing and the number of those using machines and mechanism is increasing. The increase of specialties demanding high professional qualifications is apparent in all the groupings of the working class. Among the industrial workers of the Estonian SSR the number of installers, galvanizers, laboratory workers, electricians, etc. has increased most rapidly, while many jobs demanding hard manual work are either declining or are about to disappear. Among construction workers the installers, machinists, operators and welders are in the forefront of bricklayers, carpenters, etc. As a result of extensive mechanization of agrarian work the jobs of agricultural workers have changed markedly.

Intellectual work is increasingly important in highly specialized jobs, and as a result the important differences between the working class and intelligentsia, between manul and intellectual workers are gradually disappearing. Specialized workers have very similar cultural needs and creative activity as the intelligentsia, and thus they form the social connective link between the working class and the engineering-technological intellgentsia. All of this shows the importance of the qualitative changes in the republic's working class in the social development and improvement of society.

The social development of the Estonian working class is progressing along lines that characterize the entire USSR working class. The republic's working class, being an inseparable part of the Soviet working class, has reached a new stage of development in the period of developing socialism. By perfecting and developing itself, it has a decisive influence on the development of the entire society. By fulfilling its leading part in society with the Communist Party at its head the Estonian working class is successfully solving its historical task--the achievement of social equality in the Soviet society.

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LANGUAGE POLICY, NATIONALITIES QUESTION DISCUSSED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by V. Ten, candidate of historical sciences: "The CPSU and the Social-Political Unity of the Soviet People"]

[Excerpts] Indivisible Union of Free Republics

The Soviet Union is a multi-national federal state which embodies a state system of all the nations and nationalities of our country. International in its inner, social-class nature, it is the incarnation of the unity and indissolubility of the fundamental interests of working people of all the nationalities of our country. At the present time, the USSR is composed of 15 union and 20 autonomous republics, and also 18 national-state structures--8 autonomous oblasts and 10 autonomous okrugs. Some of these forms of national government unite several nations and nationalities, for example, Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkar, and Chechen-Ingush autonomous republics, and Chukotsk, Koryak, and Khanti-Mansiysk autonomous okrugs.

"Millions of Germans, Koreans, Kurds, and representatives of other nationalities," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov emphasized in his report dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, "are Soviet citizens enjoying full rights, for whom the Soviet Union has long been the homeland."

The Soviet state is a unified state common to all the people, all nations, nationalities, and national and ethnic groups. Thus it provides them with the best political conditions for active participation in the building of communism.

The party is constantly improving the Soviet federation. An important step in this direction was the adoption of the USSR Constitution in 1977.

The Soviet multi-national government organically combines sovereignty of the whole (federal) with sovereignty of its component parts--the union republics. As all-union principles are made stronger, the competence of the union republics is expanded. It is from this principle that the party proceeded in formulating the Fundamental Law of a developed socialist society.

The new USSR Constitution expands the rights of the union republic, on the one hand, because it gives greater authority to republic organs in resolving the tasks which provide for comprehensive economic and social development throughout its territory. At the same time, it strengthens all-union principles. Thus, it stipulates certain new powers for the USSR which were not in the 1936 USSR Constitution. These include, for example, the following: the establishment of general principles of organization and actiivty of republic and local organs of state rule and administration; ensuring unity of legislative regulation throughout the territory of the USSR; and carrying out a unified social-economic policy, guiding the country's economy, and determining the basic directions of scientific-technical progress and general measures for the rational use and preservation of natural resources.

Thus, the interests of strengthening the Soviet state demand consistent observance of the principle of democratic centralism indivisibly linked with the principle of socialist federalism.

The Soviet federation unfailingly provides for the political unity of the peoples of the USSR and creates favorable conditions for more intensive rapprochement of socialist nations. It will keep its significance in the future as well.

Political Basis of the USSR

The Party is meeting the task of further strengthening the political unity of socialist nations by increasing the role of the Soviets of People's Deputies, which form the political basis of our society. Because of the fact that at the present stage of communist construction the local soviets are "the central link of state organs, providing for the practical local implementation of party and government policies," the CPSU is strengthening in every possible way their ties with the great masses of working people, taking careful note of both the social-class structure and the national structure of republics, oblasts, and rayons. This is clearly confirmed by the composition of the deputies, which is systematically renovated. This helps the party engage as many citizens as possible in the administration of state and social affairs, and this is one of the most important tenets of the Marxist-Leninist classics. In addition, the party is striving to make the soviets into broad representations of all social layers and groups of Soviet society.

Among the deputies of local soviets are representatives of almost all the native and non-native nationalities living in the republic. Thus, in the February 1980 elections to the Uzbek local soviets, representatives of 47 nationalities were chosen.

By expanding the soviets; representation of all nationalities living in the republic, party organizations are trying to make local organs of state rule more fully reflect the interests of all working people, not only in social-economic aspects, but also in national aspects.

The membership of the republic's Supreme Soviet is also internationalist. The deputies of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet include representatives of 19 nationalities. It is worth noting that in recent decades the membership of deputies of Supreme and local soviets has steadily increased the proportion of representatives of peoples which do not have their own national-governmental institution in the form of a union republic. This testifies to the fact that central committees of union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, and raykoms are expanding the representation of non-native nationalities in the organs of state rule.

New Historic Community of People

Among the party's efforts toward further political unification of Soviet society, a special place belongs to the concern for reinforcing and developing the Soviet nation as a new historic community of people. The formation of the Soviet nation is the generalized result of many forms of the development of socialist society during the years of Soviet rule. It arose on a truly socialist basis and had fully formed by the time socialism was established in our country. Moreover, the Soviet nation is the result of a socialist resolution of the national question.

The national question, as party documents have more than once emphasized, has been finally and completely resolved in our country. That is, national oppression has been abolished, the right of nations to self-determination has been realized in practice, the equality of all nations and nationalities has been achieved, and the brotherhood and friendship of peoples of the USSR has been secured. The national question was one of the fruits of capitalism. Under the conditions of a capitalist regime, national relations are characterized by unfairness and inequality, repression of weaker nations, and international enmity and distrust. Only the victory of socialism can do away with national relations which are founded on the dominion of some nations and the subordination of others.

The resolution of the national question does not mean the elimination of national differences, and consequently, the problem remains to develop national relations, but of a socialist type. Under socialism, two progressive tendencies are operating in the development of nations and national relations--their blossoming and drawing closer together. Both these tendencies are closely linked and mutually support each other.

The uniqueness of the development of national relations under conditions of mature socialism lies in the fact that they develop within the framework of the Soviet nation--a social and international community infused with ideological unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. This is the result of the Party's tireless work in the internationalist education of the working people. Internationalism has changed from an ideal of communists to the profound conviction and norm of behavior of millions of Soviet people.

Proletarian, socialist internationalism has a beneficial effect on the self-awareness of socialist nations. It engenders an all-Soviet national pride among Soviet people, regardless of their national affiliation. People's all-Soviet pride under conditions of multi-national government is a new, previously unseen type of national pride.

The Soviet man is distinguished by an active civic position and a deep interest in all state and social affairs. The new man is not just a remote ideal but a reality in our time.

"In this we see bright testimony," as the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum observed, "of the party's steadily growing influence on the masses, its firm links with the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia, and the indissoluble unity of the party and the people."

In spreading the feeling of national pride throughout the internationalist community, the entire Soviet people, we see that it serves as an important factor in strengthening the political unity of Soviet society. The CPSU sees its social and national policies, which are directed toward developing and strengthening the Soviet people, as an important factor for the further political unification of Soviet society, and as the necessary condition for successful movement toward communism.

The Powerful Russian Language

In the further development of the Soviet nation, an ever greater significance belongs to the Russian language, which has been chosen and disseminated in our multi-national country as the language of international communication during the period of the building of communism. Under conditions of mature socialism, which is characterized by further growth in the cooperation and mutual aid of peoples of the USSR, its role is increasing, because it serves as the chief means of mutual communication of socialist nations and nationalities, and an important tool for exchanging experience in all spheres of social and production endeavors.

In our country, Russian is voluntarily studied by millions of people of non-Russian nationalities. In 1970, more than 61 million people, or 48 percent, of non-Russian nationalities fluently mastered it. In 1979, these figures were 77.6 million and 62.2 percent, respectively. V.I. Lenin's prediction, made long before Great October, has come true: "We believe that the great and powerful Russian language has no need to force anyone to study it under the lash"...

Many representatives of non-Russian peoples consciously tried to master Russian even before Great October.

The selection and broad dissemination of Russian as our country's means of international communication is not an obstacle to the development of national languages. They are also widely used in international communication depending on the specific conditions of their spread and mastery by people speaking other languages. The dialectics of linguistic life in the USSR are such that Russian and the national languages are found in an inseparable interrelationship.

The CPSU and all its contingents are making a strict assessment of the dialectics of linguistic processes. They are carrying out many different measures to expand the training of teachers and the organization of scientific-practical conferences for the improvement of Russian language instruction in the non-Russian schools, without diminishing the role of the native language in the process.

In Uzbekistan too the role of Russian as the language of international communication is expanding and becoming more secure, while at the same time the role of local languages is increasing. Thus, according to the 1970 All-Union Census, 49.3 percent of all Uzbeks have a fluent command of Russian, whereas in 1970 this figure was 14.5 percent.

The Heart of the Nation

An important condition for further strengthening the political unity of the peoples of the USSR is the party's constantly increasing influence on all aspects of life in Soviet society.

V.I. Lenin taught that the strength of the party is not only in strict, iron discipline, but also in full and selfless support of it by the entire mass of the working class, which is capable of bringing large groups of working people along with it. At the same time, Lenin emphasized that the party does not merely use this support but is distinguished by the ability "to communicate with, to approach, to flow together, if you will, with the broadest mass of working people..." The CPSU is faithfully following this Leninist behest. Uniting in its ranks numerous representatives of all nations and nationalities of our country, it is the living incarnation of the ideas of proletarian internationalism, and the friendship and brotherhood of peoples.

In contrast to the governmental structure of the USSR, which is based on the principles of federalism, the CPSU is a unified, centralized organization. This was made clear as early as the 8th Party Congress. Acknowledging the governmental status of a number of Soviet republics, the congress emphasized that "this does not at all mean that the Russian Communist Party must, in its turn, be organized on the basis of a federation of independent communist parties... The existence of a unified, centralized Communist Party with a unified Central Committee is necessary... All the decisions of the Russian Communist Party and its governing institutions are unconditionally binding for all components of the party, regardless of their national makeup."

As the vanguard of the multi-national Soviet nation, the CPSU unites in its ranks representatives of all the nations and nationalities of our country. The national contingents of the CPSU are multi-national as well. The Communist Party of Uzbekistan, for example, unites communists of 90 nationalities.

The party's influence on social development and the strengthening of the political unity of Soviet society is making remarkable growth under conditions of mature socialism. This is the result of the CPSU's purposeful work in increasing the role and fighting efficiency of party links, and developing within the party democracy, initiative, independence, and the active participation of all communists.

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16 August 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1445

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- 1983

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JPRS 84130

16 August 1983

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1445

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- 1983

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social, cultural and military issues.

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

PARTY AUDITING COMMISSION UNDER FIRE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 12 March 1983 page 2 carries a 1,600-word article by M. Gazyyev, chairman of the AzCP Auditing Commission, on improving the work in the regional auditing commissions. "With this goal in mind, auditing commissions must work closely with party committees and concentrate their efforts on the major issues." A number of successful commissions are cited. "Some commissions approach the fulfillment of their duties in a superficial, formal manner, and audits and studies are lacking in quality. In some cases commission members acquaint themselves only with the obvious when they go to party committees, and do not study the causes of shortcomings deeply. Sufficient materials are often not given to party committees for discussing the results of studies." As a result, "in some city and rayon committees finances are in bad shape and the way is open to wasting party funds." A number of raykoms are mentioned in this regard.

STATE ARCHIVES TO BE REORGANIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 17 March 1983 page 3 carries a 300-word article on the "republic meeting of archive workers and specialists at the Institute of Party History under the CC AzCP." It was noted that "in the republic there are 6 central state archives, 15 branches, the Nakhchyvan ASSR State Archive, the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya State Archive and 49 rayon state archives." At the conference "participants discussed perfecting the leadership and administration of archive work, acquisition and optimalization of state archive materials and, in order to fulfill their concrete and political education duties, raising the effectiveness of utilizing historical documents."

REPUBLIC PEACE, DISARMAMENT GROUPS HOLD PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 18 March 1983 page 4 carries a 300-word dispatch on the joint plenum of the Republic Committee for the Defense of Peace and the Aid Commission to the Soviet Peace Fund in Baku on 16 March. Speakers stressed the "struggle for peace and disarmament everywhere in the world." Among the speakers were Major General N. Abbasov, responsible secretary of the Republic Committee for the Defense of Peace, and Sheykhul-Islam A. Pashazade, chairman of the Spiritual Administration for Transcaucasian

Muslims. The writer and republic State Prize laureate Magsud Ibrahimbeyov was elected chairman of the Republic Committee for the Defense of Peace. "R. A. Abutalybov, director of the Foreign Relations section of the CC AzCP participated in the work of the plenum."

Economics

BAKU CONSUMER SERVICE BUILDINGS REMODELED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 6 March 1983 page 4 carries a 500-word article by Z. Gasymov, rapporteur at the Baku gorispolkom. "In recent years special thought has been given to studying progressive forms and methods in consumer trade, effective use of commercial areas and improving the appearance of stores, cafes and restaurants. Their interiors are incorporating elements of national architecture." The construction, reconstruction and renovation projects are under the supervision of the Baku gorispolkom. Businesses affected are food stores, restaurants, wine sellers, household appliance and electronics stores.

Social and Cultural Affairs

FIGHT AGAINST CRIME INADEQUATE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 2 March 1983 page 1 carries a 1,600-word lead editorial calling for an intensification of the fight against crime. Noting that "our party demands that we conduct a militant struggle against everything that impedes our development and against all antipodes of socialist morality," the decree passed at the 30 November 1982 plenum of the CC AzCP, "On Serious Shortcomings in the Activity of Party, Soviet and Legal Organs of Narimanov Rayon," is discussed. Analysis of criminal instances shows that these organs are not conducting effective work in cutting off the roots of legal violations. There is no multi-faceted and good plan connecting these organs. Preventive work is poorly organized. Recently the number of crimes caused by drunkenness have increased. It is added that "while appropriation of state property and violations of the social order have lessened, the city is unsatisfactory in some cities and rayons." As a result of these problems "last year 259 procuracy and internal affairs workers were relieved of duty." It is asked that "the role of the voluntary peoples brigade [druzhina], comradely courts, local committees and other societal organs be increased by all means."

LAW ENFORCEMENT CRITICIZED IN NESIMI RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 March 1983 page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by R. Memmedov on law enforcement in Nesimi rayon. "At present there are 18 law enforcement organizations with more than 1,200 communists active in the rayon." Also, "48 prevention councils in 9 regional labor collectives which were created to defend society's regulations, 108 comradely courts, 6 volunteer peoples brigade stations and 19 operational Komsomol groups are very helpful in the daily work of administrative organs." However,"there are still many serious crimes which occur basically as a result of drunkenness. A number of cases are still unsolved. This shows that the criminal investigation apparatus is not functioning well." A number of MVD officials are accused of "reprehensible actions." "One of the serious shortcomings is the insufficient importance given to preventive work. The rayon procuracy, courts and militia organs are not using the force of society in the struggles against violations of socialist order, theft of state property, extravagance, irresponsibility, drunkenness and hooliganism." Finally, many of the peoples voluntary organs' and comradely courts' actions exist only on paper. The situation is expected to improve in the future.

TEACHING CADRES AVOID RURAL SERVICE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 March 1983 page 3 carries a 1,650-word article, part one of a two part article compiled by the Science and Education section of KOMMUNIST. "Approximately 39,000 fulltime, part-time and correspondence school people graduate every year from the higher and middle schools of our republic and a significant number accept assignments in different sectors of the economy. But not all of these cadres are utilized effectively. Firstly, they run into various difficulties: they cannot secure work immediately in their specialties, or they change work places due to the lack of necessary living conditions." A number of letters sent to KOMMUNIST in this regard are analyzed. Baku KOMMUNIST 4 March 1983 page 3 carries a 1,600-word continuation charging that every year more than 300 young teachers do not go to their assigned places. Although there is a serious need for Russian teachers in rural schools, 191 of 1,978 Russian teachers (10 percent) ordered to such teaching positions by the Ministry of Education withdrew from their assignments. As a result, other teachers were overloaded with teaching assignments.

WRITER'S WAGES STANDARDIZED, RAISED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 March 1983 pages 2, 7 carries a 1,700-word article by Nasib Alakbarov defining new wage scales for writers. Under the new decree, writers' wage norms for originals or translations have been defined and are basically at the level of union norms. For example, the writers' wage norms for fiction, including children's literature as well as scientific-esthetic works, plays and film scenarios with a printing of 10,000 have been set at 175, 200, 250, 300, 350 and 400 rubles; for works of poetry (including children's poetry and verse dramas) with a printing of 7,000, the writers' wage is 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2 rubles per line; for works of literary criticism, literary and art history with a printing of 4,000, the author's wage norms are 165, 245, 330 and 400 rubles. For mass printings, the writer's wage norms are 265, 330 and 400 rubles per 10,000.

HISTORICAL NOVELS CLASSIFIED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 18 March 1983 page 6 carries a 2,350-word review of Yavus Akhundov's critical study "The Soviet Azerbaijani Historical Novel" by Jingiz Huseynov, professor of Soviet Culture at the Social Sciences Academy of the CC CPSU. The reviewer says that "questions such as the innovative content of the Soviet historical novel--the broad interest in the life of the people, the multi-faceted view of the struggle for freedom, the examination of historical turning points, giving prominence to the social contradictions of a period and the action of the historical principle--are based on certain examples drawn from Azerbaijani literature." The novels are classified chronologically: "1933 (publication of the first Azerbaijani historical novel)--1945 (end of the Great Fatherland war) and 1945-1975." "If the first phase is characterized by the creation and formation of the Azerbaijani historical novel, then the second phase is characterized by description and the giving of meaning to events in the context of the fundamental changes which have taken place in the life of a society in the historical past." Numerous examples are given.

CALL FOR CENTRALIZED FOLKLORE COLLECTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 19 March 1983 page 3 carries a 1,150-word article by Azad Nabiyev calling for a centralized organization for the collection of folklore materials. "At the present stage the collection of folklore examples according to territorial principles--Lenkeran folklore, Garabag, Kurdish, Shirvan or Lezgian folklore--is definitely wrong. Examples of the people's creativity in the mother tongue on our republic's territory must be transcribed on the basis of principles involved in compiling a single Azerbaijan folklore atlas. In this way it will be possible for the atlas to reflect the ethnic and dialectal characteristics of the folklore." It is pointed out that "there is no unified scientific center" for the collection and analysis of folklore. "One must strengthen the collection of our folklore under the aegis of the Republic Academy of Sciences. Here, an independent section occupied solely with the collection of folklore must be established."

International

IBM DISPLAY IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 25 March 1983 page 2 carries a 350-word dispatch on the IBM exhibit which demonstrated "equipment which considerably simplifies and expedites book and magazine production" at the House of Books in Baku. In a seminar at the opening of the exhibit N. S. Ibrahimbeyov, chairman of the AzSSR State Publishing Committee, and James Ingram [sic], president of IBM Europe, spoke.

PRESIDIUM RECEIVES IRANIAN CONSUL

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 March 1983 page 2

[Unsigned: "Consul Received"]

[Text] "On 4 March G. A. Khalilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, received Ahad Garayi, consul general of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who has commenced his duties in Baku.... T. A. Tahirova, republic minister of foreign affairs, took part in the conversation."

BAKU AND DAKAR--FRATERNAL CITIES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 13 March 1983 page 4 carries a 150-word note on the arrival of a Senegalese delegation. "Inhabitants of Dakar will receive gifts--a maternity hospital, a kindergarten, a school geography department, equipment for a youth center and sporting goods--from their friends in the Soviet Union." Subsequently, "a representative committee will take part in the Baku Days which begin next week in Senegal's capital."

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY TO STRENGTHEN PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 March 1983 page 4 carries a 400-word note on the 15 March plenum of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, chaired by Nabi Khazri. "Participants at the plenum, along with noting how they have helped broaden the republic's international relations, said that the work of educating workers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism must be perfected. One must enrich and creatively develop forms and methods of ideological work and strengthen the struggle against bourgeois influence. R. A. Abutalybov, director of the CC AzCP Foreign Relations section, participated in the work of the plenum."

EAST BLOC AMBASSADORS TO IRAN VISIT AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 20 March 1983 page 2 carries a 450-word Azerinform dispatch on a visit to Azerbaijan by three ambassadors to Iran. "Ministers Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Iran from the Bulgarian Peoples Republic, the Hungarian Peoples Republic and the Republic of Cuba S. Kh. Polendakov, [N. Layoni] and S. Luis Marisi acquainted themselves with the republic's achievements in the course of 3 days." In addition to tours of factories and archeological sites "the ambassadors met with T. A. Tahirova, republic minister of foreign affairs, and N. Kh. Akhmadov, chairman of the Baku gorispolkom. The ambassadors were received by I. N. Pugachov, second secretary of the CC AzCP."

AZERBAIJAN PUBLISHES BOOKS FOR AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 March 1983 page 2 carries a 500-word article on Azerbaijani publishing activity on behalf of Afghanistan. "Literature published for Afghanistan occupies a special place in the output of Soviet Azerbaijani publishers. Works of Nizami, Khagani and contemporary Azerbaijani writers have been printed in Persian with the permission of Afghani friends. Among books printed for the ADR is also the poetry of the famous Afghan poet, Abdulgadir Abkar." Books for children are also published. "The trip of N. S. Ibrahimov, chairman of the AzSSR State Publishing Committee and member of the joint permanent working committee for cooperation between the USSR State Publishing Committee and the ADR Ministry of Information and Culture for publication and distribution, was to further strengthen relations between the Soviet Union and the Afghanistan Democratic Republic in the sector of book publication. These questions were discussed during talks with N. Tulugani, chairman of the ADR State Press and Publication Committee, and M. Barelay, candidate member of the APDP and secretary of the CC."

GEOLOGIST DESCRIBES AZERBAIJAN INFLUENCE ON MEDIEVAL AFGHANISTAN ARCHITECTURE

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 March 1983 page 3 carries a 1,100-word article by Zulfugar Atakishiyev, geologist, describing the archeological monuments in and around Herat, 1,100 kilometers west of Kabul, which he studied while on a geological survey expedition in the area. He gives a detailed historical survey noting the participation of medieval Azerbaijani architects and artisans in the construction of some of the buildings. "It is even clearer from the example of Herat that deep cultural and economic relations between Azerbaijan and Afghanistan have existed since the earliest times. We see its continuation in the brilliant celebrations of the multi-faceted relations created between our peoples now."

MUSIC ENSEMBLE PERFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 25 March 1983 page 2 carries a 100-word news item on the performance of the vocal-instrumental ensemble "Ashyglar" at the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Kabul. "The Soviet artists came here at the invitation of the CC of the Afghanistan Democratic Youth organization... The Azerbaijani ambassadors were also in Kunduz and Baglan. They performed before soldiers of the Afghan Army, the Peoples Militia and students at the 'Amani' and 'Istiglal' lycees in Kabul."

SOUTHERN WRITER WRITES POEM TO NORTHERN POETS AND WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 March 1983 page 3 carries a poem by the Tehran Azerbaijani poet Sonmez, "It Comes and Goes" which enumerates the works and names of Soviet Azerbaijani writers who have devoted works to the Southern cause: Mirza Ibrahimov, Suleyman Rustam, Bekhtiyar Vahabzade, Abbas Zamanov and Nabi Khazri.

POETESS LONGS FOR UNION WITH SOUTH

Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 Mar 83 p 4

[Poem by Esmira Mirzayava: "Sooner or Later"]

[Text] I will cross the Khudaferin bridge
Sooner or later;
I will spit in the eyes of separation
Sooner or later.

I will reap the mourning song of the Araz,
The 'I long for' phrase,
The field of sorrow
Sooner or later.

I will sow the truth in 'maybes,'
Happiness in desires,
Pleasure in hearts,
Sooner or later.

I will tear down this sorrow, this torture,
This torment, this longing,
This vileness, this border,
Sooner or later.

SHORT STORY ON NATIONAL LIBERATION IN SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 18 March 1983 page 4 carries a 3,100-word short story by Firuz Sadygzade titled "Bloody Oghan" about a confrontation between a band of Azerbaijani revolutionaries and the Iranian militia in a village near Sarab in Southern Azerbaijan. The story ends with the serious wounding of the protagonist who, though unarmed, was shot: "But now he felt a force, a power in his heart, his spirit, in the very fiber of his being: fire had to be fought with fire! But Memmed still did not know that this first bullet fired in Oghan in the Savalan foothills in the summer of 1941 would be the harbinger of the national liberation struggle in the near future--it was to be a signal for the flaring up of freedom."

BARD SINGS OF SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 25 March 1983 page 5 carries a 900-word article by Abuzar Baghyrov on the bard Huseyn Javan timed to the 4th Congress of Azerbaijani Bards. Noting that he has composed "more than 50 songs," it is added that "the leitmotif of this vast work is the subject of the South. Longing for the Fatherland flaming in the poet's heart, it is converted to fiery verses." Numerous examples are given.

SOUTHERN WRITER'S 75TH BIRTHDAY MARKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 27 March 1983 page 4 carries a 200-word note on a "literary meeting in honor of the 75th birthday of Ganjali Sabahi (Iranian Azerbaijan) at the Natevan Club of the Azerbaijan Writers Union. The meeting was opened by Mirza Ibrahimov. Other speakers were Firuz Sadygzade, a teacher at the Azerbaijan State University, Abbas Zamanov professor at the Azerbaijan State University, and Mirgasym Cheshmzer, scientific worker at the AzSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Peoples of the Near and Middle East. They spoke "about the progressive orientation of Ganjali Sabahi's work and his services to Iran in the development of scientific thought."

AUTHOR FETED ON BIRTHDAY; WORKS ON SOUTH DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 March 1983 page 6 carries a full page devoted to the author and playwrite Anvar Memmedkhanly on his 70th birthday. Arif Safiyev, in a 1,500-word article, writes "in stories written on the subject of Southern Azerbaijan his feeling of contemporaneity and the deep internal influence of events on his writing are manifest. While serving in Southern Azerbaijan during the war, he became intimately acquainted with the life here. Here he wrote the short stories 'The Caravan Halted,' 'On the Main Road,' 'Red Blossoms,' 'Statue of Honor,' and others." His play "In the Fire" (1950) deals with the national liberation struggle after the collapse of the ADR. Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT 4 March 1983 page 6 carries a 400-word open letter addressed to Memmedkhanly by the Azerbaijan Writers Union ispolkom, which says: "while still young you worked in different sectors of the press. During the Great Fatherland war you were a special correspondent on the southwest front, then were active in the Red Army newspaper published in Tabriz VATAN YOLUNDA."

Military

HIGHER MILITARY ACADEMIES ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 March 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word interview with Col. A. Alaskarov, head of the Political Section of the republic Military Commissariat, in which current requirements for admission to the higher military schools are explained. The interviewer notes that "hundreds of Azerbaijani youth are being educated in the higher military schools of whom 540 are graduates of the J. Nakhchyvanski republic specialized boarding school."

Political Affairs

PARTY MEMBERSHIP LINKED TO PRODUCTION SUCCESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 3 March 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on conditions for enlisting young people into the communist party. The editorial emphasizes the need to select the right persons for party membership and stresses the importance of production success as a major criteria for enlistment. It condemns cases where communists have failed to fulfill plans as evidence of laxness on the part of primary party organizations which have thus failed to control their members or educate new party members in labor activism.

Economics

PARTY INTERVENTION SPEEDS PAVLODAR-EKIBASTUZ CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by M. Makeyev, secretary of the Kazakh CP Pavlodar Oblast Committee, on party intervention in Pavlodar-Ekibastuz construction projects and its favorable impact. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out the need to speed up construction, as much as possible, of highly productive, mass output industries and to reduce the number of uncompleted projects. The Pavlodar Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP, in view of the importance of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex, which comes under its jurisdiction, has taken the party congress dictate as guidance and is now doing everything possible to speed up construction at the complex. This complex contributes 13 percent of total KaSSR industrial output, 57 percent of its coal, 46 percent of its electrical energy and 15 percent of its ferro-alloy.

Makeyev reviews party efforts to this end in detail, noting careful efforts to intervene at every level of a complex construction process and gain a full understanding of actual working conditions, with new oil-refining capacity a key area of current emphasis. As a result of such party efforts, he notes, most projects are running ahead of schedule. No 1 State Rayon Electrical Station, for example, was recently completed and work is now going forward actively on the first energy bloc of No 2 State Rayon Electrical Station.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSUMER GOODS SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial titled "Let Us Improve Trade Operations." The editorial states that while much has been done to improve trade operations in recent years in terms of organization and service, many deficiencies remain. These are largely due to poor management and improper supervision by party and soviet organizations.

Criticised are: nonfulfillment of trade turnover plans; erroneous transfer of goods vitally needed in one area to an area where an oversupply exists; failure of warehouses to distribute goods; and "indifference" to state property resulting in damaged, destroyed and lost goods. The editorial also castigates poorly qualified trade system workers in some areas and a system that allows workers fired by one trade system outlet or organization to be hired by another, even in cases where the original firing was for gross imcompetence or even theft, something that the editorial seems to suggest is rampant throughout the system. The book trade is singled out as a problem area.

NEW ELECTRICAL LINE FROM ALTAY TO EKIBASTUZ

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word KazTAG Announcement on the beginning of a new Ekibastuz transmission line. The new 1,150 kilowatt transmission system will extend from Ekibastuz to Siberia and will improve energy supply to the Altay region.

FEEDER LINE PROBLEMS SLOW KAZAKH RAIL SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by S. Otepbergenov on problems with Kazakh feeder lines and their impact upon the entire republic rail system. The article is the first of three exposes of the KaSSR rail system published under the rubric "The Railways--Economic Arteries."

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov pointed out at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, that Soviet railways have been characterized by delay and uncoordinated operations. Otepbergenov discusses the Alma-Ata Rail System and its many feeder lines. Such feeder lines, in fact, he notes, are probably as great in extent as the main line tracks of the system. Moreover, freighting, strictly speaking, begins and ends on them. Therefore, the way these feeder lines operate has a major impact upon the entire rail system, especially in terms of uniform operations, on-time delivery of freight and speedy turnover of freight cars. Unfortunately, the impact of feeder lines is largely negative since the transport organizations of the industries that control the feeder lines are, more often than not, badly run. Of the 19 industry feeder lines connected to the Turkistan Station, for example, 15 failed to fulfill freighting plans in 1981.

Otepbergenov examines one industry, the Ashchysay Polymetal Combine at Kentey and its feeder line. He discovers every kind of problem and inefficiency:

Too much time is spent in unloading cars; freight moves too slowly along the feeder lines, especially in winter, resulting in frozen and waterlogged cargos that require special effort and extra time to unload. Moreover, the feeder line rails themselves need major repairs. Locomotives lack the power to pull the large trains needed to meet local freight demands and there are too few in any case while an inadequate repair and maintenance base cannot keep even those in service.

Freight, Otepbergenov concludes, must move faster and more efficiently if development of the economy is to continue at required levels.

Little actually needs to be done to change things for the better but official insistence on continuing to do things as they have always been done is a large part of the problem.

KUSTANAY FARMERS MARKETS INADEQUATE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by P. Nikitin, chief of the Kustanay Oblast Public Markets Administration, on problems of sovkhoz, kolkhoz and other "farmers" markets in Kustanay Oblast. The article is published under the rubric "The Channels of the Food Program: Sales."

The kolkhoz market is, an editorial note begins, the glory of cities and large settlements and plays a key role in guaranteeing the supply of foodstuffs--vegetables, fruits, meat, milk, butter, honey, kymys, curds, etc.--to the people. Nikitin looks at the operation of such markets in Kustanay Oblast and how they are responding to a 5 August 1982 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution calling for improvement of farmers markets and strengthening of their material and technical bases.

He begins with a survey of the markets as they are today. He notes that the oblast has 13 regular and 4 seasonal markets with 7 filials and 4 special trade services bureaus organized to assist their operations with more markets and more services bureaus planned.

However, Nikitin continues, even when the new markets planned are completed (he lists some of the important on-going projects) their number will still be drastically inadequate. Market facilities, especially in rural areas, lack the enclosed facilities needed to withstand Kazakhstan's difficult weather conditions. He also criticizes failure of the authorities to aid individual producers in bringing their products to market--especially meat, which requires heavy transport--and sovkhozes and kolkhozes for, in many cases, failing to take maximum advantage of the markets as they exist. He also notes problems with cadres hindering organization locally and on an oblast level and seems to suggest difficulty with meeting seasonal labor demand to operate the markets properly.

GOODS STOLEN DURING KAZAKH RAILWAY TRANSPORT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by S. Otepbergenov on the problem of freighting losses along the Kazakh railways. The article is the second in a series of three on KaSSR railways and their many problems published in response to criticisms of Soviet transport advanced at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and is published under the rubric "The Railways--Economic Arteries."

If there is an interruption anywhere along the transport conveyor system, Otepbergenov begins, the coordination of the system is broken and freighting loss is often the result. And this, he goes on, can occur in many forms. It can be in terms of freight simply being lost and not arriving at the destination intended by its documentation. It can be in terms of destruction of the freight in whole or in part or it can involve theft and pilfering. Disappearence of a small part of each shipment seems to be the rule rather than the exception.

Otepbergenov gives specific examples of freighting loss in terms of the Alma-Ata Rails System's Turkistan and Arys stations (in Chimkent Oblast). Freight yards at both stations are littered with shipments without papers (some of which have been there for a long time), cars that have been broken into and must be unloaded for inspection, cars that have simply been left behind by departing trains, etc. At Turkistan station, Otepbergenov notes, there are 10-12 such cars every 24 hours. Although most are eventually sent to their destinations, delays are substantial and the process of reshipment and/or inspection of problem cars itself often results in further damage to freight, i.e. more loss, while the stalled cars themselves are again easy marks for thieves--theft often having been the reason for the delay in the first place.

Otepbergenov suggests that major and minor pilfering and theft of goods in transit (sometimes even before they are in transit, at points of origin) is a huge problem caused by the tolerance or even active participation of Kazakh railway workers. He calls for active efforts to instill a proper respect for state property in railway workers and for enhanced responsibility at every level by better trained personnel.

COURTS OF ARBITRATION MOBILIZED TO HALT LABOR INFRACTIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by S. Zhamabayev, consultant of the Legal Propaganda Department of the KaSSR Ministry of Justice, on the enhanced role of courts of arbitration in the light of the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee on labor discipline. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

The November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum called for enhanced general production and labor discipline and for irreconcilable struggle against unevenness with respect to work norm fulfillment. Courts of arbitration have a major role to fulfill in this area.

Zhamabayev reviews the legal basis, structure and functions of KaSSR courts of arbitration of which more than 16,000 now exist. He notes their important function in promoting labor discipline through encouraging mutual aid and mutual efforts to solve problems within labor collectives. He also goes into detail on the subject of their powers and reviews the wide range of weapons available to Kazakh courts of arbitration to force conformity to their decisions and enhance labor discipline, responsibility and observance of production rules and regulations. The struggle against drunkenness and, in one reference, narcotics abuse, is singled out as a particular area of arbitration court emphasis. Zhamabayev calls upon all local authorities to assist courts of arbitration in carrying out their duties.

PRODUCTION GAINS FROM NEW TECHNOLOGY FALL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 3 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by M. Munatayev, senior research worker at the Economics Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on the need for increased labor productivity to counteract a falling growth in labor resources. The article is published under the regular rubric "Technological Progress--The Guarantee of Success."

One of the most important factors inhibiting USSR economic development, Munatayev begins, is a declining growth rate for Soviet labor resources. It is estimated that labor resources will grow three times more slowly during the 11th Five-Year Plan than they did in the 10th and still more slowly during the 12th Five-Year Plan. Moreover, the problem will be complicated by growing demands for workers by nonmaterial production and sales sectors, the increased difficulty in extracting quantitatively and qualitatively declining raw material resources and the need for enhanced attention to transport, communications and environmental protection.

Thus Munatayev emphasizes, labor resources are the key limitation to development in the 1980s and the solution to the labor resources problem lies in enhanced labor productivity through science and technology.

Turning to Kazakhstan, Munatayev finds a serious decline in the growth of labor productivity, from 30 percent in 1971-1975 to only 8 percent in 1976-1980. New technology is being introduced far more slowly than in the rest of the Soviet Union. Manual labor, he notes, is still of major proportions in Kazakh industry and is even on the rise in certain (e.g. mining) sectors. Munatayev sees the reasons for this in capitalization with further gains only coming from major expenditures. He emphasizes that investment rates for new technology are actually down. Other reasons are expensive, inefficient technological installations and units that increase rather than reduce demands for labor and equipment and units that are not really suited to the work that they perform. He calls for a coordinated effort by all concerned to help overcome these problems and, above all, replace the obsolete equipment in Kazakh industry with the new, highly productive, labor-saving equipment necessary to achieve productivity gains from redeployment of existing labor.

REBUILT, NEW KAZAKH RAIL SYSTEMS LESS EFFICIENT THAN OLD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by S. Otepbergenov on problems with a rebuilt and a new rail system in Chimkent Oblast. The article is last in a series of three and is published under the rubric "The Railways--Economic Arteries."

Because the party and the government have devoted great attention to development of the railway transport system, major changes have been taking place in the Chimkent Division of the Alma-Ata Rail System where major expenditures have been made in the last 7 years to update the lines, rebuild the Arys Station and build a new Qazyqurt Station. While the money spent has been considerable, a large return on the money has not resulted. Instead, stagnation and decline has resulted. There has been, for example, only a small growth in freight turnover and due to poor work quality trains are actually slowed rather than speeded. Capacity waste is greater than before and labor productivity is slowed down. Whereas, for example, it took only 5 hours to load a freight car at the Arys Station before it was rebuilt, the figure now is 11 hours.

Seeking reasons for these difficulties, Otepbergenov looks at the new facilities and new equipment at the Arys and Qazyqurt Stations. He discovers a pattern of rebuilding and building that was ill-conceived, ill-planned and slowly executed. Technical equipment rarely performs as intended. At the Arys Station, for example, an automatic marshalling yard that is supposed, through an automatic control system for freight car speeds, to accelerate car handling, has actually resulted in frequent freight car collisions and damage that puts cars out of service prematurely. At Qazyqurt, a station that was begun in 1972 and was to be completed in 1975 to serve a new Chimkent petroleum refining plant but is still under construction today, with no firm completion date yet in sight, problems are even more widespread. The original plans, for example, failed to make provision for all needed facilities that have had to be added on a haphazard basis, while a badly thought out scheme of work priorities has seen key facilities (oil cisterns, etc.!) put off till later, making the station only semi-operational even after more than a decade of work. There are also no housing, recreational and rest facilities for station workers, creating severe problems with cadre turnover.

Chimkent industries (Otepbergenov provides a detailed listing of the major factories and plants involved) must be guaranteed adequate, reliable and energetic transport. At the same time, the state must receive a return on its substantial investment in the Qazyqurt and Arys Stations. In the case of the former, he makes concrete proposals for solving constructional and other problems and calls for completing other projects by the end of 1983 to meet the demands of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum for improved and better coordinated transport service.

REPUBLIC COMMITTEE PROTECTS MINERAL DEPOSITS, PROMOTES EFFICIENCY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by O. Mulkibayev, vice-chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Overseeing Safety in Industrial and Mining Operations, on work by his committee to protect mineral reserves from misuse and promote more efficient, environmentally sensitive mining. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature" and the regular subrubric "Economy and Ecology."

Useful minerals are extremely abundant in the Soviet Union. Each year some 360 million tons are taken from the ground in the KaSSR alone. However, Mulkibayev goes on, as the needs of the Soviet economy grow, there is the necessity to search for new deposits, master existing deposits in a complex manner, increase ore yields and expand recycling. These goals are both economically and ecologically beneficial.

Mulkibayev discusses what his own committee is doing to achieve the goals, noting that the best way to conserve resources is to reduce loss as the minerals are removed from the earth, an area of emphasis in a number of republic mining industries including the Balkash Mining and Metallurgy and Oskemen Lead-Zinc Combines. With agents in more than 400 republic mining industries, the State Committee for Overseeing Safety in Industrial and Mining Operations works closely with industries to this end and Mulkibayev claims 17 million tons of minerals saved by such methods.

Mulkibayev also notes his committee's work to help industries reduce and use polluting wastes through its assistance in developing new mining and processing methods and encouragement of the use of waste to produce additional product. Mulkibayev complains that many industries are still mining in a highly inefficient manner; they extract only a small portion of raw materials in ores and actively pollute. He also laments uncontrolled mining in many areas and uncontrolled extraction of construction materials by various ministries, leading to pollution and, in some cases, destruction of valuable farm lands.

KAZAKH RAILWAYS CHIEF BLAMES SHIPPERS FOR CAPACITY WASTE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by O. Saqtanov, chief of the Oral Division of the Western Kazakhstan Railway, on the problem of wasted capacity in his division. The article is published under the rubric "The Railways--Economic Arteries."

Saqtanov begins his article with a catalog of the many successes of his administration, noting its maximum use of internal resources to achieve high productivity and overfulfill plans in many areas including freight car maintenance. However, he continues, his division has been unable to fulfill plans for reducing capacity waste, which has been running at high levels. He attributes the problem, however, not to his railway division but rather to shippers and receivers who are "irresponsible" about timely loading and unloading and are often simply unwilling to cooperate with the railways or with other shippers and receivers. He notes, for example, that the loss this year alone will be the equivalent of 12,470 cars of freight on account of capacity waste along the railway division's 53 feeder lines.

Saqtanov suggests that one reason for nonfulfillment of plans by many enterprises, including construction organizations, is simply their inability to depend on the rail systems for reliable supply of the raw materials and finished goods that they need to continue operating.

KZYL-KUM WATER WASTE ENORMOUS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by O. Omirbekov on water waste and other problems associated with Kzyl-Kum irrigation. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Analyses, Suggestions."

The USSR Food Program calls for continuation of the mastery of the Kzyl-Kum Desert. Bearing primary responsibility in this area is the "Chardarastroy" Reclamation Administration under the "Glavarissovkh ozstroy" Chief Administration. Since 1958, the "Chardarastroy" Administration has constructed a 5.7 billion cubic meter reservoir in the Kzyl-Kum, has completed the 116.5 kilometer long Kzyl-Kum Main Canal and has irrigated more than 60,000 hectares of virgin lands with 2,697 hectares added during the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan alone. Based upon these lands, 6 rice and 3 cotton raising sovkhozes have been created and plans call for the creation of 11 more sovkhozes in the future based upon an expansion of the Kyzl-Kum Main Canal System.

However, Omirbekov continues, much of the canal system currently in use is not concrete lined and some 200,000 cubic meters of valuable water is wasted each year or at least 3 billion cubic meters in the 16-17 years that the canal has been in operation. Omirbekov notes the considerable amount of additional output that would be possible if this water could be put to productive use and calls for the reclamation administration and other authorities to take quick action. However, he acknowledges that part of the reason for the unlined canals and water waste has been a shortage of materials and of equipment on the part of the "Chardarastroy" Administration. He notes, for example, that much of the administration's equipment park is obsolete and that shortages of parts and assemblies (which must sometimes even be procured from other republics) is a major problem with using what equipment is available at full capacity. He ends by calling for attention to this problem and for the possible opening of a factory filial in area to serve heavy equipment.

KAZAKH INDUSTRY PRODUCT QUALITY LOW

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word editorial titled "Product Quality--a Mirror of Production." Those areas of industry that have problems of labor organization, interrupted supplies of raw materials and technical resources and shortfalls of energy and transport, include electrical energy and coal production, agricultural machinery construction, mineral fertilizer, cement, reinforced concrete assemblies, meat, animal fat and whole milk products production along with various mining and metallurgical sectors in general. The editorial stresses the need for these production areas to overcome their problems and accord with the overall favorable republic picture.

SIBERIAN OIL PIPELINE COMES TO CHIMKENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by A. Zholdasbekov reporting on the completion of the Tyumen-Pavlodar-Chimkent Oil Pipeline. The article is published under the rubric "At the Construction Sites of the 5-Year-Plan."

The Siberian Petroleum Pipeline, which stretches through 1,642 kilometers of difficult terrain from Tyumen to Pavlodar and then Chimkent (diameter of pipe 820 mm), has come to Chimkent and has begun filling the cisterns of the Chimkent Oil Refining Plant. The new pipeline, when the still uncompleted Chimkent Oil Refining Plant is finished, will make possible full supply of petroleum products to Central Asia and Kazakhstan and will free 5,000 tankcars formerly used to move petroleum products to the area by rail. The pipeline includes 13 pumping installations and was completed 20 days ahead of schedule.

ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IMPEDE EXPANSION IN CRAMPED PAVLODAR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 23 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by M. Mergenbayev on the negative ecological and other consequences of a proposed expansion of space-short Pavlodar City into the opposite Ertis flood plain. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature" and the subrubric "Problems, Analyses and Suggestions."

Pavlodar is one of Kazakhstan's largest and fastest growing centers. However, currently in Pavlodar every major avenue of growth is closed off to some degree. Plans to annex flood plain lands across the Ertis to solve the problem may be ill-advised due to potentially destructive floods, especially when spring run-off is released by the large Bugtarma and Shul'ba Reservoirs. Mergenbayev also underscores the importance of the areas under study for pasture since they are among the most fertile in the region.

Mergenbayev also notes the dangers of a declining Ertis river. Its biological productivity is falling due to widespread desiccation on account of the reduced flow of the Ertis. Urban expansion into the Ertis flood plain would only exacerbate an already severe local environmental decline occasioned by reservoir construction and the continuing process of urbanization and industrialization.

Mergenbayev discusses current plans to reverse the decline of the Ertis environment and calls for putting off major expansion decisions until they are developed fully. He also feels that there are lots of other choices for Pavlodar than expansion across the Ertis and calls for careful study of the problem.

EDITORIAL CASTIGATES EKIBASTUZ CONSTRUCTION DELAYS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 March 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "Let Us Speed Up the Pace of Construction." The decisive year of the 11th Five-Year Plan is at hand in the KaSSR as construction advances on 180 major projects for the energy, nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, coal, oil, chemical, machinery construction and other industries. These projects, the editorial emphasizes, are vitally needed if the goals of the 5-year plan are to be met.

However, it goes on, while many projects are advancing at planned rates, others are not. The editorial goes on to castigate waste of funds and resources, inefficient use of funds and resources with respect to primary construction priorities and "planless" construction at some sites. Singled out for criticism is Pavlodar Oblast's "Ekibastuzenergostroy" Trust and its work on Ekibastuz No 2 State Rayon Electrical Station Energy Blocs 6 and 7.

KAZAKH RAIL CENTER CRITICIZED FOR POOR LABOR DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial calling for enhanced efforts to preserve labor discipline in Kazakh industry. Among industries singled out for criticism is the Alma-Ata Railroad System's Arys Station (Chimkent Oblast), whose workers are faulted for idleness, lack of responsibility and lack of application, leading to serious difficulties in plan fulfillment by the station. There are, the editorial goes on, unfortunately too many enterprises and industries such as the Arys station and it calls for increased efforts to discover and punish all labor discipline infractions.

BARTOGHAY RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 30 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Q. Alimqulov on the general character and current state of construction of the Great Alma-Ata Canal. The article is the first of three published under the rubric "Great Alma-Ata Canal."

The Great Alma-Ata Canal, now under construction with a scheduled 1984 completion date, will provide a strong impetus to the economic and social development of Alma-Ata Oblast and will initiate a major improvement in oblast agriculture through 116,000 new irrigated hectares and improve overall water supply. Alimqulov describes the background, in CPSU 26th Congress and Kazakhstan CP decisions, to the canal and the current state of construction progress including recent construction milestones. Among the latter, are the completion of the 70 million cubic meter capacity first section of the Bartoghay Reservoir ahead of schedule and the beginning of construction on a 2.2 kilometer section of the canal in Alma-Ata City (out of 17 kilometers that will run through the city).

Alimqulov stresses the rapid pace of canal construction and the substantial amount of new technology involved. He seems to suggest completion of the entire canal, all 171 kilometers of it and its associated Bartoghay Reservoir, well ahead of time.

CONCERN FOR WORKERS KEY TO ALMA-ATA CANAL SUCCESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 31 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Q. Alimqulov on the workers of the rapidly advancing Great Alma-Ata Canal. The article is the second in a series of three published under the rubric "Great Alma-Ata Canal."

The article stresses the difficulty and complexity of work on the canal but attributes great successes achieved to concern shown for workers and working conditions. Alimqulov describes in detail the components of this concern in terms of workers housing (including special railcar bunk units), food service, consumer services and cultural etc. He suggests that every effort is being made to meet the needs of the workers and that these efforts are being responded to, on their part, with discipline, application and high productivity.

Social and Cultural Affairs

POLICE LAXITY ABETS CRIME

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 March 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,500-word article by O. Seyitov, KaSSR procurator and state first class legal counselor, on the enhanced role of republic procurator organizations in view of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions on state, labor and plan fulfillment discipline. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

Although Seyitov defines labor discipline as it relates to agriculture in particular, he adds that many problems have arisen in the past due to lax enforcement of laws and regulations, paying heed to the instances of "white collar" (i.e. management) crime and violations above all. He suggests in his presentation pandemic thievery and pilfering at all levels, widespread abuse of power, misappropriations and larceny by management, general alcoholism (condemned in particular as the cause of transportation disasters, including one air crash), "technological crime," involving destruction of equipment, loafing, parasitism, refusal to perform duties, etc., all too often tolerated by the very agencies charged with preventing such "anti-social behavior."

Seyitov calls for stepped up efforts by procurator organizations to prevent and punish all violations of law and discipline and for all managers to take a more responsible approach to their duties. Among the new tools of procurator organizations is a new law that makes managers materially responsible for hiring persons convicted of crimes if such persons repeat their offenses. Seyitov criticizes the practice of some courts to condemn persons guilty of law and regulation violations to jail terms or other punishment, without actually requiring that the sentence be served. He suggests that those convicted of crimes in one area all too frequently simply remain where they have been or go to other, similar jobs where they repeat their offenses.

REGIONAL INSPECTORATES FIGHT AIR POLLUTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by T. Tolysbayev, chief of the (Alma-Ata) Regional State Inspectorate for the Control of Gas Cleaning and Dust Removal Equipment, on the fight of his agency against air pollution and apathy, in the face of the problem, on the part of many factory managers. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

A major area of emphasis in Soviet environmental protection is air pollution since, as the Soviet economy has grown, the air of its major industrial centers has become increasingly polluted. Among the many measures developed in response to this problem in the KaSSR is the July 1981 Law on "Protection of the Atmosphere," which, among other things, sets new requirements in the area of industrial gas and dust collectors to reduce the discharge of harmful materials into the atmosphere. Set up to review compliance were five Regional State Inspectorates for the Control of Gas Cleaning and Dust Removal Equipment.

Tolysbayev goes on to review the work of these agencies, noting the many new gas cleaners and dust removers being installed under its auspices by various Kazakh industrial establishments, including 65 new and 67 renovated pieces of equipment installed last year alone. However, he goes on, these achievements only scratch the surface and too little attention is still being devoted to the problem. He notes, for example, that more than 30 percent of republic industries have no anti-air pollution equipment at all, that almost a third of the equipment installed is ineffective for one reason or the other, especially in the Kazakh energy industry, that many industries fail to maintain their equipment or have neglected to install key components and that many simply refuse to use what is available. He condemns, moreover, overemphasis on plan fulfillment to the exclusion of everything else, including the environment, and restresses the harmful qualities of polluted air for man, animals and plants.

KAZAKH HEALTH MINISTER RESPONDS TO QUESTIONS ON RURAL CARE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 4 March 1983 carries on page 6 a 1,900-word interview with KaSSR Minister of Health Mukhtar Aliuly Aliyev on republic health care system responses to new goals advanced by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum in the area of improved services. The interview is published under the rubric "Ministerial Interview" and was recorded by writer Maghzom Supetov.

There are serious problems in securing well-qualified doctors and health professionals to staff less well-developed, "crude" rural health care facilities. Aliyev notes the increasing numbers of doctors and health professionals being turned out by the medical schools specifically for rural posts but acknowledges that getting them to stay where they have been assigned is a problem. He sees the cause of the difficulty as local cadres' lack of concern and refusal or inability to provide young doctors with necessary housing and other facilities.

Rural areas do have some attractive features. Young doctors and health professionals in rural areas can fully exercise their specialties (they cannot in overstaffed urban hospitals); satisfy a desire to practice general medicine; can maintain family ties.

Another attractive feature is the possibility of playing a more generalized social role in rural areas since rural doctors are not just doctors but, at the same time, organizers of a complete local health care delivery system.

Among responses to the November 1982 Plenum discussed by Aliyev are reorganizations of work and clinic hours to provide more and more convenient (for health care users) help to the sick. There are currently 50,000 doctors and 155,000 middle education health care workers in the KaSSR public health system.

BIZDING OTAN REVIEWS KAZAKH SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA PRESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 152, March 1983 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by Ebdelberi Bekbeiey, science editor of the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia Editorial Office, on the past achievements and future plans of the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia Press. The Chief Editorial Office of the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia was established in 1968, per a resolution of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and of the Kazakh government, to publish an encyclopedia in the Kazakh language. Its task completed in 1978, with the last of 15 volumes, the chief editorial office has since gone on to other projects, described by Bekbeiey. They include a single volume "Kazakh SSR" handbook published in Kazakh in 1980, a two-volume "Russian-Kazakh Dictionary" published between 1978 and 1981 and, most recently, a large reference encyclopedia on the KaSSR capital of Alma-Ata, first of a series of "specialized" encyclopedias planned by the editorial office. Others (not yet published) will include a four volume "regional" encyclopedia on the KaSSR in Kazakh and Russian and a three volume children's encyclopedia. Bekbeiey emphasizes the Soviet content of these works in his review for a non-Soviet audience.

KAZAKH REVIEWS FILM ON ACCIDENTAL NUCLEAR WAR THEME

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 8 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word review by N. Muftakhov on a new Soviet film on the accidental nuclear war theme. The article is published under the regular rubric "Films."

Mikhail Tumanisvili's film "Incident in Quadrants 36-80" (Mosfilm, 1982?), which is based on the screenplay "Computer Error" by Yevgeniy Mesyatsev, deals realistically with the accidental nuclear war theme. It begins with scenes of the "beautiful and peaceful" Soviet arctic and moves on to ominous views of "phantom" fighters and hundreds of American warships "on exercise." The plot revolves around a stricken American nuclear submarine and the nuclear missiles carried by it aimed at units of the Soviet fleet. Unless the submarine, which has suffered reactor problems, can be aided swiftly, the film relates, there is danger that its missiles will be fired accidentally and start World War III and lead to the destruction of humanity. The American admiral in charge, however, spurns Soviet offers of aid and refuses also to scuttle the damaged vessel and take its missiles to the bottom of the ocean. In the end, a missile is fired but peace is saved since the missile is fortunately intercepted by the Soviet Navy before reaching its target.

The film, in the reviewer's words, shows the eagerness for war of American military commanders and their irreconcilability towards their "enemies," the Russians. It also shows, he goes on, the characters of the military preparation of both sides and the moral qualities of the opposing armies. The film, in

Muftakhov's view, engenders both love of country and patriotism in its viewers and demonstrates the need for enhanced military preparedness to counter the military superiority of U.S. imperialist aggressors. The film, he emphasizes, is only a film, but nonetheless shows only too well what could happen.

KAZAKH THEATER CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 700-word boldface editorial titled "The Theater and Contemporary Themes." The Belorussian Yanka Kupala imeni State Academic Theater, the editorial begins, was recently criticized in a CPSU Central Committee resolution for a lack of good plays on contemporary themes in its repertory. This problem, it goes on, is by no means confined to Belorussia and is characteristic of KaSSR theater repertories as well.

The editorial condemns the "impotence" of many of the presentations of the more than 30 professional theaters in the KaSSR that present plays in 5 languages. It calls for active party intervention to promote the proper creative and ideological atmosphere and for more party supervision of the process by which plays are selected for performance.

EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 2, February 1983 carries on pages 44-47 a 1,800-word article by N. Saduaqasov, research worker of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Institute, on the need for enhanced, systematized and more effective environmental law. The article is published under the regular rubric "Theory and Practice of Ideological Work."

Saduaqasov stresses the need for systemization to encompass the great range of present environmental legislation. He also calls for more attention to penal provisions with efforts to require restitution of the real losses occasioned by pollution, poaching, etc. Saduaqasov condemns courts and other authorities that impose token punishments, such as confiscation of vehicles used to commit environmental crimes.

Many of the specific examples given in Saduaqasov's discussion deal with poaching and this seems, from his point of view at least, to be the commonest type of environmental infraction. He calls for stepped up education and propaganda efforts to reduce the number of environmental infractions of this sort.

RURAL DEMAND FOR SERVICES GROWS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by KaSSR Minister of Consumer Services S. Tyumebayev on the current state of Kazakh consumer services and plans for the future. The article is published in note of Residential Cooperation and Consumer Services Workers Day.

Tyumebayev notes the expanded scope of consumer services in rural areas, where 95 percent of enterprises now have consumer services receiving points or rural consumer services centers. Moreover, the kinds of services now available in rural areas are increasingly the same as in urban areas with one-third of rural services needs now being fulfilled directly by urban factories and 521 varieties of service out of 827 total now offered in the republic now available in rural areas.

Rural dwellers demand dry cleaning (30 percent of all rural consumer services order) and television repair (which has grown fourfold since 1980). He suggests that consumer orders in these and other areas are being filled more rapidly and better than in the past.

DEVELOPING CITIES, SETTLEMENTS NEED GREENERY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 March 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the need to beautify developing urban and rural areas with trees and other vegetation as part of an overall local concern with environmental protection. However, some urban and rural settlements have neglected their local environment, while growing rapidly in economic terms. Alma-Ata, it notes, is well provided with trees (700,000), parks and green areas of every sort, but many rural settlements are severely lacking in this area. Moreover, even when local efforts have been made to make a rural settlement green, follow-through is often poor and trees die for lack of care.

The editorial calls for large scale efforts to make settlements green during the spring planting season. It notes the potential importance of such efforts for the party food program since fruit trees are often the trees planted.

KAZAKH PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS ENROLL MORE KAZAKHS, WOMEN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word interview with S. Zhandosov, chairman of the KaSSR State Committee for Professional and Technical Education, on the present state and future prospects of Kazakh professional and technical schools. The interview was recorded by A. Alibekov.

Zhandosov was asked about present levels of republic professional and technical school development, the state of the material and technical bases of the schools, changes that have occurred in KaSSR professional and technical school education in recent years, whether graduates are actually working within their assigned areas, the idealistic-political education of the schools and the specialities chosen by students. In answer to the first question, Zhandosov records that there are now 459 professional and technical schools in the republic with 183,000 students studying 347 specialties. He notes that 93,000 of these students are Kazakh (40 percent sic!), a reflection of emphasis by party leader Andropov on enlisting more nationalities into the professional and technical schools. Moreover, 47,000 students are women (28 percent). Zhandosov notes plans to increase female enrollment.

Zhandosov notes that major lags in school construction (25-46 percent plan fulfillments) seriously endanger education plans for the present 5-year-plan. As for the education in the schools itself, Zhandosov notes the higher quality of students now in the schools, meaning that educational plans can be fulfilled qualitatively as well as quantitatively.

Zhandosov acknowledges the fact that many students simply study in the schools (and draw stipends) to no good purpose and either fail completely to accept assignments or leave their jobs quickly. He, however, blames the industries and enterprises themselves for many of the problems with young specialists employed by them. He sees inadequate attention to their needs on the part of local managers with the result that urgently needed young cadres quickly move on to other, more pleasant jobs. He complains also of problem students in some schools (delinquents, etc.) and of indecision on the part of some young people about their careers. They must, Zhandosov emphasizes, give concern to the needs of society and make quick choices.

NEW KAZAKH NATURAL RESERVE ON CASPIAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 24 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word KazTAG announcement by M. Groyser on the opening of a new natural reserve on the Caspian. The new Aqtavborashchy Reserve of 170 hectares, located near the Caspian oil fields, will protect various rare floral and faunal species, including 12 birds and land animals listed in the international and USSR red books. Parts of the new reserve will also be used for recreational purposes by oil workers.

NEW KAZAKH BIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE FOUNDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 100-word KazTAG announcement of the creation of a new molecular biology and biochemical institute under the KaSSR Academy of Sciences. The new institute, created out of the Alma-Ata Botanical Institute, will be the 32nd research organization under the KaSSR Academy of Sciences. The new institute, like its predecessor, will continue to focus its research activities upon plants.

ALMA-ATA PEDESTRIANS IGNORE TRAFFIC LAWS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by M. Qasymzhanova, worker of the Alma-Ata State Auto Inspectorate, and A. Ysymov on Alma-Ata traffic accidents and the role of pedestrians in causing them. The article is published under the rubric "Traffic Safety."

The continual expansion of the state automobile park has resulted in substantial benefits for the people's economy. However, at the same time, it has increased the importance of traffic safety.

The republic capital of Alma-Ata, Qasymazhanova and Ysymov go on, is a leader in this regard and has made special efforts to promote traffic safety in the process of establishing modern roads. Traffic movement along city streets, for example, is controlled by an automatic control system with 180 city traffic lights and lighted road signs. The city's diagnostic station, moreover, they continue, inspects vehicles to ensure their safety.

In spite of these measures, however, traffic accidents, more than 1,000 a year, are all too frequent occurrences and result in considerable loss to the state in money that could profitably be applied elsewhere. Seeking for explanations for the frequency of occurrence of such accidents, the authors note that 40-47 percent are the fault of pedestrians and that 50-60 persons are killed each year and more than 400 injured in them.

KZYL-ORDA PROCURATOR INVESTIGATES AGRICULTURE MISMANAGEMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by O. Boranbayev, procurator of the Kzyl-Orda Oblast and third class legal counselor, on actions by his office and its branches to halt numerous violations of law in Kzyl-Orda Oblast agriculture. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

Boranbayev details some of the types of law violation uncovered, noting widespread petty theft, pilfering and embezzlements that are having a highly adverse effect on agricultural plan fulfillment. Although stressing the positive cooperation of all concerned to apprehend and punish those responsible, Boranbayev complains of unwillingness of the authorities to take action in some cases, even after crime has been discovered. He also complains of the presence of convicted felons on people's control committees and even within procurator organizations who use their positions of trust for crime.

KAZAKH PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE LAMBASTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 30 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by O. Ghabdeshev on poor education and other problems at the Gur'yev Pedagogical Institute. The article is published under the rubric "Discipline Has Been on the Slide at the Gur'yev Pedagogical Institute."

The Gur'yev Pedagogical Institute was the first and remains the only institution of higher learning in the Atyrav Region. Today it has some 3,600 day and external students, 27 departments and more than 200 teachers. Most of its graduates are assigned to rural schools of the oblast.

Ghabdeshev charges that the institute is poorly run, makes little effort to meet educational plans, is poorly managed and in general has a poor "moral-psychological atmosphere" that adversely influences students who often do poorly on the job or move on soon to other occupations. Ghabdeshev, moreover, condemns the faculty's "immorality," boozing, thievery, pilfering and other problems for the poor "moral-psychological atmosphere."

Ghabdeshev suggests that one reason that things have deteriorated to such a degree is the failure of higher authorities to intervene effectively to correct "poor labor discipline." He calls upon these authorities to take action since difficulties and problems at the institute have gone on long enough.

KAZAKH TELEVISION PLAYS MAJOR ARTS ROLE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 2, February 1983 carries on pages 82-87 a 3,100-word article by S. Orazalinov, distinguised KaSSR cultural worker and chief editor of the Kazakh Television Literary-Drama News Programs chief editorial office, on the role of Kazakh television in promoting the arts. The article is published under the regular rubric "Press, Television, Radio."

Television today is one of the most powerful weapons for ideological and political education work among the masses, Orazalinov begins, since it can reach millions instantaneously and make them into eyewitnesses to important events and promote a proper understanding of them. It also has, he continues, a cultural role to play in the arts.

Orazalinov discusses the arts on Kazakh television since 1958 with special reference to the arts news functions of his own editorial office. He shows how Kazakh television has learned to transcend the early technical limitations of the media and advance to a high level of sophistication today with presentations to a public that Kazakh television has itself helped to educate. He complains, however, at the same time, of neglect of the medium by the Kazakh Ministry of Culture and its frequent lack of support in the form of making major theater and arts collectives available for television performances. He also castigates the quality of some arts news programs and a failure on the part of some program producers, performers, etc. to understand and come to grips with the peculiarities of the medium. These and other problems, he concludes, must be overcome both because of the importance of the medium and also because of its mass audience that is less tolerant of error and failure and deserves, as the largest arts mass audience, the best.

International

EMIGRES ASSURED KAZAKH LANGUAGE USE STRONG

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 152, March 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,500-word article by Rabiga Syzdykova, corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on the wide use of Kazakh in the KaSSR and the impact that this use is having on the language itself. Language changes due to its own, internal pressures and also due to the influence of its social role. Thus, Kazakh and other national languages of the Soviet Union are enjoying an unprecedented development and are flourishing due to official, state encouragement of their use in every area of national life, production and government.

To illustrate her point, Syzdykova reviews the broadened base of Kazakh language use in education, books, the press, on the mass media, on stage, in government and in other official connections and underscores the linguistic enrichment and change that has resulted. She notes, for example, that nearly 2,500 primary and secondary schools now exist in the KaSSR with more than 1 million students, in which the Kazakh language is the primary vehicle of instruction while the language is also used broadly in republic higher education institutions. As for books and the press, Syzdykova records that even in 1967 some 239 different books were published in the KaSSR in Kazakh on a wide variety of technical and nontechnical subjects and that numbers of books published and their printings have increased greatly since that time, with a particular emphasis on Kazakh literature which has attained unheard of heights. She also catalogues the many Kazakh language journals and papers now published (159 journals in all) including ZHULDYZ (circulation 160,000), QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI (circulation 356,000) and the newspaper LENINSHIL ZHAS (circulation 235,000).

Syzdykova notes the importance of the fact that the language is widely used. As a result, new words and terms are needed. She notes that Russian is a source of new terms and words not only from Russian itself, but also from other languages through Russian.

Throughout her article, Syzdykova stresses the actual status of Kazakh as a widely used language in the KaSSR. This is no doubt intended to call to mind unfavorable comparisons with the repressed state of Kazakh language use outside the USSR (i.e. in the countries of BIZDING OTAN's readers).

Social and Cultural Affairs

TAJIK DISCUSSION OF 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF FORMATION OF USSR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 1982 No 12 (December) carries on pages 41-47 under the rubric "Sixty Most Glorious Years" a 2,750-word article by M. Kholov (president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik SSR) titled "Celebration of Great Friendship and Brotherhood of the Masses" in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Kholov notes that "one of the greatest victories of socialism is the liberation of women." He contrasts the ignorance and isolation of prerevolutionary Eastern women with their emancipation and economic and cultural activities in the Soviet era. Women account for 45 percent of those with middle or higher education in the Tajik SSR. They constitute 39 percent of the total labor force in the republic, 50 percent of the workforce in education, 73 percent in health, and 40 percent in science and science administration. Sixteen women are members of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In the Tajik SSR, 123 women hold high state office and 13,216 are deputies in local soviets. The fact that 46 inhabitants of the Tajik SSR are deputies in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR makes is possible "that the national characteristics and best interests of the republic be more fully taken into account."

TAJIK SSR'S POSITION AS PART OF USSR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 1982 No 12 (December) carries on pages 65-71, under the rubric "Sixty Glorious Years," an article by V. Pripisnov titled "The Soviet People--Mankind's New Social and International Community." While paying tribute to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union, the author provides some specific information about the Tajik SSR. For the period from 1960 to 1979, the republic's working class grew by 2.6 percent while in the Armenian SSR it grew by 2.8 percent and in the Moldavian SSR by 3.3 percent. The author notes the importance of the Russian language in the formation of a unified international Soviet culture. He cites 1979 census data indicating that 16.3 million non-Russians speak Russian as their first language and another 61.3 million speak it as their second language. The author notes the rising percentage of nonlocal nationalities living in the Tajik SSR. In 1926, Russians accounted for 0.7 percent of the population; in 1979, 10.4 percent. Other nonlocal nationalities comprised 24.7 percent of the population in 1926 and 30.8 percent in 1979.

ETHNIC HARMONY IN A TAJIK SSR FACTORY

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki, 1982 No 12 (December), carries on pages 84-87 a 1,450-word article by I. Kalonov (director of the "Krupskaia" silk complex in Dushanbe) titled "On the Basis of Unity and Friendship." The author's theme is that many different nationalities work together in friendly, comradely way at the "Krupskaia" silk complex. Kalonov reports that people from 37 different Soviet nationalities work at the factory, including Tajiks, Uzbeks, Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Tatars, and Kalmyks. Three people's contributions are of special attention. One is a Tajik woman identified by her first name, Khosiat. She is an outstanding worker who has joined the party and is now deputy chief of the union at the complex. Ekaterina Goncharova has worked at the complex for a long time. She received medals for her especially productive work during the 10th and 11th Five-Year Plans. Much of her work involves training "girls of the local nationality." Tens of Tajik girls have been her students. Viktor Aleksandrovich Medvedev is head of the complex's largest department, weaving No 1, where 700 people work. Medvedev strives to increase further the prevailing spirit of brotherhood. "Here every worker, regardless of national affiliation, works very productively under the slogans 'One for all and all for one' [and] 'Let us work without laggards.'"

TEACHING PATRIOTISM IN A TAJIK SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki 1982 No 9 (September) carries on pages 8-9 an 850-word article by Iu. Bobokhonov, titled "Teaching Belief in International Friendship." Bobokhonov, who teaches history and social science in a middle school, discusses how he teaches his students about patriotism. His students learn from the ideas of Brezhnev, Cicero, D. I. Fonvizin, F. Schiller, and M. I. Kalinin. At photograph exhibitions of Soviet heroes, the students are especially interested in M. V. Frunze, V. V. Kuibyshev, M. I. Kalinin, G. K. Ordzhonikidze, A. S. Shcherbakov, and S. M. Budennyi.

Economics

REPORT BY TAJIK CP FIRST SECRETARY ON STATE OF ECONOMY

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 1982 No 12 (December) carries on pages 25-40 a 7,600-word article by R. N. Nabiev (general secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee) titled "Let Us Make Use of All Resources." This is the printed version of Nabiev's report to the Central Committee plenum.

Nabiev opens by discussing the progress made by the Tajik SSR in agricultural production since the mid-1960's and the importance of increased production of livestock and livestock feed. Nabiev also notes the republic's satisfactory 1982 harvest, with cotton the most important crop. He then proceeds to discuss a number of agricultural problems, including water shortages, technological backwardness, and a poor attitude on the part of some workers and party members.

Only 8 percent of the area of the Tajik SSR is currently farmed. The mountains, which reduce the amount of arable land, are also a source of water which can be used for irrigation. An expensive project for irrigating land in the foothills is currently under construction. The party does not pay sufficient attention to the importance of water for agriculture. Yet proper use of water is important for increasing agricultural output in general and livestock feed production in particular.

Crop allocation remains a problem. At issue is the proper balance among livestock feed, vegetables, and cotton. Cotton has predominated at the expense of the other two. Vegetable cultivation should be concentrated (although not exclusively) on land near cities. The use of the republic's 1.8 million hectares of forests requires careful study. Some 700,000 hectares of this has long been farmed by kolkhozes and sovkhozes but the productivity is low. While the party is concerned with increased production of all grains, corn production is the primary concern. Even though corn production has increased in the past 5 years, the level remains low because crop rotation is so little used, a problem which also affects cotton production. In the Tajik SSR, the yield per hectare of corn for silage is roughly half the minimum acceptable level. Tajik factories which process agricultural products currently lack the means to mix livestock feed grains. There is a shortage of granaries in the republic. Each year, fewer granaries are built than the 5-year plan requires. The existing facilities can accommodate only 60 percent of the silage produced. Pasturage provides a large part of the food for the republic's livestock. The pastures are not considered farm property. Therefore no one is concerned with them at harvest time. The increase of grain production in the republic will require increased investment on the local level but is also an issue Gosplan should consider. A majority of the Tajik SSR's grain for human consumption comes from outside the republic.

Livestock and poultry production are low. In some rayons there has been no increase; in others, production has declined. Milk production is also low in some rayons.

Agricultural technology is not what it should be, a problem which sometimes causes poor harvests. Where new machinery has been introduced for harvesting grain for livestock feed, its use has not been properly supervised. Therefore, most of the time the machinery is not used. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetables are both working on the issues of training machine operators and the actual performance of such personnel. In some localities, the introduction of improved technology lags. Chemical fertilizer should be more widely used. The republic's scientists have not made a sufficient contribution to improving agriculture (especially livestock and forage production) although their contribution is increasing.

While some workers on Tajik sovkhozes and kolkhozes do good or superior work, others do not care. Nabiev particularly notes those workers who have some "objective" explanation for their shortcomings. In Kulyabskaya Oblast the party Committee produced good resolutions about the livestock problems but nothing has come of these resolutions in subsequent months. In parts of the oblast livestock production has failed to improve; in other parts it has grown worse. Throughout the republic there are hundreds of agricultural specialists who are working in jobs unrelated to agriculture. Something must be done about this.

Nabiev's solutions include increased criticism and self-criticism, devoting greater attention to training cadres, and the exercise of strict party and state discipline and supervision to ensure the execution of directives. The party's highest agricultural priorities are increases in animal forage production, fishing in lakes and canals, and fruit and vegetable production (especially citrus fruits). However party policy is not implemented with sufficient thoroughness. Tajik state organs, especially the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetables, must work for the full implementation of party policy. The primary reason for recurrent shortcomings in agricultural production is "weak supervision of the implementation of party and government resolutions..." This entails insufficient educational work among cadres and, sometimes, ignorance of local working conditions. Leadership training must be given to the young and to women. Party cadres need more political and specialized training. In some rayons, the turnover of cadres in charge of economic activities is too rapid, impeding specialists' work. The strengthening of party personnel, especially at the middle level, is a growing problem for which there is no answer. A full scale agitation/propaganda campaign is necessary in all agri-industrial complexes to mobilize all economic reserves for the overfulfillment of the second year of the plan. Newspapers, journals, radio, and television must all give clearer accounts of the activities of the party and government in resolving economic problems, exemplary work done in villages, etc. Party committees must direct Komsomol efforts towards leadership in animal husbandry, amassing stores of animal feed, corn cultivation, the education of machine operators, and the teaching of specialties to cadres in vocational and technical schools.

UZBEK SSR

Political Affairs

COMMUNISTS TOLD TO OBSERVE PARTY RULES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word double-column lead editorial titled "The Communist Is the Party's Soldier." The editorial is critical of communists who are not guided by the Rules of the CPSU in their official, labor, and personal activities. When communists fail to act as the party's soldiers the healthy atmosphere of labor collectives is destroyed and indiscipline, disorganization, toadyism, and eyewash increase. Communists must be exacting in their observation of party rules and intolerant of individuals who violate party, state, and labor discipline, who do not observe Leninist norms of party life, who neglect their party obligations, and who use their party membership to create special privileges for themselves. The editorial cites the cases of two party officials in Urgench who were booted out for failure to fulfill their pledges and for tolerance toward those who violated party rules and ethical norms. It further states that partkoms must maintain the honor and prestige of the party and preserve the purity of its ranks. The editorial concludes that the Rules of the CPSU are binding on every communist: "No matter where or in what position communists work they are obligated to unceasingly observe this sacred law."

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS' CONTROL OVER EXECUTION OF DECISIONS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Execution of the Decision." The editorial notes that party committees and party bureaus have reviewed how party and state directives are being carried out and have found that party organizations are not exercising adequate control toward this aspect of their duties. Many organizations are content to make reports and release information at their meetings instead of dealing with organizational problems and aiming for practical results. Reports from commissions responsible for controlling the activities of communists and administrators are rarely heard at these meetings. In addition, partorgs are apathetic toward the proposals and letters of workers, are insufficiently concerned with assuring that shop party organizations make directives operational, and generally do not follow a business-like approach to their work.

UZBEK WORKERS DECIDE TO STAY IN NONCHERNOZEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by Gh. Shermuhamedov titled "Notes From the Nonchernozem Zone: [Part] I. Bravery." The introduction to this article explains that the author is an Uzbekfil'm Studio director who has visited the nonblack earth zone several times. Shermuhamedov tells of the work of Komsomol brigades from Uzbekistan in that area. The members of one detachment have sworn that "Until we turn the nonblack earth lands into a productive area, we won't go anywhere." Shermuhamedov cites the Trust head engineer Sergey Kudrya: "Most of the Komsomol youth have come to Novgorod Oblast to work here not just temporarily, but permanently [muqim]. Our kollektiv, consisting of representatives of 14 nationalities serving selflessly in the divisions of our trust, is presently working on construction of many buildings for housing, schools, kindergartens and storehouses for fruits and vegetables on the Tashkent State Farm. Beginning next year we will start work on building a stadium and a pool." The author provides some biographical data on members of a 40-person brigade from Andizhan. Gennadiy Toshmatov, detachment commissar, used to work in a motor transport factory in Sovetabad; his wife, Yevgeniya, is working as a bookkeeper in a village soviet; they have a son named Aleksey. Qobiljon Qobilov is a bricklayer. Tolib Qosimov, an installer from Leninsk, is married to Lidiya, who works in the same brigade as her husband as an automatic crane operator. They have two children, Vahojon and Viktoriya.

In 1982 there were 7 Komsomol weddings (in this detachment?); this year 12 young men and women will get married. The article emphasizes the improved living conditions enjoyed by those working in the region. It refers to athletic teams and the recently organized music ensemble "Tasvir." There have also been concerts by groups which have come on tour from Uzbekistan.

UZBEK BRIGADE PROLONGS STAY IN NONCHERNOZEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 24 March 1983 carries on page 2 a report by an unnamed TASS-UzTAG correspondent in Shimsk, Novgorod Oblast titled "Having a Part in the Renewal." The dispatch tells of Tursunpolat Rasulov who, as a Komsomol member, came several years ago from Uzbekistan to work in Shimsk settlement (Novgorod Oblast) in the special mechanized "Tashkent-1" column of the Uznovgorodvodstroy Trust. He has since been accepted into the Communist Party. The brigade with which Rasulov has worked has accomplished some very difficult tasks. "All members of the brigade are representatives of Uzbekistan. Although the period of their training was up quite a while ago, they are not thinking of leaving for their native regions: they have gotten married, received apartments, and most importantly, in their difficult pioneering work, they have come to understand true worker friendship which helps to be in the forefront of socialist competition."

PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING COTTON PLANTING STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 March 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial titled "The School of Advanced Experience." The editorial follows a decision of the CPUz Central Committee "Concerning measures for intensifying preparations for spring planting," which calls for bringing preparations to the level where planting can take place on every farm in the space of 5 or 6 days in order to make optimal use of the natural dampness of the soil. The editorial points out that failure to make adequate preparations usually results in harvest failures. In 1982, 301 collective and state farms failed to meet their plans and remained indebted to the state by 242,000 tons of cotton. Moreover, numerous farms had a yield factor below the republic average. Leaders of such farms tried to blame the weather and the water shortage for their shortcomings but the fault largely lay with their slackness in equipment repair, planting, and application of fertilizers.

SLOW GROWTH NOTED IN POTATO CULTIVATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by O. Tilovberdiyev titled "Problems in an Important Branch." The author reviews the development of and problems facing potato cultivation in the republic. During the 9th Five-Year Plan annual potato production was 102,800 tons, and during the 10th Five-Year Plan 141,200 tons. Following party decisions of November 1980 and September 1981 aimed at developing this branch production rose to 243,000 tons in 1981 and higher still in 1982. Farms in Kalinin, Orzhonikidze, Samarkand, Rishtan, and Yangikurgan Rayons became specialized in cotton cultivation. Unfortunately, the author continues, growth and productivity of this branch remain low. In 1982 Bukhara, Navoi, and Syrdarya Oblasts failed to meet their plans, and average yields were 40-45 tsentners per hectare or lower, compared to 190-200 tsentners elsewhere in the republic. Cultivation and harvesting are still largely done by hand, which increases costs. Construction of specialized sovkhozes, and particularly of warehouses, is way behind. A major problem is that the republic must still import 60,000-70,000 tons seed potatoes annually because measures to create a local seed base have not been implemented. This situation is worsened by the fact that 20-25 percent of these imported potatoes are lost due to rot or damage during shipping, loading, and storage. Tilovberdiyev also points out that numerous farms have failed to observe the directive of the 1981 decision calling for all cotton and rice farms to cultivate at least 15-20 hectares in potatoes.

APPEAL MADE FOR BIOLOGICAL PESTICIDES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by Emin Usmonov titled "The Call of Duty." Usmonov addresses the problem of the environmental damage being caused by increasing use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, and urges that new biological pesticides be used. He notes that because defoliants and other chemical preparations are spread from early spring to late fall a number of farmers have begun to fear going near fields. Also, in recent years, the application of excessive amounts of mineral fertilizers has led to cases of poisoning from eating contaminated vegetables and melons. Moreover, fish species are dying out in contaminated waters and medicinally beneficial plants are disappearing. Usmonov makes a plea for the use of a sulphuric powder named "suspenziya," an organic pesticide that was developed to replace a sulphur and lime mixture used to fight cotton spiders, and for the use of beneficial insects named "trikhogramma" and "khabrobrakon," which have proved to be effective against harmful pests. He expresses support for the establishment of a single republic center for research on biological plant protection, with a focus on "trikhogramma" and "khabrobrakon," and urges that obstacles to the production and dissemination of "suspenziya" be removed.

BREAD RESPECT CAMPAIGN MOUNTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 400-word letter from S. Shermuhamedov, UzSSR minister of education, titled "Once More on Bread." The letter commends the newspaper for its timely and important campaign against the waste of bread, and pledges ministry support for the effort. Bread respect testimonials and articles revealing waste appeared in the newspaper throughout March.

GAS SUPPLY TO SYRDARYA GRES INCREASES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Thanks to the Shurtan Gas Workers." The report states that 1 billion cubic meters of gas has reached the Syrdarya GRES from the Shurtan Gas Complex since the beginning of 1983. This amount was reached 15 days earlier than in 1982 due to the expansion of capabilities at the complex and to the finishing of a 400-kilometer pipe leading from the Karshi Steppe to the GRES.

BRIEFS ON WATER WORKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word item titled "New Pump Station." The item states that with the recent launching of a pump station on "Kommuna" Kolkhoz in Pakhtaabad Rayon there are now 150 pump stations in Andizhan Oblast.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word report from UzTAG titled "Work, Amudarya!" The report states that beginning 1 March the turbines, equipment, and control system of the complex at Tuyamuyin GES underwent a 72-hour test in preparation for the launching of the first power block. The block is the first of six, each with 25,000 kilowatts power, which will be joined to the Central Asian Mutually Interrelated Power System by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

COTTON, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IMPROVEMENTS TARGETED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,700-word double-column lead editorial titled "Fulfilling Obligations Is Our Sacred Duty." The editorial reviews 1983 socialist obligations and keys on specific problems and goals in cotton cultivation and animal husbandry. The major goals in cotton cultivation are to increase the cultivation of long-staple variety cotton, raise productiveness through systematic application of local and mineral fertilizers, and expand the use of harvesting machines. In 1982 only 10-16 percent of the crop was machine harvested in some rayons of Bukhara, Kashkadarya, and Samarkand Oblasts, a situation that must be improved. In the area of animal husbandry more serious attention must be devoted to production of feed grains. Rotation of crops is vital to this goal, but unfortunately on many farms in Karakalpakistan, Kashkadarya, Syrdarya, and Khorezm Oblasts, this method is being utilized at only 25-40 percent of its potential. Animal husbandry is being put on an industrial footing. There are now 180 livestock, pig raising, and dairy complexes, and 48 poultry factories in the republic. A machine building industry for animal husbandry is coming into existence. The means for developing production is coming into existence. The means for developing production have been put into the hands of the republic's 159 agroindustrial unions, and a commission for dealing with the problems of the agroindustrial complex has been formed under the Presidium of the UzSSR Council of Ministers.

TYUMEN OIL SHIPPED TO FERGANA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word report from UzTAG titled "Tyumen Oil in Fergana." The report states that oil is being shipped by train to the "Fergananefteorgsintez" Union from the Surgut-Omsk-Pavlodar-Chimkent oil pipe in Southern Kazakhstan. Train shipments to the refinery take 2 days. The oil not only makes it possible to bring to full capabilities the previously idle refinery, but also provides a constant supply of oil for agricultural machinery in Central Asia.

PCC FINDS FUEL, ENERGY WASTE AT GOSKOMSEL'KHOZTEKHNIKA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 500-word article under the "At the UzSSR People's Control Committee" rubric titled "The Result of Irresponsibility." The committee reports that the UzSSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and its divisions have not been carrying out directives on fuel and energy conservation. Investigation revealed that in 1982 seven oblast administrations failed to meet assignments on gasoline economizing. The Goskom's Main Administration for Repairs and its repair plants were also found to be wasting gasoline, diesel fuel, and oil products, as well as electric energy. Following its investigation the People's Control Committee took appropriate steps with respect to S. Lapushner, chief of the Main Administration of Repairs, and V. Podgayko, chief of the Main Administration of Repair Plants, for allowing waste of fuel and energy resources.

BUKHARA CANAL BEING RECONSTRUCTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by newspaper special correspondents U. Yusupov and H. Qodirov titled "Silver Belt." The correspondents review the capabilities of the Amu-Bukhara Canal and discuss the goals of reconstruction work.

The 233-kilometer long canal has made it possible to improve the irrigation of 73,000 hectares and to reclaim 20,000 hectares of land in the Urtachul, Malikchul, Kutchi, Dzhilvan, and Varakhsha massifs of Bukhara and Navoi Oblasts. The canal must now be reconstructed in order to reclaim land in the Karavulbazar massif, which will require expansion of its present flow of 270 cubic meters water per second to 315 cubic meters, and building an additional 33-kilometer long section. The "Amubukharakanalstroy" Administration has been charged with the task of completing reconstruction work by the time spring has set in. The correspondents note that the administration has been lagging in its work.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KOMSOMOL PAPER CALLS FOR ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA, NEW RITES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 700-word lead article titled "For Militant Atheism." The tone is set early in the article with a citation of Andropov's November 1982 call for improving the effectiveness of ideological and political training activity. The article also quotes a statement by Rashidov which says that bold activity in introducing new customs and ceremonies will help to raise the population's cultural level, and Rashidov's words that "It is necessary for us to widely use for our own benefit the most progressive popular traditions, introduce into them a new socialist content, and improve by all measures the atheistic upbringing of the population."

Although, the article notes, work is being carried out in a broad way to introduce new traditions in the republic, "we are struggling against reactionary, particularly religious, traditions and ways which are alien to the life of Soviet youth, to our ideology, and to our population." Propaganda is needed "because some young people understand the religious convictions of old believers as precepts for themselves, and attempt to blindly carry out religious traditions and ceremonies." The article stresses that scientific-atheistic propaganda plays an important role in ideological work. It also emphasizes the importance of new holidays such as May Day, Lenin's birthday, Armed Forces Day, International Women's Day, Victory Day and the anniversary of the October Revolution. These holidays play an important role in binding and bringing closer together the various nationalities and peoples who celebrate them, and in bringing up the younger generation in the feeling of nationwide [umummilliy] pride. Likewise, celebrations and traditions which concern certain trades, such as the Harvest Holiday, Hammer and Sickle and Navroz bayrami [Spring holiday] have found a place in our life. Personal celebrations, such as those commemorating birth registration and marriage, Komsomol celebrations and receipt of passport are widely practiced in every oblast of the republic. "Each of these traditions possesses its own content, order of celebration and customs, and preparation and celebration of them is helping to inculcate communist morality in our youth, and is acquiring great significance in the struggle against old survivals and reactionary religious traditions."

The article claims that "in recent years an integral coming together has been taking place of national and international traditions. By organically joining together and mutually enriching each other, they are becoming a powerful force in the struggle against religious traditions and customs." The article concludes by calling for further spread of new customs and ceremonies as a way to fight religious survivals.

FORMS OF ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA OVER RECENT YEARS IN UzSSR OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by M. Jabborova (senior methodologist of the Republic House of Scientific Atheism) titled "Fruitfulness of Atheistic Training." The article outlines some of the successes of atheistic propaganda in Uzbekistan over recent years. Among other things, it refers to the preparation of atheistic cadre in the local areas, the improvement in quality and quantity of lectures and discussions, the publication of many books and other materials on atheism, and the improvement of activities of atheistic schools and people's universities. There are filials of the Republic House of Scientific Atheism in every oblast of the republic. The themes of the lectures conducted by these organizations have included atheistic theory and history, Soviet Islamic studies aimed at revealing the modernist activities of present day Moslems, and propaganda of new customs. The number of conferences and seminars held concerning problems of scientific atheism at the oblast, city and rayon levels has grown in recent years. One seminar, jointly sponsored by the Tashkent City Education Department, the Institute for Raising Teacher Qualifications, and the city "Knowledge" Society was held in February. Among the lectures given at that seminar was one by B. Ibrohimov (city representative of the Religious Affairs Council of the USSR Council of Ministers) "On Activities of Official and Unofficial Religious Organizations and Societies of the City of Tashkent." There were 300 participants in that Tashkent seminar.

EVEN TODAY'S EDUCATED YOUTH REQUIRE ATHEISTIC TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 March 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Sh. Botirov (candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Docent) titled "The Spiritual Face of Youth." The article emphasizes the need for atheistic training today, even though on the whole young people are well educated. Botirov claims that rapid changes in industry, agriculture, science and technology, culture, and people's spiritual world bring rapid changes in knowledge and thinking. This demands "a struggle against partially existing vestiges of old ways, religious concepts, reactionary remnants, and all manifestations of bourgeois ideology." "The education[al level] of today's youth is high, and its spiritual world is rich, but despite this it is necessary to follow the life of youth during many years and to conduct atheistic work among them. According to the conclusions of sociological research on the question of atheism and religion, it is necessary to say that religious survivals, vestiges of old ways and incorrect perceptions are still held in the psyche and consciousness of certain members of today's youth. The reason is the narrowness of their level of knowledge and their insufficient appreciation on the socialist way of life. The defenders of religion and modernists are very skillfully making use of this. The religious believers and their defenders in the local areas are adapting religious convictions and old style customs to young people's taste. Utilizing the experience of Islam over many centuries, they are attempting to make religious customs, learning, and especially religious morality attractive in the eyes of workers [mehnatkashlar], and in particular to show that these phenomena can incline people, especially young people, toward Islam.

"No old concept, in particular no religious survival connected with people's consciousness, their world view, conviction or customs will disappear on its own or give up its place easily. Therefore, in order to bring young people up in the spirit of scientific materialism, it is necessary to struggle against old survivals, religious remnants, and scientifically unfounded doctrines and concepts, and to expose them from a Marxist-Leninist perspective with simple, plain, comprehensible and real-life examples."

REGIONAL SEMINAR ON ATHEISTIC UPBRINGING IN ANDIZHAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 24 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 400-word report titled "Seminar Meeting of Organizers of Atheistic Upbringing." Yesterday a zonal seminar-meeting of organizers of atheistic upbringing of youth began work in Andizhan. Komsomol workers, lecturers and workers of youth newspapers from Azerbaijan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are participating. The seminar-meeting, organized by the Komsomol Central Committee, will generalize experience gathered by Komsomol organizations in the atheistic upbringing of youth.

The first plenary meeting opened with an introduction by the Deputy Chief of Komsomol Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department V. A. Mal'yutin. Andizhan Oblast Party Committee Secretary M. Kh. Muhitdinov spoke on "The CPSU 26th Congress on One of the Directions of the Ideological Work of the Atheistic Upbringing of Workers." Mal'yutin gave a report "The Komsomol 19th Congress on the Tasks of the Komsomol Committee in Further Strengthening the Atheistic Upbringing of Youth." Director of Scientific Atheism Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee V. A. Garadzha gave a report on "Religion and the Current Ideological Struggle," and the director of the Interrepublic Tashkent filial of the same institute, A. Q. Qochqorov, delivered a report "On Some Questions of Organizing Atheistic Work Among Young People." Also participating in the meeting were sector chief of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee D. N. Ghaniyev, Deputy Chairman of the Board of the All-Union "Knowledge" Society Yu. K. Fizhevskiy, department chairman of the Scientific Atheism Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee K. M. Kerimov, and Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee Secretary O. J. Ismoilov. After lunch the participants broke into groups to visit various areas of Andizhan Oblast.

ATHEIST CONFERENCE IN ANDIZHAN CONTINUES

[Text] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 page 1 "Atheistic Upbringing--An Important Matter," Andizhan (Reported by our special correspondent). The zonal seminar-meeting of organizers of atheistic upbringing for youth taking place here continued its work yesterday. The participants of the meeting heard the following reports: Deputy Chief of the Board of the

All-Union "Knowledge" Society Yu. K. Fizhevskiy on "The Propaganda of Scientific-Atheist Learning Among Youth"; Department Chief of the Religious Affairs Council under the USSR Council of Ministers A. A. Nurullayev on "Some Questions of the Present State of Religion in the USSR"; and Senior Research Associate of the Scientific Atheism Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee K. Kerimov on "Social-Political Reasons for the International Scale Activization of Islam in the Countries of the Near and Middle East."

Today the participants of the seminar-meeting will take part in the discussion on the topic "Young People and Religion" at the Andizhan Cotton-Growing Institute and in the evening at the Yoshlik Palace of Culture.

The seminar-meeting will sum up its work today.

CLUB ATHEIST WORK INADEQUATE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 24 March 1983 carries on page 2 a report by I. Nurinov (teacher of Tashkent State Institute of Culture) titled "The Club as a Center for Propaganda." The article focuses on atheist propaganda carried out by clubs. It notes that this activity in the republic leaves much to be desired. "In some rayons there are all conveniences for it, but the various methods of atheistic propaganda are not being utilized." Often clubs limit their work in this area to organizing evening sessions on general subjects. Examples are cited of club buildings which are used only for films; other examples are given of clubs which fail to organize atheistic activities for women's groups. Nurinov discusses various forms of atheistic propaganda; he notes that in individual discussions with believers to help them turn away from religion, the person conducting the discussion should approach sincerely, and not rudely those things which he finds interest the religious person.

CASE OF ILLEGAL RELIGIOUS HEALING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 page 1 carries a 200-word report by D. Borshov, second secretary of Nebit-Dag City Committee of Turkmenistan Komsomol, titled "A Word From a Seminar-Meeting Participant." The comments by the participant from Turkmenistan at the Andizhan zonal seminar-meeting on atheistic upbringing include the following: "The Komsomol organizations are carrying out special work among young believers. For example, a bulldozer operator named Arbadov of the Borsa-Kelmas Construction Administration was involved in illegal healing of sick people, and he freightened his own children into believing in God. An end was quickly put to his illegal activity."

ATHEISTIC UPBRINGING CONFERENCE COMPLETES WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 26 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word article "Seminar Meeting Sums Up." The article reports on the end of the meeting of organizers of atheistic upbringing held in Andizhan. The reports given the last day of the meeting were as follows: Secretary of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee O. J. Ismoilov "From the Experience of Work by Uzbekistan Komsomol Committees in the Field of Atheistic Upbringing of Youth"; Chief of the Cultural-Enlightenment Activities Administration of the UzSSR Ministry of Culture R. H. Khojayev on "Some Questions of Introducing New Customs and Ceremonies"; and Chief of the Atheism Kafedra of Kiev State University Yu. A. Kalinin "Precise Sociological Research of Atheistic Upbringing." Representatives of various republics also spoke about their respective work in order to share experience. The findings of the seminar-meeting were summed up by Chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Komsomol Central Committee V. A. Malyutin.

SURKHANDARYA OBKOM SECRETARY ON ATHEISM CAMPAIGN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Kh. Kholiyorov, secretary of the Surkhandarya Obkom, titled "Militant Atheism." Kholiyorov describes steps being taken by the oblast party committee to strengthen its scientific atheism indoctrination. In 1981 zonal seminars on scientific atheism conducted by workers of the Propagit Department of the CPUz Central Committee played a crucial role in enlivening the work of oblast lecturers. Today there are more than 300 atheism lecturers in the oblast nearly all of whom are deeply versed in Marxist-Leninist doctrines on religion and atheism and in methods of atheistic indoctrination. The obkom also offers a special training course and has formed a special division within the Marxist-Leninist University to train new cadres. The oblast filial of the republic Scientific Atheism House has now begun to play an important role in coordinating atheism propaganda. Its workers have studied the history of sites considered "holy" and compiled historical materials and maps of them which serve as a handbook for atheism lecturers. It has been found that when the true history of such "holy" places is explained the number of pilgrims sharply declines. Steps have also been taken to improve atheistic and scientific training in schools, where there are now 520 atheism corners and 500 young atheists circles. Broader coverage of atheistic themes is being provided by the press, radio, and television. Sections for the propagation of atheistic awareness have been formed under all city and rayon Znaniye organizations. Kholiyorov cites several recent episodes connected with religion. Mullah Muhammadi of a kolkhoz in Denau Rayon was exposed in the press as a fake. Rahmatulla Torayev of a kolkhoz in Saryasiya Rayon admitted to an atheism lecturer that he had falsely proclaimed himself a mullah. Such cases are evidence of the effectiveness of atheism propaganda. Kholiyorov also comments on people's customs and ceremonies that became entwined with religious notions such as the Navroz Bayrami ["Spring Festival"]. He notes that in recent years, thanks in large part to the work of women's soviets, this festival has been rescued from its religious trappings and its popular essence restored. Kholiyorov concludes with the remark that steps must be taken to similarly rescue weddings and other ceremonies from the past.

LOCAL ATHEISM LECTURES NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 100-word item by R. Jumaniyozova titled "Important Theme." The item states that special attention is being devoted to increasing atheistic indoctrination in Khodzhaabad Rayon of Andizhan Oblast. It cites the example of a recent evening held in Bulakbashi Village at which Shukur Valiyev spoke on "Women and Religion," and several others spoke on measures pertaining to the introduction of new customs, traditions, and ceremonies.

SCHOOL'S ROLE IN ATHEISTIC TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 3 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 400-word article by D. Yusupova and H. Mamajonov (teachers of School No 40, Chartak city of Namangan Oblast). The authors of the article note that although the social roots for religion no longer exist in the USSR, it is still necessary to carry out anti-religious work. School lessons on literature, history, social science, physics, chemistry and biology possess great potential in atheistic training. A teachers' kollektiv at the authors' school determines which families are religious and conducts individual work with them. The school has an atheistic corner with various exhibits.

ATHEISTIC TRAINING IN NAMANGAN OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 1 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by T. Fozilov titled "Effectiveness of Atheistic Training Increasing." The article tells of efforts at School No 25 in Naryn Rayon (Namangan Oblast) to improve the effectiveness of atheistic training. The school's "Young Atheist" circle, led by a history teacher, has 75 members. It has held lectures and discussions on the origin of Islam and its harmful consequences. The school has an atheist hall with various exhibits and a school wall newspaper which is issued regularly.

KOLKHOZ CLUB USED FOR NEW STYLE WEDDINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 12 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by Akramjon Vahobov (Moskva Rayon) titled "Everyone Full of Hope." The article reports on a wedding conducted at the recently constructed very ornate club building of Kolkhoz 60 Years of October. The new kolkhoz club has room for 600 people. The groom described in the article had lost his parents at a young age, so the kolkhoz took over the role of his parents in planning the wedding celebration. The celebration included a native song and dance ensemble. The young couple was promised a honeymoon trip to Bulgaria. The author of the article calls for more modern style weddings like this one to be held.

RUSSIAN WEEK HELD AT SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 31 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by I. Rahmatullayeva (pupil of Tashkent School No 224) titled "Week Which Interested Everyone." The article reports on "Russian Language Week" recently organized by Tashkent School No 224's Russian Language Circle and Komsomol organization activists. For a whole week pupils of all classes in the school spoke to each other only in Russian. Every day there were special discussions held in Pioneer detachments and Komsomol groups.

"The week helped us more thoroughly master the Russian language, broaden our knowledge, and further increase our love for this great language of wisdom."

KOMSOMOL PAPER COMMEMORATES 70TH BIRTHDAY OF PURGED UZBEK POET

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 11 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by Otkir Rashid (candidate of Philological Sciences) titled "Master of the Sharp Pen." The article commemorates the 70th anniversary of the birth of Uzbek poet Usman Nasir, who disappeared during the Purges. Rashid notes that already in the second half of the 1920's Nasir became a prominent Soviet Uzbek poet. The latest work mentioned in the article is one by Nasir written in 1935.

UZBEK ORTHOGRAPHY PROPOSALS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 18 March 1983 pages 4-5 and 25 March 1983 pages 4-5 carry a 5,700-word article by Dr of Philology Azim Hojiyev titled "Concerning the Discussion of the Draft Plan of the Basic Principles of Uzbek Orthography." In a brief preface, Matyoqub Qoshjonov, director of the Pushkin Institute of Language and Literature of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, explains that a group of institute scholars published a draft of "The Basic Principles of Uzbek Orthography and Punctuation" in OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI 8 August 1981 for discussion. Nearly 50 articles were published on the draft in that newspaper and in OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI up to July 1982. Authors of the draft took into consideration some of those proposals in revising the draft. However, there were also a number of opinions that were not acceptable. These are dealt with by Azim Hojiyev.

Hojiyev begins with the statement that articles which concerned letters of the alphabet were irrelevant to the question of orthography and punctuation, and were thus not considered in the revision. These included proposals to correct letters that stood for two sounds, such as ж which is pronounced j in Uzbek words and zh in Russian words, or two letters that stand for one sound, such as нг for ŋ . Hojiyev states that too many scholars ignored the simple criterion that proposals had to do with spelling. He then turns to an examination of incorrect proposals that were relevant to spelling questions and devotes long sections to the use of hyphens and the spelling of compound words. In a final section, Hojiyev heavily criticizes the article of Nasim Mamatov titled "Once More on the Spelling of Compound Words" that appeared in OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI 30 July 1982. Not only did this article amount to a "personal draft plan" on this question--one published without the authority of any establishment or organization--but it was also fundamentally in error. The remainder of this article constitutes a detailed criticism of Mamatov's proposals.

EDITOR STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Maqsud Qoriyev, chief editor of SOVET OZBEKISTONI, titled "Russian Language Teacher." Qoriyev bases this piece on reminiscences of his first Russian language teacher, Mamed Umarov, 43 years ago. He recalls that his year of instruction from Umarov was so influential that a life-long attraction for Russian literature and language was awakened in him. Although Russian language teaching was weak after the war, today Uzbek children have the opportunity to learn their native language well, and can also learn Russian in Russian schools. Qoriyev feels that Russian language teaching should be offered in all Uzbek schools, especially those in rural areas. Russian serves as the medium through which Uzbeks gain access to the works of great writers like Shakespeare, Byron, Dreiser, and Mark Twain. At the same time, knowing Russian expands the potential of writers "for preserving the purity of our national language, for creatively using the progressive traditions and forms of classical and modern Russian literature, for creating complex and fullbodied characters, and for profoundly reflecting on the life, work, thoughts, and way of life of our contemporaries." Qoriyev concludes with the statement: "For this all nationalities, peoples, and subnationalities living and working in the multi-national country of the Soviets are eternally grateful to the great Communist Party and its wise, Leninist nationality policy."

RUSSIAN TERMED 'ANCHOR' OF UZBEK LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Izzat Sulton titled "Miracle-working Anchor." This testimonial to the importance of Russian literature and language ends with the statement: "The ideological and esthetic experience of the vast Russian literature is our anchor. This anchor has two points. One is humanism, the other is artistic skill. I believe in the miracle-working properties of this anchor, because the creative achievements of hundreds of writers who have known how to use this anchor correctly stand before my eyes."

RUSSIAN CALLED VITAL TO UZBEK POETRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by Jumaniyoz Jabborov titled "My Master Language." This testimonial to the importance of Russian literature and language includes the following statements: "There is no doubt that all of the great accomplishments of modern Uzbek literature and culture have been achieved in cooperation with the great Russian language." "The present high level of development of Uzbek poetry would be impossible to imagine without the enormous and vital influence of Russian poetry."

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN SYR-DARYA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 2 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by A. Qolboyev (chief of Education Department, Voroshilov Rayon, Syr-Darya Oblast). This is a report on Russian language instruction in native language schools of Qolboyev's rayon. The author claims that recent years have witnessed improvement in Russian language teaching and learning in the schools and kindergartens of the rayon. Now Russian language is studied in 515 native [milliy] classes. There are 115 multi-member Russian language teacher detachments in the rayon. There are now seven schools in the rayon which have classes with enriched Russian language study. Last year the rayon held a competition for the best-equipped Russian language laboratory. The methodological laboratory of the rayon department of people's education is undertaking much work to study the most advanced experience of Russian language teachers, and to enrich and disseminate it. For example, the Syr-Darya State Pedagogical Institute imeni Gh. Ghulom held a scientific-theoretical conference called "My Second Mother Tongue."

SAMARKAND SCHOOLS FAIL TO USE AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 2 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by S. Muqimov (senior methodologist of Republic Educational-Methodology Cabinet of UzSSR Ministry of Education) and I. Uzbekova (YOSH LENINCHI correspondent). The article, "Let's Put an End to Apathy," printed under the heading "We Sound the Alarm" exposes the under-use and non-use of films in the schools of Samarkand.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STUDY IN BUKHARA

[Text] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 23 March 1983 page 2 (UzTAG Correspondent) "Studying the Russian Language" A literary quiz on the work of A. M. Gorkiy was held at the School imeni Il'ich of Romitan Rayon, Bukhara Oblast. The quiz [viktorina] has become a form for enriched study of Russian language and literature. This [latest] practice was held on one of the traditional Russian language days at the school--a Tuesday.

The regular broadcasts by the school radio center, thematic literary-artistic evenings, and correspondence with others of the same age in other areas of the country all help the study of the Russian language. The pupils in the upper classes organized their own "Small Tret'yakov Gallery." In this gallery are gathered reproductions of works by famous Russian painters. Acquaintance with their creative work also helps in perfecting the school pupils' knowledge.

IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING RUSSIAN STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 No 10 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Maqsud Qariyev titled "My Russian Teacher." The Uzbek writer recalls his days as a school pupil studying the Russian language and his Russian language teacher. He comments that "The lesson of experience of my many years [indicates] that due to the sluggishness or perhaps lack of thorough approach of some of my teachers when I was in school, I didn't pay enough attention to the Russian language. Therefore I sometimes have a hard time and cannot fully grasp all the qualities of this colorful, delicate and rich language. As for my children, along with a good knowledge of the Uzbek language [used] in life and at home, some of them study in Russian schools and are learning perfect Russian. This certainly sets a good example. But it is necessary to place even greater stress on the work of teaching Russian in all Uzbek schools, especially rural schools.

"When I think about it, I realize that the Russian language opened up the invaluable treasure of world literature to us writers, and thanks to this language we were enabled to read in our own native language the works of

Shakespeare and Byron, Maupassant and Dumas, Dreiser and Mark Twain, Stevenson and Heine, and other great authors.

"Good instruction, knowledge and ability to write freely in the Russian language opens up opportunities to preserve the purity of our own national language, to utilize creatively the most advanced traditions and forms of narration of classical and contemporary Russian literature, to create full-blooded complex images, and to discuss in depth the life, work ideas and everyday living of our contemporaries."

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE GAVE POET PRIDE IN HIS PEOPLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 No 10 carries on page 3 a 150-word article by Erkin Vohidov titled "Ode to Freedom." In the series of articles by Uzbek writers about the role of Russian language and literature in their lives, one poet has the following to say: "Russian literature also taught me the feeling of pride. From great Russian literature I learned not merely to be openly proud of my own people, its glory, my forefathers and my present and future, but from Russian literature I also learned to care for and protect them."

UZBEK LITERATURE COUNCIL OF USSR WRITERS' UNION LOOKS AT CRIMEAN TATAR POETRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 11 March 1983, No 11 carries on page 1 a 500-word article by Cherkez-Ali titled "On the Eve of Spring." The article reports on a meeting of the Uzbek Literature Council under the USSR Writers' Union which was held 20 February under the leadership of Anatoliy Sofronov. The meeting discussed the activity in the area of Tatar poetry last year, and its present and future. "The Tatar poet Zokir Qurtnezir gave information about our literature. The works of four poets were analyzed in the discussion. The following expressed their thoughts and opinions about the poetic works at the meeting: renowned literary scholar Professor L. Klimovich; Candidate of Philological Sciences V. Sakharov; critics D. Moldavskiy and T. Davidova; poets and translators V. Vitkovich, R. Kazakova, V. Ghaniyev and D. Kholendro. Tatar authors writing in their native language but living in Moscow Ervin Umerov and Emil' Amitov also spoke." Cherkez-Ali reports some of Klimovich's remarks: "'There is an independent literature of this people written on the pages of a history going far back, but which has not been sufficiently analyzed. This literature, with its development, direction and culture side-by-side with the literatures of other Turkic peoples, at the same time is developing in its own particular style. Today's youth are also using this style and continuing these good traditions, and this is a very happy situation.' Other speakers and writers speaking at the gathering also noted this. At the same time, along with the successes achieved by Tatar literature, such shortcomings which had occurred--in particular shallowness of thought, repetitiveness and [excessive] closeness to each other--were also indicated in a friendly way."

Cherkez-Ali states that Tatar writers returned from the meeting extremely inspired. He thanks in the name of all Tatar writers the first secretaries of the USSR and Uzbekistan Writers' Unions, G. Markov and S. Azimov respectively, for their efforts in organizing this gathering which was very important for Tatar literature.

UZBEK MASTER CRAFTSMAN, RUSSIAN ARCHITECT COMPARED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 11 March 1983, No 11 carries on page 7 a 400-word article by Polat Zohidov titled "Master Toshpolat Arslonqulov." The article is accompanied by a photograph of the Russian architect Shchusev (who, among other objects, designed the Lenin mausoleum) and Uzbek ganch (carving) master Toshpolat Arslonqulov. Zohidov finds parallels in the two men's respective careers. In concluding his article, Zohidov calls for reissuing a book of photographs of Arslonqulov's works and naming one of Tashkent's new streets after him.

NEW PLAY ABOUT BABUR NEEDS MORE WORK

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 11, 11 Mar 83 p 7

[Text] Haydar Muhammadi's drama "Babir" (Umrning bir dovoni [One of Life's Passes]) has been discussed by the repertoire Editorial Board of the Uzbekistan SSR Ministry of Culture Theatre Administration in cooperation with the Uzbekistan SSR Writers' Union and republic Theatre Society.

The life of Babir around Termez and in Kabul in 1503-1505 are taken as the basis for this work. Maksim Karimov, Toshpolat Tursunov, Sotimkhon Inomkhojayev, Yazdon Khudoqulov, Ne'mat Dostkhojayev, Sharofiddin Sharipov, Tora Mirza and others spoke about the play's achievements and shortcomings.

According to the decision of the Repertoire Editorial Board, it was found that it is necessary to continue work on this piece.

RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS OF YOUNG CENTRAL ASIAN POETS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 11 March 1983, No 11 carries on page 7 a 200-word notice titled "Young Poets of Central Asia." It announces the publication by Moscow's Molodaya Gvardiya Publishers of 'Molodye poety Sredney Azii' (Young Poets of Central Asia). The book, which consists of Russian translations of works by poets from Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, follows in a series of books of analogous work by poets from other parts of the USSR.

CARTOON POKES FUN AT FATHERS WHO SKIP ALIMONY PAYMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 11 March 1983, No 11 page 8. A cartoon by Rashid Abdulla shows a woman with a baby in one arm and waving a paper headed "Alimony" in the other. Escaping on a horse with wings is a man [presumably the first woman's ex-husband] and another woman. The man and second woman are apparently Uzbeks as indicated by the doppi on the man's head and the make-up on the woman's eyebrows.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RASHIDOV'S WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 18 March 1983, No 12 carries on page 1 a 300-word article by H. Ibrohimov titled "'Dil Amri' Discussed by Readers." Ibrohimov tells of a readers' conference at Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizomiy on the work 'Dil amri' (Command of the heart) by Sh. Rashidov. Ibrohimov refers to Rashidov as a "famous author" and claims Rashidov is the first to create a truly [tom ma"nodagi] Russian character in Uzbek literature.

SATIRICAL PIECE BY IRANIAN AUTHOR PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 18 March 1983, No 12 carries a 1,300-word translation of Khusrav Shohoniy's (Iranian author's) satirical piece titled "The Storm."

NURSERY OPERATING IN NAME ONLY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 26 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Ibrohim Toshev and Otakhoja Abdakimov (correspondents of Pskentskiy Rayon newspaper MEHNAT BAYROGHI). The article is an expose under the rubric "We Sound the Alarm." It tells of unsatisfactory conditions at a sovkhoz nursery school. The nursery has places for 100 children; before the New Year there were 75 children in attendance. The day the reporters from the newspaper came there were only eight. These turned out to be children of people working there. The food was kept in unsanitary conditions; bags of grain were infested with mice. The administration claimed there was no coal to heat the building, and had given this excuse to the parents of children who might attend. In fact, there was plenty of it lying around. The school was still receiving shipments of food for 75 children even though few actually attended. In conclusion, the reporters ask: "Are the sovkhoz leadership or responsible comrades of the rayon Department of People's Education aware of the present activities of this nursery? Or don't they bother to take a look at this 'rest shelter' on the very edge of the rayon where today the teachers are thoroughly relaxing?"

PARTY-MINDEDNESS DEMANDED OF LITERARY CRITICS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 18 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "Criticism and the Literary Process." The editorial discusses the role of literary criticism in improving the ideological and artistic level of Uzbek literature. The UzSSR Writers' Union has discussed over the last 2 months various Uzbek works that appeared in 1982. The conclusion has been reached that fundamental aspects of the literary process are integrally related to aspects of the development of the country as a whole. Thus, literature must be approached from the viewpoint of All-Union demands [repeats for emphasis]. No writer should proceed without such demands in mind because the work of a writer or artist of one nationality is read or viewed from Kamchatka to Klaipeda. The best works of senior Uzbek writers--Komil Yashin, Sharaf Rashidov, Uyghun, Nazir Safarov, Zulfiya, Sarvar Azimov--should be taken as examples of this level of exactingness. One of the most pressing demands of today is to assure that young writers and artists set lofty goals for themselves and to set the correct example for them. In order to inspire young creative people toward such goals literary criticism must renew its analytical weapons and reinforce its Marxist-Leninist theoretical base. This cannot be accomplished unless literary critics always adopt a party-minded position toward literature and art. Literary critics must have a correct relationship toward manifestations of petty themes, a lack of ideals disguised in various ways, meaningless formalism, a complete detachment from problems that affect the world, and works that reflect extremely petty interests. When truly party-minded standards of literary criticism are neglected cases of excessive praise of one work or another occur. The literary critic can only perform his function honorably when he deals with problems of the literary process and engages in healthy debates and discussions in journals and newspapers.

WRITERS UNION MEETING DISCUSSES PAST, FUTURE ACTIVITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 18 March 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word report titled "On the Basis of Demands of the Age." The report states that the secretariat of the UzSSR Writers Union met on 17 March to review 1982 activities and discuss the work of 1983. Sarvar Azimov, head of the Writers Union, recalled successful meetings and activities, and stressed the helpfulness of a CPSU Central Committee resolution on literary journals and of a CPUz Central Committee resolution on the Uzbek theater. Azimov noted that there remain a number of problems that must be resolved. There are still too few works being written that fully depict contemporaries, that demonstrate the leadership and organizational role of the party, that portray the heroic labor of industrial and agricultural workers, and that indoctrinate the Soviet people in a spirit of loyalty to communist ideals, patriotism, and socialist internationalism. Also, one of the most important tasks of writers is to devote their works to the struggle against imperialist and reactionary forces. Azimov also points out that there are too many works devoid of artistic and ideological value, particularly those of young writers.

CONSUMER SERVICES DEPUTY MINISTER INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word newspaper correspondent interview with Nazikha Jumayeva, UzSSR deputy minister of Consumer Services, titled "Standard of Prosperity." Asked what measures have been taken in 1981-1982 to improve consumer services Jumayeva replies that 39 million rubles in capital investments were spent on 150 large projects, including 23 consumer houses, 3 beauty salons, 16 radio and television repair shops, and 5 drycleaning enterprises. Special attention was paid to developing consumer services in rural areas where there are now 601 consumer houses and 1,303 general receiving points. Asked what measures will be taken to strengthen the ministry's material base Jumayeva responds that emphasis will be placed on home construction and repair, furniture-making and repair, radio and television repair, and automobile repair services. During 1983-1985 the volume of consumer services will increase 1.6 times overall, including 1.8 times in rural areas.

CONSUMER SERVICES BREAKDOWN IN BUKHARA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by newspaper correspondent H. Qodirov titled "The Quality of Service Must Not Drop." Qodirov describes widespread failures among Bukhara Oblast consumer services combines and enterprises. The oblast average for services per person is 10.32 rubles, compared to 13.68 rubles in Samarkand Oblast and 13.73 for the republic as a whole. A number of services, including drycleaning and various repairs, are bogged down in backwardness. During 1982 consumer service enterprises hired 175 people and fired 612. Qodirov reviews cases of disorganization, disarray, indiscipline, and conspiracies to steal state property. For example, the director of the "Tekhslozhbitpribor" Union conspired to steal nearly 33,000 rubles worth of goods, and another group of combine officials in Kagan City doctored their accounts and embezzled 46,500 rubles. Qodirov expresses the opinion that ministry leaders must be aware of the disorganization, eyewash, and self-interest going on in the oblast.

SPRING FESTIVAL OBSERVED; WATER POLLUTION DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 March 1983 carries on page 3 a full page of articles and poems in celebration of the coming of spring. In a 1,100-word article titled "I Love the Good," Ibrohim Ghafurov, laureate of the Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol Prize, speaks of the awakening of the earth and of the growing need for environmental protection. He writes that a number of people are beginning to sense that fruit tastes differently than it did 25 years ago, and he attributes this change to the increasing pollution of water resources. He decries the widespread lack of respect for the value of water and urges that steps be taken to protect its supply and purity before it is too late. Other features on the page deal with spring farming preparations and with spring's rejuvenating powers.

STATISTICS ON WOMEN CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 March 1983 carries on page 2 a list of figures concerning women, published in connection with international women's day: women account for more than half the workers and employees in the USSR national economy and 47 percent of kolkhoz members; more than 69,000 Uzbekistani working women have received orders and medals, including 115 Heroes of Socialist Labor; there are 178 woman deputies of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet (35 percent of total) and 121,000 women in the republic party; 42 percent of republic workers--or 2 million--are women; women account for 47 percent of industrial workers; there are now 2.7 million mothers raising 4 or more children in the republic, as well as 80,000 Heroine Mothers raising 10 or more.

HOUSING, MUNICIPAL SERVICES MINISTER REVIEWS SUCCESSES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by A. Ilyukhin, UzSSR minister of housing and municipal services, titled "The Beauty of Cities." The article is published in conjunction with housing, municipal, and consumer services' workers day, and provides a review of 1982 achievements. Housing and municipal workers fulfilled their plan on 20 December, which meant an additional 11.7 million rubles in services. The plan for delivery of fixed assets was fulfilled, and the plan for construction and installation works was overfulfilled by 120 percent. Considerable sums were spent on improving plumbing, sanitation, and city parks, and on the preservation and maintenance of the housing funds. Workers of the ministry fulfilled social and economic development plans and socialist obligations. Ilyukhin cites organizations and individuals whose services were outstanding.

International

EXCESSIVE USE OF RUSSIAN TERMS IN UZBEK CHEMICAL TERMINOLOGY CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI in Uzbek No 3, 1982 carries on pages 20-24 a 1,800-word article by Abduvahob Madvaliyev titled "The Question of Doublets in Uzbek Terminology." Madvaliyev examines the question of what should be done in cases in which more than one word exists to express the same concept in Uzbek chemical terminology. He notes that for scientific terminology it is natural to attempt to avoid having more than one word for one concept. He divides the cases where there are presently two or more words into three categories. In the first category he places concepts for which an Uzbek word existed before, and for which later a duplicate word from Russian entered the language. One such example is 'margimush/mish'yak' (arsenic). The international form 'arsenik' has also been used. In this case Madvaliyev recommends keeping the form 'arsen' as a scientific term ['ilmiy termin'], while leaving 'margimush' as a technical [tekhnikaviy] term and for stylistic purposes in the general literary language. (He apparently sees no need for keeping the Russian form in these cases.) The second category which Madvaliyev discusses contains pairs of words which are equally used today. He gives the example 'qimya' 'khimiya' (chemistry). 'Qimya' is directly derived from Arabic, whereas the Russian 'khimiya' is derived indirectly from the same. In such cases Madvaliyev feels both forms can be left to coexist in the language. In the third case, where Russian and international words both exist in Uzbek terminology (such as in the case of 'uglerod/karbon' and in words derived from them) Madvaliyev sees no need for keeping the Russian word. Among other advantages, use of the word 'karbon' denotes the international character [internatsional kharakteri] of Uzbek chemical terminology.

NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL TENDENCIES IN LITERATURE COMPATIBLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI in Uzbek No 6, 1982 carries on pages 3-9 a 2,600-word article by Mahmudali Yunusov titled "The Dialectic of National Quality and International Quality in Literature." Yunusov discusses some questions regarding what makes literature "national" and "international," and the relationships between the two. He states that no nationality has existed in isolation from others and not learning from others. That no peoples have ever been able to live without cultural ties is demonstrated by the fact that not only the cultures of peoples close to Central Asia in religion, language and geography, but also the cultures of peoples of Asia, Greece and other parts of Europe (even though with great difficulty) reached Central Asia.

Yunusov quotes Marx in saying that "Every nation can and must learn from other nations." However, quoting Lenin, Yunusov emphasizes that "international culture is not non-national culture." Yunusov discusses whether a writer must include representatives of other nationalities if his work is to be considered "international." He concludes that the experience of masters of the work shows that this is certainly not necessary. The description of a representative of one's own people or of the life of one's own city or village can also be raised to an international height. And vice-versa, it is also possible to encounter failure to achieve anything when representatives of many peoples are included in a work." To illustrate his point Yunusov cites works of A. Tolstoy, L. Sobolyev, B. Polevoy and M. Sholokhov which do not include members of other nationalities.

"Will a single international literature swallow up the national literatures? Will it deprive them of their own characteristics? No, not at all. On the contrary, the unique characteristics of their content and literary form will continue to develop and will join as a contribution to international literature.

"Here it appears necessary to touch on another matter. Bourgeois literary scholars argue about national quality and national culture and write articles and books about them. Their writings as a rule possess an anti-Marxist reactionary essence. According to bourgeois theory, it is not necessary for nations to develop their individual cultures and languages, and they will be incorporated and disappear into such developed peoples as in America. The oppression carried out by American imperialism against the peoples of Africa and Latin America, its trampling by force over small nations and its attempts to destroy their culture are proof of this thought."

Yunusov scores such critics of Soviet policy as B. Hayit for claiming that Russification is taking place in Uzbekistan, as well as Rozi Nazar and G. Krankhel's.

"Such a famous Western writer as Herbert Wells predicted at the beginning of the century that in the 20th century the majority of the poorly developed languages would entirely disappear from use or else go to last place, and when they came into contact with languages used on a world scale, they would disappear. The same would happen with cultures. Continuing along this line, he asked the question 'What will the single world language be like?' He answered himself, 'Only the French, German and English languages will remain as the common tie uniting mankind. I don't think that other languages will be able to defend themselves in the future.'

"Notice that our socialist culture, fortunately, has not been the fulfillment of this science fiction writer's idea about the future. So many of the judgments of the bourgeois world were extinguished in the storm of the October

Revolution. Tens of small tribes and clan groups and peoples who were under threat of disappearing entirely before the October Revolution found a new life."

With regard to a world language, Yunusov cites Sh. Rashidov's words on the significance of the Russian language, but adds that "it has not oppressed any national language. Rather, it is helping their development in all sorts of ways."

Returning to the question of national literatures, Yunusov emphasizes that "every one of the literatures party-nature and popular-nature in its ideological spirit enriches All-Soviet literature with new images, colors and tones. It is primarily here that literature's national quality becomes apparent. National quality can be seen in the creative work of a writer who fully reflects his people's ethnographic characteristics, language and expressions, geographic conditions, natural environment and psyche."

UzSSR MINISTRY OF EDUCATION HOSTS GERMAN GUESTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 12 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word article titled "Meeting at the Ministry." The report tells of a visit by a delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany's Educational Center. The guests were invited by the Board of the UzSSR "Knowledge" Society. Members of the delegation--the center's Commercial Director Mekhtil'd Merfel'd, President of the Working Group Gyunter Val'pusk and President of the International Commission Peter Vittelar met with the UzSSR Minister of Education S. Shermuhamedov. The UzSSR minister spoke about the development of education in the republic and answered questions from the group. UzSSR Deputy Minister of Education I. S. Mominov also took part in the meeting.

TASHKENT SCHOOL TEACHES HINDI FOR 25 YEARS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 19 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by H. Yoldoshev titled "Friendship Club." It reports on Tashkent Secondary School No 24 imeni L. B. Shastri where Hindi language has been taught for 25 years. Some former graduates are now studying Hindi at Tashkent State University. The school has had a friendship club for 20 years. It is directed by Hindi language teachers Lyudmila Alekseyena Semayea and Ra"no Akromova. The school has close links with Moscow's Secondary School No 26, where Hindi is also taught. The club also has a concert brigade and a lecturer group which are led by Hindi language teachers L. Tohirova and S. Hoshimova. Last year an Indian journalist visited the school. When he returned home he wrote an article about the school. The school received New Year's greetings from two pupils in India.

KABUL PUBLICATION ON HAIRATAN BRIDGE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 7 a 600-word review of the volume POL DOSTI ["Bridge of Friendship"] (in Dari; Kabul, 1983) by Dr of Philology A. Abduazizov titled

"Symbol of Brotherhood." The volume contains speeches by Sharaf Rashidov, Babrak Karmal, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, delivered at the ceremonial opening of the bridge between Termez and Hairatan in May 1982. Also included are poems by Afghan poets Bariq Shafiy, Hilaliddin Badriy, Qavun Tofaniy, Muhammad Faqir Feruziy, Abdulla Bashir, Khasin, and Barzin Mehr, and Afghan Uzbek poet Ashraf Azimiy and Afghan Turkmen poet Muhammad Geldi. A piece from the epic "Golden Bridge" by the Soviet Uzbek poet Muhammad Ali, as well as his article that appeared in SOVET OZBEKISTONI 31 May 1982, are published in Dari translation. The volume has a preface by Anakhita Rotebzod, chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society.

AFGHAN STUDENTS MEET UZBEK WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 carries on page 7 a 100-word item by Sh. Vahobov titled "Meeting With Friends." The item states that a group of Afghan students recently met with Uzbekistan creative figures Turob Tola, Gulchehra Nurullayeva, Halima Khudoyberdiyeva, Abdulla Sher, and Lyudmila Yegoreva, at the Tashkent Higher Party School. Turob Tola spoke of the long history of fraternal relations and cultural cooperation between the Uzbek and Afghan peoples.

'ARAFAT, PLO SAID TO BE STRONGER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Our Commentary" rubric titled "We Do Not Kneel." The commentator asserts that the PLO is a stronger, more cohesive organization since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. A session of the Palestine National Council recently concluded its work in Algeria with a statement of firm resolve to continue the struggle for an independent Palestinian state. The session also elected Yasir 'Arafat to head the PLO, which proves that Palestinian patriots will intensify their fight against Zionists and imperialists. The PLO became even more cohesive during the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and today it is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

UZBEK DOCTORS IN MOZAMBIQUE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word report by TASS correspondent V. Osipov in the world news section titled "Uzbek Doctors in Mozambique." The report states that thanks in part to the help of medical workers from various Soviet republics health services to Mozambique mothers and children has vastly improved and the infant mortality rate has declined. In 1982 Soviet medical workers treated 243,000 patients at 42,000 disease stations and operated on 20,000 people. The report cites Ahmad Zokirov, an experienced Uzbek surgeon who has done close to 1,000 operations in the last year at the central hospital in Maputu, and the Uzbek gynecologist Matlab Rasulov, who has been working at the central hospital in Nampula City for the last 2 years.

SOUTH AFRICAN RACISM CONDEMNED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Our Commentary" rubric in the world news section titled "Assault of the Racists." Shohismoilov comments on the death of T. S. Mndave, a member of the African National Congress who was imprisoned in Nedspreit City in South Africa. He dismisses the official statement that Mndave hanged himself in his cell and charges that police killed him as they have thousands of others who oppose the racist regime of South Africa. He states that the main goal of the fascist and terrorist methods being used is to assure the permanence of white minority rule in the country.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word commentary by A. Roziyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "Independence South African-Style." Roziyev claims that the apartheid regime of South Africa is turning the country into a huge prison by daily arrests and executions and by the formation of "independent" states called Bantustans for the native African majority. He states that in the last 20 years nearly 3 million blacks have been forcibly moved to such Bantustans in the desert wastes, and are utilized as a source of cheap labor for the farms and industry of the white minority.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 700-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov and A. Roziyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "The Peoples Are Against Racism." The commentary is published in connection with the International Day of the Struggle To Eradicate Racial Discrimination, and is directed against the apartheid policies of the South African government. The commentators claim that the apartheid system makes it possible for capitalist monopolists to make larger profits through exploitation of Black Africans. They state that 500 U.S. companies have economic ties with South Africa and that U.S. capital investments in the country have reached $9 billion. In return for the support of the U.S. and its NATO allies South Africa serves as the U.S. "policeman" in the southern continent and launches attacks on Angola, Mozambique and other African countries that refuse to bend to the will of the White House. The commentators conclude with remarks on racial discrimination against Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Indians in the United States and on the abuse of Palestinian Arabs by the Israeli Zionists.

ISRAELI ARMS SALES IN LATIN AMERICA SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word commentary by Sh. Jorayev under the "Face of the 'Free World'" rubric in the world news section titled "Those Who Find Each Other in the Dark." Jorayev comments on Israeli arms sales to Latin American regimes. He states that the military industry of Israel does not lag behind that of the United States, France and England. Whereas in 1970 Israel sold $30 million worth of weapons, today it exports $2 billion worth annually, 75 percent of it to Latin America. Its chief customers are the reactionary regimes of Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Chile. Jorayev cites the journal MIDDLE EAST which reports that 80 percent of the weapons being bought by El Salvador are from Israel.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 400-word commentary by newspaper international commentator F. Shohismoilov in the world news section titled "Death Merchants." Shohismoilov condemns Israeli arms sales to Latin American dictatorial regimes such as Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Paraguay, Chile, and Haiti. He claims that the arms are produced by the U.S. military industrial complex but are sold through Israelis due to pressures by the American people to halt such arms sales.

PEACE STATEMENT BY SOCIALIST WRITERS CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 25 March 1983 carries on page 7 a 400-word unsigned article titled "A Call for Peace." The article quotes from a statement released at the 19th meeting of writers of socialist countries in Hanoi. The statement pointed out that the Soviet Union and socialist countries have advanced concrete proposals aimed at averting nuclear war which must be promoted by writers. These proposals called for easing and normalizing the situation in the Far East and Indochina, and for turning the entire region into a zone of peace.

DOCTORS' ROLE IN PEACE MOVEMENT STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 March 1983 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Prof J. Maqsumov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, titled "Against Nuclear War." Maqsumov stresses that doctors have a prominent role in the struggle for peace at a time when imperialist forces are heightening the arms race and increasing international tensions. He recalls a March 1981 conference in "Eyrli" City near Washington in which doctors from 11 countries took part, including the Soviet Union. Conference participants issued a statement calling for talks to halt the arms race. In 1982 a second meeting of doctors from 32 countries was held in England, and again a statement of opposition to the arms race was released. Only recently the Soviet Committee of Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War met in Moscow and participants expressed their support for Soviet peace initiatives and their opposition to the arms race being heightened by the United States. Maqsumov states that he was a member of a Soviet delegation to the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and witnessed the devastation caused by the atomic bombs dropped on the "military insignificant" cities by the United States.

WORLD PEACE INITIATIVES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 11 March 1983 carries on page 7 a 600-word commentary by M. Kamolov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "Guarantee of Peace." The commentary discusses various peace initiatives that are being made in the face of increasingly militaristic actions taken by the United States and other imperialist forces. The Soviet Union and its socialist allies have proposed reductions in missiles, nuclear weapons, and troops in Europe, whereas the United States has pushed for the placement of an additional 527 nuclear missiles on the territory of its European allies. The Soviet Union not only supports the proposal of U.

Kekkonen, former president of Finland, for the establishment of a 300-kilometer wide "peace zone" in Europe, but would support its extension to 500 kilometers. The movement of nonaligned states is struggling to bring peace and cooperation into existence in many regions. Kamolov also cites the recent appeal of a group of French writers in which it was stated that opposition to the production of nuclear bombs is today the sacred obligation of every person and every state regardless of creed, religion, nationality or party.

PENTAGON STUDY OF SOVIET MILITARY REJECTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 March 1983 carries on page 2 an 300-word commentary by newspaper international commentator Tal"at Soliyev in the world news section titled "New Publication of an Old Lie." Soliyev comments on a Pentagon study titled "The Soviet Military Power," first published in September 1981 and now reissued in a printing of 320,000 copies. He asserts that the study bears no resemblance to reality. For example, the study states that the U.S. Air Force has 241 B-52s although it has 574. The study states that the Soviet Union has 3 Kiev-class aircraft carriers but omits the fact that the U.S. has 21 carriers. Soliyev argues that the Pentagon study reflects U.S. efforts to heighten the "cold war" by spreading unjustified alarms about a "Soviet military threat."

U.S. CRIME, HANDGUN STATISTICS CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word commentary by F. Minadzeli under the "Face of the 'Free World'" rubric in the world news section titled "When You Conceal a Sickness..." Minadzeli states that violence and crime are a part of daily American life. There is a murder every 24 minutes and an assault every 7 minutes. In a letter to Congress, President Reagan wrote that crime had become an epidemic and that no one is safe on the streets of American cities. Although he called for a "war against crime" the President has yet to take a single step to solve this problem. Minadzeli points out that with the growth of crime and violence Americans have begun to arm themselves and turn their homes into fortresses. According to official statistics there are already 55 million handguns and another one is purchased every 13 seconds in the United States. The commentary ends with the remark that even the President's wife owns a handgun.

BRAZINSKAS SKYJACKING RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 March 1983 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Qodirjon Sobirov titled "The Clear, Blue Sky." Sobirov bases this article on a flight from Andizhan to Tashkent aboard the AN-24 that was skyjacked in October 1970 by a father and son named Brazinskas. The author recalls that they boarded the plane at Sukhumi and attempted to get into the pilot's cabin at gunpoint during the flight to Batumi. A stewardness named Nadezhda Kurchenko tried to block their way and was shot and killed. The skyjackers forced the pilot Aleksey Kim to fly to Trabzon, Turkey, where they were permitted to disembark. Later, they found asylum in America, which has refused Soviet demands for their return for the last 13 years. The airplane and its passengers returned to the Soviet Union, and today the AN-24 flies local routes in Uzbekistan.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 March 1983 carries on page 7 a 500-word commentary by N. Muhammadiyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "An Exhausting Confrontation." Muhammadiyev provides some historical background to the Iran-Iraq war and argues that it serves the interests of the United States and Israel. With the victory of the Iranian Revolution in February 1979 non-Persian nationalities began to press for autonomy. These political demands led to clashes between the government and the Kurds, Arabs, and Turkmen. Religion also played a role, since the Islamic Republic of Iran bases its policy on the Shiite sect of Islam and the Kurds, Arabs, and Turkmen are predominantly Sunni Muslims. Various reactionary religious groups incited conflicts between the two sects. The autonomy movement in southern Iran's Khuzistan Province, whose population is basically Arab, was supported by Iraq. Numerous border clashes have taken place between the two countries. In 1980 Iraqi troops occupied part of Khuzistan and have since been driven out due to an Iranian offensive. Not only are major battles being waged, with heavy losses of troops and material, but both countries are bombing oil fields and refineries and inflicting severe damage on each other's national economy. According to Muhammadiyev, the war plays into the hands of circles that are hostile to Iran and to the Arab liberation movement. He argues that American imperialists have used the confrontation as a pretext to step up its military preparedness in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.

Military

UZBEKISTAN YOUTH URGED TO BECOME MILITARY OFFICERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 10 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 500-word article titled "True to Glorious Traditions." The article tells of several graduates of School No 218 imeni Mayakovskiy in Tashkent's Lenin Rayon who have expressed the wish to enter military education institutions (harbiy oquv yurtlari). The article attributes the desire of these and others to enter these military institutions at least in part to work of the rayon Komsomol organizations on military professions. Comments of three of the students (Fakhriddin Umarov, Vitaliy Polyayev and Georgiy Usmangaliyev) about their interest in the military are given. Umarov refers to the fact that both his father and grandfather were officers. Polyayev refers to his desire since childhood to be an officer. Usmangaliyev recalls a statement by Sh. Rashidov that "At present this [preparation of an office cadre] is a task of primary importance for the republic Komsomol and a most important party assignment." These comments are followed by the following note from YOSH LENINCHI editors: "Respected school-leavers and Komsomol members! To be an officer in the Soviet Armed Forces is a glorious and patriotic job for any youth. Many who leave our republic's schools, as well as our capital's

School No 218, are expressing the wish to enter military educational institutions. Perhaps you would also wish to become an officer? If you would like to share your hopes with others your age, please write us. Our address: GSP, 41 Lenin Street, YOSH LENINCHI."

UZBEK GRADUATES INTERESTED IN MILITARY ATTEND MEETING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 15 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 200-word article by Y. Suyunov (chief of Propaganda and Mass Culture Affairs Department of Samarkand Oblast Komsomol Committee) titled "Gathering of Future Officers." An oblast gathering was recently held for graduates of general education and trade-technical schools of Samarkand Oblast who have expressed the desire to enter higher military education institutions. The article provides a list of speakers at the meeting. Komsomol directions to enter higher military education institutions were given to one group of the gathering's participants. The film "Officers" was shown at the gathering. The future officers visited the Samarkand Senior Military Automobile Commanders' Institution [?Samarqand Oliy harbiy avtomobil' komandirlari bilim yurti ?].

PRIMARY MILITARY EDUCATION IN SOVETABAD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 30 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 200-word article by I. Karimov and S. Ismoilov titled "In the Spirit of Military Patriotism." It reports on military education lessons at Sovetabad Secondary School No 2 imeni Mayakovskiy. Among other things, authors note that extra lessons in Russian language, mathematics, physics, chemistry and literature are held for those pupils who have expressed the wish to enter military education institutions upon completion of secondary school.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE FOR FUTURE SOLDIERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 16 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article titled "Primary Military Preparation and the Russian Language." The article concerns teaching of primary military preparedness in Tashkent schools and in particular the relation of this subject to the Russian language. It tells that an analysis of Tashkent city schools shows that in those places where the statutes on military preparedness are strictly observed, and where military and school leadership work closely with the party, Komsomol and trade union organizations, military-patriotic training and civil defense meet modern demands. "Unfortunately, one also encounters instances of military leadership having an apathetic attitude toward their assignments. The Tashkent City Executive Committee's Head Office of People's Education found such instances in School No 13 or Oktyabrskyi Rayon, School No 119 of Sabir Rakhimovskiy Rayon and in others. These instances demonstrated that instructional materials are being poorly kept, instruction time is not being utilized rationally, pupils are being given inflated grades and, finally, pupils are mastering the Russian language poorly. Thus, in some schools primary military preparedness classes are not conducted in Russian.

"This cannot be permitted, because a good knowledge of the Russian language is a necessary condition for successful service in the ranks of the Soviet Army.

The entire life, fighting and military preparedness [?jangovar va harbiy tayorgarlik] is conducted in the Soviet Army on the basis of statutes and orders written in Russian."

The article stresses the importance of creating environments where pupils use Russian. This can be done through organizing out of class activities in Russian. Russian days and weeks at schools with Uzbek language instruction, conferences and evenings devoted to great figures of Russian culture, contests and competitions of creative work in Russian, and various measures on military-patriotic training can play positive roles. In this area the yearly festivals held in Oktyabrskiy Rayon dedicated to the Russian language are held up as an example.

"Joint field lessons and campaigns mixing pupils of schools where instruction is in Russian and Uzbek [respectively] also helps to create the language environment.

"These questions of ways to perfect ideological-political, physical and linguistic preparedness of youths studying in native schools for successful preparation [sic] for USSR Armed Forces service were discussed at the city 6th Scientific-Practical Conference in Tashkent 14 March on the topic 'Perfecting the Instruction of Primary Military Preparedness in Russian in Native Schools.' The conference was organized by the Head Office of People's Education of the Tashkent City Executive Committee and the Tashkent City Institute of Raising Teacher Qualifications. The report of the Chief of the Head Office of People's Education of the Tashkent City Executive Committee H. Q. Yoldoshev and the words of school military leaders and directors illuminated questions of preparing young people to serve in the USSR Armed Forces. Responsible worker [mas"ul khodimi] of the UzSSR Council of Ministers V. Sh. Artunov participated in the work of the conference."

MILITARY EDUCATION IN NAMANGAN

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 23 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by M. Qodirjonov: "Attention to Military Education"]

[Text] Raising the younger generation in the spirit of loyalty to the Mother-Homeland and firmly preparing it in all aspects for military service are important tasks for today. The work carried out by Namangan Secondary School No 3 in this is exemplary. In this center for learning, primary military education lessons are being solidly and thoroughly taught to upper grade pupils using technical means.

A characteristic aspect is the recent organization in the school of a young fighters' university for pupils of 9th and 10th grades. The intended purpose is to prepare youths for service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

Primary military education teacher A. Kholiqov tells that "Since the university began operation, a special military education cabinet and shooting gallery have been organized by the efforts of the young people." The lessons are conducted by military specialists and veterans.

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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1457

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USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1457

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U.S. MILITARY, POLITICAL PLANS FOR MICRONESIA ASSAILED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 17 Aug 83 pp 1-2

[Article: "Washington-Style Trusteeship"]

[Text] Under this heading the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (THE RED STAR) of August 16 carries a military-political commentary on questions related to United States trusteeship over the strategic territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia). In violation of its commitments to the United Nations, the newspaper writes, the United States uses the mandate for the temporary administration of Micronesia exclusively for purposes of its global expansionist policy. Today, the people of Micronesia is much further away from gaining independence than they were over three decades ago when the mandate for trusteeship was issued, the newspaper points out.

The world is aware of the tragedy of the people of Bikini and Enivetok Atolls that had been converted by the Pentagon into a nuclear test range. Another sixty or even ninety years will be required, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA cites the American magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, before man will again be able to live there. The tremendous damage to the nature of the region, to the health not only to the present but also of the future generations of Micronesians, of course, cannot be compensated by the cash hand-outs Washington tries to pass off as "economic aid."

Recently, the newspaper continues, Washington has been exerting many efforts to finally annex this strategic territory. The status of "freely associated territory" or of some "commonwealth" with the United States is being imposed upon the population of some archipelagos.

The real causes of such cynical violation of the United Nations charter and of decisions by the world community, the commentary emphasizes, lie in the large-scale plans of the American military department for the further militarization of the Pacific.

In this context KRASNAYA ZVEZDA cites instances attesting to the Pentagon's use of Kwajalein Atoll for testing MX missiles and the Palau Islands as a naval base. The main port of Palau, the newspaper says, is to serve for the entry of missile-carrying submarines of the Trident system. Stockpiling of nuclear and chemical weapons are to be set up on Babelthuap Island which is part of the Palau archilepago. Thus, the author of the commentary sums up, the Pentagon creates a structure of bases and strongholds almost 1,500 kilometres long.

The White House, however, expects in vain that the United States will succeed in annexing Micronesia "on the sly." The word community demands that the right of the Micronesian people be safeguarded to a peaceful life, free of military or other neocolonialist fetters, free of fear for the future.

(KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, August 16. Summary.)
Translated by TASS.

CSO: 1812/250

ICFTU STAND ON COOPERATION WITH WFTU, EAST-WEST ISSUES CRITICIZED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 16 Aug 83 pp 1-9

[Article by B. Stolpovskiy, TRUD foreign news analyst: "Who Stands To Gain—About a Regular ICFTU Congress"]

[Text] The 13th Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) was held in Oslo. This organization emerged in 1949 as a result of a split in the world trade union movement. It was set up and named "free" as a camouflage by the direct placement of the monopolies, first of all the American ones, which were the most powerful after the war. From the first day of the ICFTU its leadership rejected cooperation with the progressive trade unions of the world. Today, too, it serves those who fear like death mighty and militant trade unions and their unity. This has been demonstrated once again by a regular Congress of the ICFTU.

It was held in a situation when the monopolies have been feverishly seeking for a way out of the economic and currency troubles at the expense of the working people and through severer exploitation of them, and when imperialist reaction has been undermining detente and is engaged in the unbridled arms race. Big capital uses the advances of scientific and technical progress, automation and robatization not in the interests of the working people and of the nations but mainly for the enrichment of the military-industrial complex which is placing the world on the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

The downturn and the structural and technological changes in the economy are exploited by the monopolies in their efforts to "curb the disobedient trade unions", as U.S. periodical BUSINESS WEEK has put it, to curb at least in the same way as they have done in the automobile and metallurgical industries of the United States when they made the trade unions "agree" to an unprecedented combination of pay cuts, changes in the production rules and renunciation of additional payments, as TIME magazine wrote.

At present, when the crisis is raging in the full sense of this word, the onslaught of reaction against the trade unions has sharply intensified and the question of defending not only the earlier-won rights but also the very existence of these mass organizations has become particularly acute. The forces of the extreme Right are trumpeting that the trade unions have become "outdated". Lionel Murray, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, is absolutely right to view the series of the anti-trade union laws and actions by the Tory cabinet as an attempt at "the very existence of the organized trade union movement" in Great Britain. This attack against the working people becomes particularly virulent in connection with the fact that a majority of trade unions have not stood aloof of the movement, which has been mounting in Europe and all over the world, against the war threat and against deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries, missiles which turn the continent into a nuclear hostage of the United States.

For all these reasons, today international trade union solidarity is becoming a question of life and death for many detachments of the trade union movement in the West. The call for unity of action, voiced forcefully by the 10th World Trade Union Congress, acquires particular topicality for them as well as for the entire world trade union movement. It is pertinent to recall here that this Congress specially addressed all the international trade union centres with a proposal to abandon the differences and to pool their efforts in the main areas of the working people's struggle for their vital rights and for universal peace.

Have the interests of the toiling people gained the upper hand at the ICFTU Congress, and has it displayed understanding of the necessity of unity of action, contacts and international cooperation in the ranks of the working people organized in trade unions? It is from this viewpoint that we shall try to analyze the work of the Congress and its results.

It is necessary to say right away that the developments at it took different courses. The Congress was held in an atmosphere of the struggle between those who take into consideration the realities of the present-day world and seek for answers to the pressing questions, and those who had come to the Congress with biased opinions and predetermined decisions forced upon them by the circles opposed to the interests of the working people. The latter were led by the rightist leaders of the American trade union federation AFL-CIO who behaved arrogantly. These leaders who, it might seem, are now pressed by life more than ever before to give thought to the interests of the working people of their country and to the destinies of peace, had arrived at the Congress in Oslo with a clear aim of pushing the international trade union movement toward the confrontation of the cold war time.

It is a striking fact that from the very beginning, from the opening of the Congress, ICFTU General Secretary John Vanderveken, who has taken this responsible post quite recently, decided to direct the work of the Congress along the road of deepening the split in the international trade union movement. We do not see any basis for cooperation with the World Federation of Trade Unions, he stated. The ICFTU general secretary added a big dose of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism to this statement.

In this way he ignored the existence of the problems that are common to all working people and which can be resolved only through joint efforts of trade unions regardless of their international affiliation and orientation. Furthermore, he right away divided the international trade union movement into utterly incompatible "flows", thereby reminding of the fact that the ICFTU emerged as a product of a split and retains this character in the main. It is also a good time to say here that, in the final analysis the AFL-CIO returned to the ICFTU on the condition that this international organization would remain "unshakably loyal" to the anti-communist postulates. As is known, in the past the AFL-CIO left the ICFTU, considering the Confederation to be insufficiently anti-communist. And now some leaders of the Confederation are going out of their way to please the rich American uncles.

It goes without saying that we are not inclined to turn a deaf ear to the existing differences and contradictions between trade unions of various trends and their international centres. However, with all the diversity of approaches to a number of problems they have still managed to jointly or simultaneously oppose the fascist coup in Chile, and the apartheid in Southern Africa. Both protested against U.S. interference in El Salvador's internal affairs. In the middle of June we witnessed the holding of the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa, which was attended by those centres. The Conference was held parallel with the 69th General Conference of the ILO. Meanwhile the Congress in Oslo exposed the untenability of the stance of those leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) who stake on deepening the split at all costs. Such subjects it discussed as full employment and the need to put an end to poverty; union rights; and problems of peace, security and disarmament, are of interest not only to the ICFTU member-unions.

Incidentally, the WFTU and its member-organizations have more than once called for a dialogue and cooperation of unions of all trends on all these cardinal problems. But if so, how is one to see the ICFTU's approach to contacts, dialogue, and cooperation in the above fields? Is that a repetition of the old and worst ICFTU stances when in accordance with the worn out scripts by Meany relations with Soviet trade unions are tabooed? And this at a time when the governments of Western powers are conducting with the USSR and other socialist countries negotiations on problems of paramount importance both for peace, and consequently for solving most acute socioeconomic problems. The international trade union forum in Oslo again ignored the existing bilateral relations and contacts within the ILO group of the working people, and what is most important, the real cooperation in production of the capitalist countries with the socialist world, which provides millions of working people with jobs, weakening unemployment.

Such a stance is a boon for those who see the crisis and the continuing slump which ruins many branches of the economy, as a means for profiteering to the detriment of the working people and their unions. Much was said at the Congress about the economic and social disorganization in the West. Means were proposed to fight unemployment and poverty. But it is permissible to ask, how is the ICFTU going to implement them, if under the banner of anti-communism it rejects the main thing, the unity of action and cooperation between unions of diverse trends. There is hardly any need today to prove that the employers' alliances are striving to weaken the role and influence of the unions through their splitting, and, above all, through undermining their solidarity both nationally and internationally. It was no mere chance that under Margaret Thatcher's government strikes became punishable by law.

Neither has the Congress been able to bypass the violations of human and union rights, common to the capitalist world. Speakers at the Congress cited such violations, perpetrated in the United States, Canada, Britain and West Germany. This should really be thoroughly considered. The tragic fate of the air controllers' union which was trampled under foot by the Reagan administration was not something purely American. Suffice it to recall the new Thatcher-Tebbit draft anti-union legislation which jeopardizes the very existence of trade unions; or the "emergency laws" in West Germany, which Bonn officials have bluntly threatened the other day to use against trade unions and all massive movements. Why should not the ICFTU pay attention to those realities of capitalism, when the rights which are fixed in constitutions are reduced to fiction, whereas social concessions, wrung from the employers in a hard struggle, are reduced to naught or just annulled. Instead, an unseemly performance, directed by the AFL-CIO leaders is staged at the Congress, with the participation of a certain representative of the non-existent Polish Solidarity organization, and a campaign of slandering the working class and the people's government of Poland is stepped up, in the "cold war" spirit.

Who needs this? At any rate, this is not needed by workers and trade unions of European countries or countries of other continents. This is needed by those who would like to sidetrack their attention from the real problems of the trade union movement. These problems include the decisive problem--how to put up a bar to the arms race, to stop the slide of the world into the abyss of the nuclear confrontation. It was not fortuitous that some of the organizers of this campaign have ostentatiously stressed at the Congress the unwillingness to meet half-way the demand of millions upon millions of the working people to pool the efforts of various detachments of the trade union movement in the interests of peace and, hence, in the vital interests of the working class. Here the tone was set by representatives of the American trade union federation. Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, made the main report of the topic "Peace, Security and Disarmament" in order to try to impose his line leading to the undermining of the increasing trend toward cohesion, toward united or parallel actions of various detachments of the trade union movement in the struggle against the military threat.

Does this have anything in common with the genuine interests and aspirations of the working people? Of course, it has not. This is so obvious that some speakers at the Congress, contrary to the efforts ot its organizers, have sharply criticized the AFL-CIO leaders. These delegates spoke with alarm about the terrible threat which has hung over mankind--the threat of a nuclear war. After the Second World War 130 armed conflicts have been unleashed on the Earth, mostly on the territory of developing countries. Last year alone, 650,000 million dollars were spent for military purposes. And that at a time when there are hundreds of millions of hungry and illiterate people in the world.

It is precisely these realities of the contemporary world which have urged the Congress to respond to the working people's requirements and to adopt a resolution on the topic "Peace, Security and Disarmament", which contains a number of rational and useful demands, although in too a general form. For instance, the resolution points out that the struggle for peace has become the main political problem. One can assess as progress for the ICFTU its commitment to contribute to international East-West detente and to the settlement of conflicts through negotiations and agreements. One's attention is attracted by the demand for an immediate end to the production and tests of nuclear weapons. The document notes that the ICFTU comes out for the tireless search for agreements leading to general disarmament and to the reduction of the strategic and Euro-strategic arsenals of the U.S. and the USSR, for the establishment and extension of nuclear-free zones, for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and for confidence-building measures.

But here too as regards the key problem--the threat of the deployment of new American nuclear weapons of first-strike capability in Western Europe--the ICFTU Congress has taken a stand which to a great extent is similar to Ronald Reagan's "zero option". This naturally questions the seriousness of the ICFTU's intention to follow its own statements about the striving for peace and disarmament.

Nor was there any lack of distortions and misrepresentations in the spirit of the right-wing leaders of the American trade union federation and their supporters. The resolution contains attempts to put the responsibility for the arms race on the USSR and the United States and misinterprets the causes of the aggravation of international tension. The top men of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions have pushed through an instigatory resolution supporting the claims of Japan's revenge-seeking forces to Soviet territory--the Kuril Islands. One cannot fail to see that by doing so they have played into the hands of the most rabid militarist circles of Japan, which is against the interests of peace and security in the Far East.

The rostrum of the congress was also used by open anti-communists in order to try to vilify and discredit the anti-war movement, which has gained unprecedented scope throughout the world, its ideas and aims. Here, too, Lane Kirkland, chairman of the AFL-CIO, made his mark. He openly came out against the idea of freezing nuclear weapons, since, he said, it is supported by the communists. A representative of the French reformist trade union centre of Force Ouvriere, who echoed Kirkland, rejected the idea of nuclear-free zones and went so far as to repeat U.S. administration allegations that the movement of peace forces is orchestrated from Moscow.

True, these fabrications were exposed in several speeches at the congress. A. Vanden Broucke, president of General Labour Federation of Belgium, recalled, for example, that in 1981 over 200,000 people took part in a peace march through Brussels' streets. A similar demonstration against the arms race, and stationing of the new American missiles will be held in the country this autumn. And no one orchestrated us, stressed Vanden Broucke. Many other delegations, who rejected Kirkland's position, pointed to the need to freeze nuclear weapons for the period of negotiations and advocated a dialogue on questions of war and peace with the socialist countries. C. Dolan, chairman of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, proposed holding a world trade union conference on disarmament attended by delegates from all countries. That initiative, however, was turned down even without a vote.

There was a sharp clash of opinions at the congress over a resolution on the Middle East. To please the aggressive circles of imperialism and Zionism, it did not condemn Israel's barbarous actions on the unlawfully seized Arab territories, nor recognize the right of the people of Palestine to self-determination, something for which many delegates pressed. This alone, says the ACH-CHAAB, the newspaper of the Tunisian trade unions, shows that the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which calls itself a "free" organization, is blatantly ignoring its own principles and violating its own rules. The General Tunisian Labour Union, it will be recalled, has decided to suspend its activities in the ICFTU.

The conclusions suggest themselves. The Oslo Congress, as the facts show, was a gross attempt to put the international trade union movement back in a cold war position. And the initiative came again from the AFL-CIO top. And another thing emerged, too: it is not easy to keep the ICFTU ship on such course. This ship has representatives who would like to work in earnest for the solution of problems advanced by life, and are prepared for that to start a dialogue with those who consider it their duty to give all their energies to the cause of peace, disarmament and social progress.

(TRUD, August 14. In full.)

CSO: 1812/245

INTERNATIONAL

CHERVOV DISCUSSES REASONS FOR INCLUDING FRENCH, BRITISH ARMS IN TNF TALKS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 19 Aug 83 pp 1-7

[Article by Col-Gen Nikolay Chervov, department chief, General Staff, Soviet Armed Forces: "Who Is Craving for Missile Monopoly"]

[Text] The deployment of new American medium-range missiles on the territory of West Germany, Britain, Italy and some other West European countries, projected for the end of 1983, is part of the U.S. Administration's drive for military superiority. In its efforts to gain it, the United States resorts to all sorts of tricks, not stopping even at outright deception of the public. Its main aim is to prevent agreement at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and to site its new first-strike missiles there.

One of the many concoctions zealously spread by Washington in recent time, is about Soviet "monopoly" on the so-called nuclear "missiles of intermediate range". It is alleged that the USSR has always had this "monopoly" and is going to retain it in future, too. This allegation is utterly groundless. It was concocted by American propaganda. In real fact, the USSR never had, nor has, any "missile monopoly." Let's study the facts.

The United States brought its medium-range missiles to Europe way back in the middle 1950s. These were the Matador, Mace, Thor and Jupiter missiles. The Soviet Union did not have medium-range missiles up to the late 1950s. At that time the United States had missile monopoly in Europe. In the early 1960s, the United States sited a large batch of solid fuel mobile Pershing I missiles with a range of almost 800 kilometers, which noticeably destabilized the situation. A little bit later Britain and France acquired sea-launched missiles. At the same time NATO's missile potential in Europe sharply grew when American submarine-launched ballistic missiles were placed under direct NATO command.

In the circumstances, the USSR was compelled to build weapons for its own defense. It built such weapons--the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, and deployed an adequate number of them on its territory to offset the counterpart nuclear armaments of the United States and NATO in Europe. In the face of the growing nuclear threat the Soviet Union was later on compelled to embark on the modernization of its medium-range missiles by replacing the obsolete SS-4 and SS-5 with the new SS-20 missiles. This replacement did not change the strategic situation in Europe, however: the overall number of Soviet missiles even decreased, and the alignment of the sides' medium-range nuclear armaments as a whole remained on the same level. In the present situation the Soviet SS-20s merely offset the medium-range weapons of the United States and NATO in Europe, in particular, the nuclear missiles of Britain and France.

The allegations of Western propaganda that the USSR is supposedly craving for "missile monopoly" do not hold water. It is common knowledge that the USSR is ready to retain in its European part only just as many missiles as Britain and France have. The USSR has voiced its readiness to negotiate the equality of nuclear potentials in Europe not only in delivery vehicles (missiles and aircraft), but also on the warheads carried by them. "...On this basis we are prepared to begin levelling out the number of missiles of the sides even tomorrow," said Soviet Defense Minister, Marshall of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov. So, the alleged Soviet missile monopoly simply does not exist.

The United States stubbornly insists that British and French nuclear missiles should not be counted in the European balance of forces on the side of NATO. But why? Aren't Britain and France members of the Atlantic Alliance? The the U.S. side claims that their weapons should not be counted because these countries are not party to the Geneva talks, and because they do not want to reduce their nuclear weapons. It is argued that taking these weapons into account means affecting the sovereignty of the said countries. Besides, missiles belonging to Britain and France are said to be designed for the defense of these countries alone, not of Western Europe as a whole. And, finally, these weapons are described as strategic, and, as such, not subject to consideration at the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons.

Similar arguments may mislead some people in the West if they tend to take an abstract view of the matter. But if one considers the British and French missiles realistically and objectively analyzes their place and role in the European nuclear balance, an entirely different picture results.

The fact that Britain and France do not take part in the talks does not at all mean that these countries do not exist in Europe, nor does it belittle in any way the contribution made by their nuclear missiles to the balance of forces on the side of NATO. This is an objective fact and it does not depend one iota on whether negotiations are being held or not. Meanwhile, we are being told categorically not to notice more than 400 warheads on British and French missiles trained on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries just because British and French nuclear weapons are under national command. But this fact makes no difference for the "potential enemy." One hundred and sixty two missiles, capable of delivering hundreds of nuclear warheads to targets, are in readiness. It is no fiction. It is a threat which must be parried.

The Soviet proposal to take British and French nuclear missiles on the NATO side in the balance of forces does not affect the sovereignty of Britain and France in any way. The Soviet Union has never doubted their sovereignty. But it is public knowledge that these countries are U.S. allies in NATO. Britain is an active member of the alliance, and consistently supports U.S positions and implements U.S. plans both at negotiations, and in the military sphere. Formally, France is not a member of NATO's military structure, but it nonetheless continues developing extensive military cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty and its member-countries.

The Pentagon itself invariably counts the nuclear armaments of the U.S. allies in Europe in the balance on its side as an integral component of the West's nuclear forces. For instance, a session of NATO's nuclear planning group on finalizing the plan of using nuclear weapons against the Warsaw Treaty member countries was held in Portugal not long ago. The Britts took a most active part in it. If we take the White Paper of the British Government, it says in no uncertain terms that the British nuclear forces can do such damage to the USSR that the Soviet leaders must take them into account. It is only natural to ask: What does it have to do with Britain's sovereignty if NATO has the single plan of using nuclear weapons against the USSR and other socialist countries, the plan which provides for the employment of British nuclear missiles?

As far as France is concerned, as newspaper FRANCE-SOIR wrote, "There is no doubt that the French military potential, no matter whether it has been integrated or not, serves the interests of the Western alliance.... The French nuclear forces make a considerable contribution to the total potential as well as to maintaining equilibrium with the Soviet forces". According to newspaper LE MONDE, there is an accord with the United States and Britain on additionally deploying French nuclear weapons against the USSR parallel with the respective programmes in the sphere of NATO's "rearmament" in reply to a mythical "Soviet military threat".

In an interview given to radio Deutsche Welle on July 11 West German's Minister of Defense Manfred Woerner stated quite competently that in the event of an armed conflict "from the very first seconds France will be on NATO's side. This is beyond doubt".

So, it is a fact that Britain and France as the U.S. allies in NATO jointly plan the use of their nuclear arms against the USSR and other socialist countries. Evidence of this can be found in many official sources of the West--in the reports of the U.S. Defense Department to Congress on the budget for 1981, 1982 and 1983, in Britain's White Paper for 1978, in the White Paper of the FRG for 1979, in a number of annual bulletins of the London International Institute for Strategic Studies (for instance for 1982-1983), and others.

The "argument" that the British and French missiles, being "strategic", should not be taken into account at the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is not serious either. Juggling with terms cannot alter the fact that the British and French missiles are weapons of a regional, European scale. The missile-carrying submarines of Britain and France patrol the water area near Europe and are meant for use in Europe alone. Having a range of 3,000-4,600 kilometers, the missiles of thes submarines can reach targets on the whole European territory of the USSR.

The stubborn unwillingness of the Reagan administration to change its approach to taking the nuclear missiles of Britain and France into account can be explained only by one thing--by the fact that the entire U.S. unrealistic stand is based on not taking these missiles into consideration. Once this artificially raised barrier is removed, nothing will be left either from the false "zero option", or from the deceptive "interim variant" or from the phrasemongering about the USSR's "missile monopoly". This is the main reason why the United States has turned the question of the British and French nuclear missiles into a stumbling-block at the talks, clearly seeking to protract them and then to deploy its new missiles in Western Europe, pleading "the Russian' intransigence".

Keeping nuclear forces not only on its own territory but also in other areas adjoining the socialist countries, the United States is, in effect, devoting its effort to trying to formalize its rights to preserve the existing situation on a treaty basis, at the same time ignoring the existence in NATO of substantial British and French nuclear forces, apart from the American ones.

The USSR does not claim military superiority either on a global scale or in Europe. But this does not mean that it must have in Europe only exactly the same number of medium-range nuclear weapons as the United States would have there. In actual fact, such "parity" would signify great imparity in favour of the United States and its confederates. This is the aim of the "rearmament" of Europe with new American missiles. But it has nothing to do with the actual security needs of the West European countries--members of NATO. We are witnessing the attempts of the United States to gain military superiority over the USSR and to menace the security of the USSR and its allies.

Hence, if one speaks about monopoly, it is the American side that would like to retain the privilege of keeping its nuclear weapons near the Soviet borders, the weapons which constitute a strategic factor to the Soviet Union, and not only to preserve this unfair monopoly position, but also to consolidate, to strengthen it. As Y. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has pointed out, "the United States would like to win the monopoly position by placing at the USSR's side nuclear weapons capable of hitting targets deep in Soviet territory whereas the USSR does not have and, of course, according to the American logic, should not have a comparable potential anywhere near the United States."

The question of the nuclear armaments of Britain and France was raised by the Soviet side as early as 1980, at the very beginning of the talks with the United States. And if today some people, trying to present black as white, are willing to produce the impression that the demand to take these weapons into consideration emerged not long ago, allegedly by a whim of the Soviet Union, this can be qualified solely as an intentional distortion of the truth. The nuclear armaments of Britain and France should be taken into account--this is the stand of principle which the Soviet side has adhered to from the very beginning.

The bilateral character of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva does not give grounds to leave out the nuclear arms of Britain and France. Any serious proposal on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe must be based on taking into account the whole complex of the weapons which are components of the correlation of forces between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO in the region, and must meet the demand of reciprocity. This is the basic principle.

Ignoring the British and French missiles in the course of resolution of the problem of nuclear arms reduction in Europe means jeopardizing our security and the security of our allies. As it has been repeatedly stated at the top level, the Soviet Union will not abandon its stand in this question. The demand to count the nuclear missiles of Britain and France on NATO's side is not just a request but objective necessity arising from the need to ensure our security. In any case the Soviet Union must and will have an equivalent to the above-said missiles. This is what Y. V. Andropov said in no uncertain terms to this effect: "Try to look at the situation from the viewpoint of the Soviet Union, its lawful interests: on what grounds, by what right are we to be left disarmed in the face of these British and French nuclear missiles aimed at our country?

"It is clear that we cannot agree and never will agree to this. The Soviet people have the same right to security as the peoples of America, Britain, France and other countries."

(TRUD, August 19, In full.)

CSO: 1812/245

INTERNATIONAL

ZIONISM, 'WORLD JEWISH CAPITAL' ASSAILED FOR ANTICOMMUNISM

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 18 Aug 83 pp 1-5

[Article by R. Nikolayev: "Shock Detachment of World Reaction"]

[Text] World reaction headed by U.S. imperialism is making desperate attempts to go on a counter-offensive against the socialist world, against the international working-class and national liberation movements. International Zionism is one of this reaction's shock detachments. Characterising it, the French newspaper TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN emphasised that "the world Zionist movement is, above all, a huge financial undertaking."

One cannot but agree with that point. If in any individual capitalist country Jewish capital is as a rule less than "national" capital, the "world" Jewish capital is cumulatively larger than the "national" capital of any capitalist country. This state of things enables major representatives of Jewish capital to exercise a significant influence on political and economic decision-making by the ruling circles of the Western countries.

A very potent contingent of the Jewish bourgeoisie has taken shape in the United States. Suffice it to say that in that country, where the Jews make up three percent of the population, 20 percent of the millionaires and billionaires are Jews. The aggregate capital of the Jewish bourgeoisie in the United States, according to the American press itself, is 150 billion dollars. Jewish capital is also strong in Belgium, Holland, France, Britain, Sweden, Switzerland and other capitalist countries. And it is no accident that in all these states there are many Zionist parties and organizations belonging to the World Zionist Organisation (WZO). The WZO and the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAI), closely linked to it, have branches in more than 40 countries and represent the leading centre of international Zionism. At the head of the WZO is an executive committee with two headquarters, in New York and in Jerusalem. Its activities range from "religious-cultural" to those designed to involve the Jewish population in subversive acts against world revolutionary forces.

Jewish bourgeois-nationalist organisations that proclaim themselves "non-Zionist" affiliate with the World Jewish Congress (WJC), which is actually a subsidiary of the WZO and which is in close touch with the WZO and the JAI, taking an active part in all Zionist propaganda and other campaigns. On the whole, the Zionists have their reactionary ideas spread now through their international organisations in almost 70 countries.

The ideology of Zionism is the ideology of the proimperialist Jewish bourgeoisie, not of all the Jews, as is claimed without argument by its advocates. T. Herzl, "father" of Zionism, in his book "The Jewish State" made it clear whose interests are met by his teaching: "Rich Jews, who are now compelled to hide their treasures and to feast behind drawn curtains, will be able to enjoy life freely there."

Vague and slippery though many of the Zionist dogmas are, the gist of Zionist ideology is brutally and manifestly evident--it is extreme chauvinism and rabid anti-Communism. What worth, for instance, is a fable, borrowed from Judaism, about Jews as a "God-chosen people?"

It is in our time that the Israeli Ministry of Education has approved as a secondary school textbook the work by medieval Talmud scholar Halevi, who says, among other things: "The Jews are the elite of mankind. They must have slaves. The slaves must not be Jews."

Such theories the militant Zionists are trying to put into practice. Most glaringly it is obvious in the policy pursued by Israeli rulers in relation to Arab peoples, especially with regard to the Arab people of Palestine. It was not by chance that the world community, as represented by the United Nations, has censured Zionism and, consequently, the Zionist regime in Israel, branding it in 1975 as a form of racism and racial discrimination.

Anti-communist and anti-Soviet acts of Zionism, the hatred of its politicians for communism and the Land of the Soviets, which was the first to start building it, are due to class reasons. The Great October Socialist Revolution weakened and then eliminated a major element in the system of the global Zionist "concern." It created a new society which gave freedom to the oppressed peoples, including the Jews; it proved in practice the hollowness of Zionism and opened up the historical way to final eradication of all forms of racism. All that evoked intensive animal-like hatred of the Zionists.

The Zionists' subversive activity against the Soviet Union has also been extended to other socialist states. International Zionism openly supported the counter-revolutionaries in Czechoslovakia and Poland, attempting to interfere in the affairs of these countries. To this day the widely ramified network of mass media of propaganda, owned or controlled by the Zionists, is persistently conducting an unbridled anti-socialist campaign.

Even these facts show the aggressive nature of the political practice of Zionism. This practice is being carried out within the framework of world imperialist strategy. "There is no imperialist power," says one of the documents of the Communist Party of Israel, "on which Zionism has not pinned its hopes, and there is no imperialist power which does not try one way or another to use Zionism for its own purposes."

In this ominous symbiosis there can be traced the following hierarchy (along an ascending line): the Zionist ruling circles of Israel--world Zionism--world imperialism with the United States in the lead. The junior partner of this triad obsequiously takes up any filthy work that is entrusted to it. Apart from attacks on the world of socialism and provocations against the international communist and working-class movements, Israel is waging a struggle on a broad front against national-liberation movements and coming out in support of reactionary regimes.

Thus, Tel Aviv did everything it could to prevent the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran, and up to the last minute took enormous pains to save the blood-drenched regime of Somoza in Nicaragua. Israel has its military instructors in El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala, Uruguay, Haiti and is selling arms to their fascist regimes. The Zionist top leadership of Israel maintains the most intimate relations with South Africa's racist regime, even as far as cooperating with it in the military, including nuclear, field. Israel has signed an agreement with Honduras, assuming the role of a supplier of arms to the Honduras army and the bands of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries that are on the territory of that state.

In most of these cases the directing hand of Washington is clearly visible. And not only directing, but also feeding-up. It is obvious that Israel could not either economically or militarily fulfill the instructions of the U.S. imperialists if it did not receive generous financial and military aid from them. And this aid, according to a recently-published official report in Washington, has since 1948 come to as much as 25.3 billion dollars. Some sources even put the whole of financial aid to Israel from the United States over the past 30 years at 60 billion dollars.

The Zionist Israeli regime has always been forced to work for the liberal handouts from its imperialist backer, which at the same time is also a direct accomplice of many criminal actions of Israel, primarily in the Middle East. As the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel stressed, the aggression unleashed against the Arab states in 1967 "was not just Israeli, but Israeli-American." It remains such to this day. Washington along with Tel Aviv bears the full responsibility for all the crimes against the Arab peoples, which the Zionist-imperialist alliance is committing.

The conversion of Israel into a barracks-type state that is in a state of permanent aggression against neighbour Arab countries not only weighs heavily on its people in the economic regard, but also enables the Israeli Zionist ruling circles to conduct an on-slaught on its social and political freedoms. The example of present-day Israel thus shows very definitely that the policy of the Zionist top leadership ruling in it stands in glaring contradiction with the interests of the popular masses of the country, just as Zionism as a whole, which runs counter to the genuine interests of the working Jews in whatever country they live.

(KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, August 17. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812/249

INTERNATIONAL

IRANIAN SAVAK 'REVIVED,' 'FULFILLS FORMER FUNCTIONS'

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 26 Aug 83 pp 2-3

[Article under the rubric: "APN Informs and Comments"]

[Text] The Evin prison for condemned men in Teheran is filled to overflowing, APN's political analyst Vladimir Nakaryakov writes. Shah's secret police (SAVAK) which is hated by the people, has actually been revived, and fulfills its former functions under a slightly changed name (it is called SAVAMA in the West). The Islamic authorities have restored its 5th Section that "fights against communists and subversive elements." Former SAVAK men are employed there, including General Hosein Fardust who was in control of the Shah's secret political police.

This section has been actively "working on" the leaders and active members of the Tudeh Party in the Evin prison in recent months. Professionals from the secret police have tortured them into false "confessions," and now a trial is being prepared to make short work of those who supported Khomeini in a bid to defend the working people's rights, preserve and deepen the Iranian revolution's anti-imperialist essence, and implement progressive reforms.

The senseless war with Iraq, now nearly three years old, has already cost hundreds of thousands of young and healthy men their lives, and keeps swallowing huge material resources. Each of the sides spends one billion dollars a month on war. All efforts of the United Nations, other international organizations and a number of countries, aimed at ending the conflict and beginning negotiations, have failed because of the Iranian side's stubborn intractability.

Observers say that the government of Iran is making use of the war to distract attention from a multitude of problems and the hard plight of the working people, and to eliminate its political opponents in the country.

Absolutely immoral methods are recommended for persecuting the dissidents. A ranking Iranian leader said recently: "To control the opposition the Islamic Republic needs no additional policemen, as the Shah did. We have an army of 36 million informers. Let people follow each other in their residential areas and families, and inform the police about everything suspicious. We have professional investigators," this statesman added, "and they shall do the rest." As for "the rest," that seems to signify goals, torture and death.

(APN, August 25)

CSO: 1812/248

INTERNATIONAL

WESTERN SCIENTISTS CITED ON ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 18 Aug 83 pp 5-6

[Article under the rubric: "APN Informs and Comments"]

[Text] Over the past few years new risk factors have been added to the numerous possible effects of the nuclear strike (light emission, shock wave and radiation). The recent research work showed that forest fires caused by a five megaton nuclear explosion would fill the air with so much smoke and soot that a dense layer of combustion products will form above the Earth and will not disperse until several months afterwards, said Bernard Lown, a prominent American cardiologist and Co-Chairman of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, in a Novosti interview. Over this period, the Earth temperature will drop by an average of 30 degrees Centigrade, destroying crops and causing famine. After the clouds of nuclear soot have dispersed, the Sun, punishing the irresponsible people, will direct its ultra-violet killer-rays on our planet, burning everything on its way, because the ozone layer, protecting the Earth from the lethal effect of ultra-violet radiation, will have been badly damaged by that time.

A Dutch philosopher once said that the gravest trouble of the people today is their inability to see the reality of the post-nuclear period, i.e., the disasters awaiting mankind after the thermo-nuclear war. As one of the medical profession and a man studying this problem, I can say that scientific research and forecasts show that in the post-nuclear era the Earth will cease to be a home of intelligent beings.

Today, there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence, for we have very much in common with the Siamese twins: in case one of them dies, the other inevitably dies, too. I think mankind is reasonable enough to make its only possible choice--peace and life.

(APN, Aug. 17.)

CSO: 1812/239

BRIEFS

SWISS CP JOURNALIST IN UZBEKISTAN--(UZTAG) Elen Brugger, editor of the newspaper VORWAERTS (the organ of the Swiss Party of Labor) has become acquainted with the life of Uzbekistan. [Excerpt] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jul 83 p 1]

SWISS CP OFFICIAL IN UZBEKISTAN--(UZTAG) Swiss Party of Labor Politburo member Jan Spielman is in Usbekistan. J. Spielman was received in the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Aug 83 p 1]

CSO: 1808/350

SEVERER MEASURES AGAINST PARASITISM URGED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by S. Troitskiy: "The Invulnerable Parasite--Returning to a Subject"]

[Text] Millions of people work in various sectors of the public economy; they produce a significant amount of material values. But more can be done if socially useful work can be made available to the so-called parasites. By not working, these people break off a rather large and toothsome morsel from the public loaf.

However, we sometimes make too many allowances for these people and don't wage a decisive battle against them and, as it has become clear, we do not even know exactly how many of these people there are.

This was discussed in the article "Ignorant Loafers," published on 19 May (STRANITSA NK No 9).

Workers for the Committee of People's Control of the USSR have reported that the number of persons illegally avoiding work and arrested by police agencies in three cities in Novosibirsk Oblast alone exceeds the work resource deficit for the oblast as a whole. Things are no better in several other regions that were investigated. Moreover, there are still many loafers who do not end up at the police station and who live without being noticed.

Thus, "Help Wanted" notices are not at all directed toward a void. There are many vacant positions in factories, plants and construction for people to fill.

And the affair must begin with a strict and complete count of all who are avoiding work for no reason. B. Kychanov (Omsk), for example, reports about four men who are able to work but have not done so for 5 years, and also that the number of loafers registered with Omsk police agencies alone is equal to the number of employees in an average industrial enterprise. At the same time, 14 percent of the equipment in local plants is idle due to lack of personnel.

Letter writers criticize the practice of comprising work force balances according to oblasts, cities and rayons. These documents today do not give a complete representation of numerical and qualitative composition of the unemployed. Someone works a total of 2 or 3 months and he is considered to have a permanent production job.

Each of us is required to work by law. Measures for punishing parasitism have also been devised, but it turns out in practice that there are many ways to avoid responsibility for long-term idleness and to easily keep it a secret.

When a man is discharged from work, it becomes practically impossible to check on him. His service record is in his hands, and what is more, he can leave it in any personnel department: no one will look for the owner anyway, and if necessary they can always issue a new one at his new place of employment. After finishing secondary school it is also possible to go for months without work and no one asks about this either.

Readers are giving concrete proof that the system for obtaining population employment statistics is imperfect. Although previously there was a place on the passport for place of employment, this no longer exists. If an idler happens to be investigated, he names at random any establishment where he supposedly works.

The parasite, like the gingerbread man, can chant: "I ran from the grandfather...." In our case the grandfather is the labor collective, which lets a man go and bears no responsibility whatsoever for his eventual fate. Indeed, the zhek [possibly housing commission] could be the grandmother. It would seem that at home, where everyone is in view of his neighbors and the old people on porches and at home, it would not be easy to avoid public control. But they do avoid it, and easily. A. Biryukova (Moscow) told of this. The housing committees know basically who the drunks are. They are not difficult to find, but one does not find the quiet loafers.

Meanwhile, to start work a man needs a certificate from his dwelling place, and if someone does this too often then he stands to draw attention to himself to find out the reasons, and this is an opportunity for establishing control.

V. Blokhina (Gorkiy) relates that in the municipal housing administrations there are large debts for rent and public utilities. Many do not pay them off for a year or more. And just try to get it. Neither the court nor a notary will help. The majority of debtors, as it later becomes clear, do not work anywhere. What is particularly surprising is that some parasites often live in nice apartments. However, it is impossible to evict them or to move them into places that are not as nice; to turn off the heat, electricity or gas is illegal as well. This is how the idler's rights to live at the expense of others are protected!

His rights are actually set down by law. He is permitted by law not to work for 3 months. Then, since he was "kind" enough to work for 10 to 15 days, he once again gets a free, legal means of support. Our excessive humanism suits them very well, however such behavior does not correspond to the socialist form of life and moreover it contradicts it.

Certain letter writers suggest counting how long a person has been unemployed in the course of an entire year. If it works out, let us say, to be 8 months, then legal responsibility for parasitism is in order.

While the suggestion is perhaps not a perfect one, it is worthy of attention.

It is a known fact that a rather large percentage of loafers abuse alcohol. The microrayon population often knows them personally and wonders: how is it possible to live, drink, not work anywhere and have no responsibility for this? It turns out that it is possible.

It is simply not an easy matter to send an alcoholic to a work-treatment dispensary; the drinker's health must first be evaluated. However, he will not go to a hospital by himself. The district police staff worker must put pressing business aside to literally lead him by the hand to doctors' offices, laboratories and dispensaries.

One would agree that it is very odd to hope that the drinker will be in good health: he will have either an enlarged liver or high blood pressure--it will generally be impossible to send him to a work-treatment dispensary. And there he is, protected by the medical commission certificate--he has become invulnerable. In the final analysis he has actually become an invalid. Vodka leads to no good.

An honest man does not tolerate such a state of affairs, where someone against all of our principles does not work but eats, and sometimes even better than those who work.

Some live off of their parents and relatives, others engage in speculation and various machinations--some even steal. Readers cite the lives of many who do not work. They all emphasize the same thing, however: in the final analysis parasitism gives rise to crime.

Many suggestions on how to put a quick end to such a harmful phenomenon as malicious avoidance of socially useful labor continue to appear in print.

In June (1983) the CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted: "The raising of a new man is inseparable from a most energetic struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism and parasitism...."

Deputy Chief of the USSR TsSU [Central Statistical Administration] V. Gur'yev answered in the publication "Ignorant loafers." He reported that there would be a count of the parasites, but an investigation proved that this was not so. The editors were duped, to put it mildly. And yet a solution to the problem of keeping track of parasites is of the utmost necessity. Readers V. Minin (Volgodonsk), P. Sinyavskiy (Sevastopol), S. Karlyuk (Kiev), N. Obraz (Vladimir) and A. Nikitin (Saratov) and others write convincingly on this point.

Right now there are a large number of measures in existence for the fight against such ugly manifestations as malicious avoidance of socially useful labor, laxity and lack of discipline--all the things that prevent our forward progress. Local soviets and police and public agencies are faced with a large task and we repeat that this must be done with an accounting. Every parasite must be visible and under control and in the final analysis be useful and not harmful to society.

12262
CSO: 1800/1544

ANTI-ALCOHOL PROPAGANDA, RAISED ALCOHOL PRICES MAY BE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 5, May 83 pp 48-51

[Article by Vadim Ol'shanskiy, leader of group on study of socio-psychological aspects of combating drunkenness and alcoholism among the youth, Scientific Research Institute for General and Pedagogical Psychology, USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences: "Let Us Investigate Together"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in italics in source]

[Text] There are really not many publications which would not concern themselves with anti-alcohol propaganda on their pages. A passing glance at them is sufficient to say that in the last 2 or 3 years this section of publicism has deepened and expanded noticeably and has become richer and more ingenious in its forms for presenting material. But nevertheless, as formerly, the importance of the subject forces us to approach this work and its results with strict criteria.

To Believe or Not Believe

An important direction of anti-alcohol propaganda is instructive. The press systematically publishes articles by specialists--most often by physicians and jurists and more rarely than would be desired by teachers and educators--which disclose the negative consequences of drunkenness with greater or less scientific depth.

At times, which is incomparably more difficult, the authors attempt to analyze the sources of drunkenness as a social phenomenon. Success was achieved here, in my opinion, for example, by Candidate of Medical Sciences Ya. Girich who published the article "The Family Microclimate" in KRASNOYARSKIY RABOCHIY [Krasnoyarsk Worker]. The article is actually capable of expanding the horizons of even a well-read audience.

But, as far as I can judge, the basic mass of the publications is reduced to two rather stereotyped theses: "alcohol--the path to crime" and "alcohol--the enemy of health."

First the criminal fact: someone took a fairly large dose of alcohol (usually the amount drunk is reported) and committed a crime. Frequently there are picturesque details: "he grabbed a knife lying on the table, struck Tsvetkova about 20 times, and then he strangled his wife with a rubber hose" (NOVGORODSKAYA PRAVDA, 10 June 1982) and information on what punishment the criminal received. The second part of the publications are generalizing data: "In our kray almost all premeditated murders, more than half the hooliganism, and one out of three road and transportation accidents are committed by persons who are intoxicated" (KRASNOYE ZNAMYA [Red Banner], Vladivostok, 5 August 1981). In conclusion, there is a call for the broad public to struggle against evil.

The second stereotype is devoid of such a pointed subject but, in return, it presumes the author's high erudition. For example, STAVROPOL'SKAYA PRAVDA (11 December 1981) published and commented upon ancient Russian sayings and French proverbs and made reference to the Spartan laws of Lycurgus, the customs of Ancient Rome, and the edict of the Chinese emperor Vu Vong issued in 1220 B.C. where it was pointed out that all those convicted of drunkenness are subject to the death penalty.... And the finale--frightening medical data: "The average life's duration of an alcoholic is 20 years less than that of nondrinkers, abuse of alcohol was noted in 38 percent of patients with stomach cancer, 44--with gum cancer, 58--with cancer of the nasopharnyx, 65 percent--of the tongue...."

For an analysis of these stereotypes of the instructive article, I selected what in my opinion were the best publications. No doubts are caused by either the competence of the authors or by their sincere striving to enrich the reader and equip him with material for instructive talks at production, in the family, or in school. But exactly because these stereotypes of anti-alcohol propaganda received such broad dissemination, it seems necessary to me to investigate the psychological mechanism of their influence on the readers.

I will begin with an experiment which acquired worldwide fame. Information based on facts and logic which convinces that smoking increases the danger of lung cancer was communicated to a large group of people being tested and then the reaction to this information by various groups of people--smokers and nonsmokers--was recorded.

I will use a table for clarity.

	Considered This Situation Unconvincing (in percent)	Did Not Have Own Opinion in This Regard (in percent)
Nonsmokers	55	16
Occasional smokers	68	18
Average smokers	75	9
Heavy smokers	86	7

This experiment, just as a great many others, proved that the human mind is "automatically" protected from information which causes the sensation of threat or fear. An active protective reaction may cause an effect which is opposite to the one which the propagandist achieves.

It is necessary to take into consideration one more widespread form of psychological defense--dismissal. A person agrees with the content of a report but sincerely believes that it does not pertain to him. The author's desire to use an exceptional fact which causes a striking emotional reaction is natural. But it is namely the singularity and exclusiveness of the situation which help the reader to protect himself internally against unpleasant analogies and comparisons: this is not about me. Receiving stereotyped information which does not influence his attitude toward alcohol, a person is imbued with the conviction that he already knows all about this. It is a negative effect which can now be designated by the word "inoculation": now you will in no way catch the reader. He simply does not wish to return to this subject any more. And therefore, it seems to me, it is worth asking ourselves the question: are many readers attracted or, on the contrary, repelled by the rubrics: "Fight Drunkenness!" and "Lessons of Sobriety," and the title of a television program, "A Physician's Talks on Alcoholism?"

It is the task of the propagandist to overcome the psychological barrier and force the addressee to sense a personal interest in the report.

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA [Soviet Culture] (6 April 1982) mentioned a curious experiment in two schools of the city of Kirov. It is only a pity that the bureaucratic style of the article, in my opinion, hinders the perception and comprehension of what was said. The essence of the experiment: first teenagers answered the questions of a questionnaire concerning interest in alcoholic beverages and familiarity with them, and then the parents filled out the same questionnaire independent of them--each for his child. When the result was compared, the mothers gasped: they never even suspected that their offspring had already been involved in the use of alcohol! In this way, the psychological barrier was destroyed: the parents felt a burning requirement to prevent alcoholism, several "realized the harm from drunkenness and quit drinking, and 150 fathers began going to parents' meetings."

Of the material which was looked over, that prepared by the writer Z. Balayan, "The Victim--One's Own Child" (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 12 January 1982), seems to be very successful, perhaps the best, of those which were looked at. The main thought is placed at the beginning: "Millions of fathers and mothers must know: one shotglass of vodka is sufficient for their son or daughter to be born incurably sick." This is not the heading "For a Healthy Life!" for you. For you see, we are discussing facts which have long been known. "According to my calculations alone." the author notes, "about 30 publications have been written on this subject during the last 10 years. Many--several times. The total number printed--a little less than a billion. At the same time, of 196 pairs of parents with whom I had the occasion to talk, 177 (90 percent) never read even a line about the 'drunken conception'...."

There it is, the might of the psychological barrier. And at the same time, there it is, an example which proves that anti-alcohol propaganda requires true skill. The content of Z. Balayan's article was retold with the addition of some data (including about Lycurgus and about Ancient Rome) by the Smolensk newspaper RABOCHIY PUT' [Workers' Path] (30 January 1982). But one-fourth less space was allotted to this material than in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. They placed the heading, "With the Entire World--Against Drunkenness." And the subject withered. If the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA had been transfered from hand to hand and been forwarded by mail this article, I fear, was not even read by all the subscribers.

By the way, it cannot be excluded that I am making a mistake. I belong namely to that social group on which LITERATURNAYA GAZETA is oriented first of all. And RABOCHIY PUT' has its own readership which, possibly, does not like the style of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. I am ready to make my apologies if I am incorrect in my conclusion. However, the main thought remains as formerly: it is necessary to learn to overcome psychological barriers, not in a haughty manner but unobtrusively, to speak with the reader "as equals," to strive to help him, and to win his confidence. But for this to be possible, journalists and authors should delve into the psychology of social groups which comprise the readership of their newspapers and the audience of television broadcasts.

The Experience of the Struggle: To Convince or Compel?

In 1982, I had the occasion to give two lecture cycles in Kirov. One of them--"The Socio-Psychological Aspects of Control"--was heard by middle-level managers and secretaries of party organizations of a number of enterprises. The second cycle--"Man Among People"--was given for education, public health, and cultural personnel and trade union activists. I asked all my listeners to fill out a questionnaire. Along with other problems, the attitude toward drunkenness was touched upon. The material which was collected--448 filled questionnaires--is curious because it records the opinion of those who constantly work with other people and know their thoughts and feelings. All those who participated in the questioning are, unquestionably, readers of our newspapers and journals.

"IN WHAT PLACE AMONG OUR PROBLEMS WOULD YOU PLACE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST DRUNKENNESS?"--was asked in the questionnaire. A little less than half of those answering indicate: in first place. "This question is the most important, more important than the food problem," wrote a male, 35 years of age, the chief power specialist of one of the plants. Almost as many people allocate "one of the leading places" to this problem. "In second place--after mismanagement" (a woman, 32 years of age, a teacher), "After instilling respect for work--second" (male, 51 years of age, an electrical engineer), "First--peace, second--nutrition, third--fighting drunkenness" (a woman, 54 years of age, worker in an OTK [technical checking department]). Only one-tenth of those who filled out the questionnaire consider this problem "far from the most important."

The second question: "IN THE LAST 1 OR 2 YEARS IN YOUR CITY HOW HAS PUBLIC OPINION CHANGED RELATIVE TO THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL?"--caused some disagreement. Favorable changes are noted in one-fourth of the answers: "A very decisive struggle against drunkenness is felt at the enterprises" (a woman, 40 years of age, department head). However, many sense differences between word and deed. "Censure intensified, drunkenness increased" (male, 35 years of age, engineer); "Yes, they have begun to say a lot but thus far have not found effective measures to combat drunkenness" (male, 32 years of age, deputy secretary of a party committee). Sixty percent of those who expressed an opinion are inclined toward the thought that the desired changes have not occurred, and some people even note undesirable changes: "A further growth in the use of alcohol is noted, especially among women" (a woman, 43 years of age, economist).

The third question was as specific as possible: "HOW DID THE RECENT INCREASE IN PRICES FOR ALCOHOLIC DRINKS INFLUENCE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST DRUNKENNESS?"

Only 8 percent of those questioned responded favorably concerning this measure. The majority held to another opinion. "They drink as before," "The speculators are becoming rich," "They are drinking alcoholic beverages of poorer quality and are poisoned even more," "They drink in places not allotted for this and they drink moonshine," and "Only the family budget and the children suffer." Twenty-three percent of those questioned point to the negative consequences from raising the prices. Sometimes, dissatisfaction is expressed directly: "It had no influence on drinkers. For people who sometimes take wine for celebrations, it is even vexing" (a woman, 54 years of age, OTK worker).

Of course, the questioning took place in a specific audience. Nevertheless, this clearly expressed requirement to see the result seems to me to be extremely characteristic. Not simply to fight against drunkenness, but to seek more effective forms of fighting.

Judging from the publications, the workers of the press are also feeling this requirement more and more persistently. This makes the second line of the newspaper attack--participation in specific anti-alcoholic actions--more and more noticeable.

SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA (27 April 1982) publishes a letter: "I read an interesting article, 'Best of All, Absolute Sobriety,' in your newspaper. Please excuse me for my abruptness, but I would like to ask: aren't you tired of shuffling paper? Glance around you: wherever you go--wine and vodka bottles in a broad variety. Not everyone can resist such temptation." This abrupt opinion gives the newspaper the opportunity to report unobtrusively that for a period of 10 years the number of stores which sell alcoholic beverages in the city was reduced from 128 to 24 and that "since 1980 the sum obtained from the sale of wine and vodka articles is not included in the plan for basic commodity turnover and this means that it does not influence the bonus of trade workers." The solution of other problems is also reported at the same time: "Eleven narcological offices are now operating in the city, and nine more will be added to them in the immediate future," and collectives where the prevention of drunkenness is well organized are presented as an example. Thus, the reader gets the impression of a broad attack against drunkenness: they took up this cause! In addition, I believe that this publication also assisted in the solution of many practical problems.

And here is another publication of almost the same volume--in the Khabarovsk newspaper TIKHOOKEANSKAYA ZVEZDA [Pacific Star] (1 December 1981). The heading--"Give Battle to Drunkenness!" Correspondence describes thoroughly and even meticulously how a railroad ORS [worker supply department] violates the rules of trade in wine and vodka articles. It turns out that the newspaper had already criticized this organization. Now new facts are presented.

Such publications inspire thoughts. On the one hand, supervision of the execution of laws and moral standards is an important task for the press. Publishing exposing material a second time, the newspaper lets us understand that "we will not leave the matter as it is" and thereby reinforces certain of the reader's ideals. Some violator, perhaps will hasten to turn over a new leaf; who wants to "castigate" him? But there is also another aspect of the problem, of which it is also of some use to ponder. Doesn't the newspaper undermine its own authority in reporting that they do not react to its criticism? Isn't the impression created, namely because of such publications, that we only "began to chatter more" but actually are unable to do anything? And here the Kostroma SEVERNAYA PRAVDA [Northern Pravda] (19 August 1981) recalls the well-known fable, "And Vas'ka listens but eats on..." in connection with such violations of the alcoholic beverage trade regulations.

In my opinion, it would be better, having received and checked certain material, not to release it for publication immediately but first to bring about order and achieve actual changes and only then inform the readers what has been done and what punishment the guilty parties received. The Soviet state can force each salesman, each militiaman, and each of its employees to implement official instructions.

In those places where explanatory work--in particular also by the means of the press--is reinforced by organizational work the public joins in the struggle for a healthy life with enthusiasm. And this can also be sensed from the nature of newspaper statements. More and more often the newspapers are turning from edifying monologues on the harm of alcoholism to a dialogue with the reader. Surveys of letters and reflections on letters strengthen feedback and increase the effectiveness of the influence.

The Tactics of the Struggle: We and They

Using sociological terminology, I will note the important socio-integrative role of the means of mass information and propaganda. With their assistance, people are united more closely and interact more successfully, realizing the community of their goals, thoughts, and ideals. Psychologists stress the importance of the feeling of "we" (the opposite--"they," "you"), which insures the protection of the personality and association. M. I. Kalinin taught the propagandists: do not set yourself off against the audience, do not say "I will teach you," better say: "Let us examine together."

Just how is this watershed noted--between "them" and "we," those who are struggling and those with whom the struggle is being waged--in anti-alcohol propaganda?

From the viewpoint of the attitude toward alcohol the population can arbitrarily be divided approximately as A. S. Makarenko classified pupils: assets--sound liabilities--morass--rabble.

Let me stipulate at once: the word "rabble" may seem out of place to some. I am ready to replace it with any other. But doesn't it seem to you even more out of place, and even insulting, that people who have become inveterate drunkards, lost a human cast of mind, who designate themselves with the nickname "bich" [scourge] (sometimes this is interpreted as "former intelligent person"), and make ends meet by earnings which turned up by chance only because it is usually connected with physical labor, pass as "workers" in accordance with all legal and statistical clauses? Let us call things by their names: these are socially degraded people; it is not the working class, not the peasantry, it is "they" and not "we."

But, of course, it is not a matter of words; the fact is that the four groups which I named actually exist. And most reasonable appears to be the tactic of education in which the assets unite around themselves the first three categories in a single powerful "we"--both the "sound liabilities" (capable of action!) and even the "morass" (not hopeless!) against the fourth group--those who have become inveterate drunkards.

Today, any other tactic for combating drunkenness would prove to be less successful. And we can consider clearly erroneous the extremist position of persons who consider themselves assets of the teetotalers ("we") and as such contrasted themselves to all the other ("they") categories. And not considering the socio-psychological situation which has developed historically, these people put forth demands which are unacceptable for the majority of the adult population: "complete, unconditional, 100-percent temperance." They are trying to change public opinion, tendentiously setting forth facts and exaggerating. Not relying on the possibility to carry the majority along behind them, they demand radical compulsory measures of the state (a "dry law" in its extreme forms and so forth) which are directed against those who think (drink?) differently....

This extreme position has already been subjected to criticism in the press. But even up to now, articles by supporters of such views are encountered.

I believe that these people are absolutely sincere, that they want "what is best." But it is well known that shortcomings are only excessively developed virtues. If the extreme "teetotaler" position received broader propagation in our press, it would bring harm to the cause of combating drunkenness.

Long ago psychologists studied the so-called "boomerang effect"--a situation where as a result of excessive frequency or intensity of certain "convincing reports" a result is obtained which is the opposite of the propagandist's intention. The excessive exaggeration of even a correct proposition can convert it into an absurdity. And when the reader runs into an obvious absurdity--calls to strike the word "wine" from poetry or remove goblets from the stage and from the screen--this causes the desire, even among nondrinkers, to object to such (and it happens, at the same time also to other) demands of anti-alcohol propaganda.

The other extreme is just as harmful. "It makes no difference whether he (a drinker--V.O.) is 15 or 50 years of age," write L. Gudkovich and V. Zhel'vis, "maximum kindness of people who love him--mother, wife, sister--is needed.... Make it seem that for him each return home is a celebration, and he will never go to his friends. Love him as you loved him at one time and it will be repaid with interest. Will be repaid!" (STAVROPOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, 18 June 1982). On the whole, the article is quite good and humane. If only this humaneness had not been transformed by the authors into a call for connivance. If formerly talk concerned the shifting of the boundary between "we" and "they," there are no boundaries at all here. What a universal embrace!

Great danger is concealed in the psychological feature of some people which F. M. Dostoyevskiy designated as "administrative ecstacy." They willingly join in social work because it permits them to feel their own significance. The struggle for temperance also gives people of such a mentality the possibility to be drunk with the authority which has been obtained.

UCHITEL'SKAYA GAZETA [Teachers' Newspaper] mentioned one such case (9 October 1982). An "unhappy" pupil and his parents were summoned to a meeting which was attended by 29 parents and representatives of the school, housing and housing-maintenance office, and the militia. Neither the class leader, nor the chief of the teaching department, nor the parents' committee became acquainted ahead of time with the situation in the family of this teenager. Enthusiasts organized a tribunal concerning his mother. "I still remember this meeting with shame," the author writes. "Adults, without shame, lectured another adult knowing only the external aspect of the matter and not being interested in and not examining the life of the boy and his family." They began to examine--and became ashamed, but only when the teenager quit school.

I should like to conclude the talk about the tactics of the struggle against drunkenness by referring to international experience. The journal UNESCO COURIER (No 2, 1982, p 7) related, in particular, how a burst of uncontrollable enthusiasm engendered by the striving to put an end to drunkenness led to such lamentable results that it compelled the governments of several countries to adopt strict measures which brought the corresponding work into a certain channel. Specialists who are professionally engaged in the study of alcoholism and methods for combating this evil came to replace the amateurs.

Scientific data define more accurately and sometimes even refute those truths on which a person who is guided only by his own notion of the state of things frequently relies in his actions.

Why Is It Bad To Drink?

There is the term "substantiations" in psychology. They connect opinions on various problems which are urgent at a given moment with steadier and deeper ideas about life and about human relations.

A person believes that one can drink. A person believes that one should not drink. In order to support or destroy this conviction of his, one should know well the ideals and values on which he relies when substantiating his attitude toward the consumption of alcohol. For example, in the conduct of preventive work with schoolchildren they often speak of the pernicious effect of alcohol on the health. But here, our study showed that this misses the target. Of 252 Moscow schoolchildren whom we investigated, thoughts of health arise in only 2 in connection with the use of alcohol. And this can be understood! People do not value and, at times, simply do not notice what they have in plenty. It is useless to frighten teenagers, for whom problems of health do not exist, with diseases of the heart and the liver. So is it worth trying when these talks only strengthen in the youngsters a lack of receptivity toward any attempts to divert them from wine?

The journalist, just as the psychologist, must look attentively at the values of various groups of the population and at their dynamics. Then the anti-alcohol propaganda will become both more varied and more effective.

For the present, journalists have found (and are exploiting mercilessly) perhaps, only one indisputable basis: children are a valuable thing. The drunkenness of adults spoils a child. "Cure my daddy" (NA SMENU! [The Replacement], Sverdlovsk, 23 February 1982), "Daddy. I'm afraid of you!" (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA, Tallinn, 27 April 1982).

The Moscow newspaper LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA (22 August 1982) successfully substantiates the condemnation of drunkenness, connecting the latter with the plundering of public valuables. Under the heading: "From the Judge's Chambers" it tells of how provisions obtained in a criminal manner were sold to get money for drink. During a search a moonshiner was found to have 2,500 kilograms of mixed feed, 120 kilograms of corn, 60 kilograms of wheat, and--an exchange fund: 21 liters of moonshine, 125 liters of home-brew beer, yeast, and other products and equipment by means of which the proprietress made alcoholic drinks and obtained cheap feed for her 5 pigs, cow, ducks, feeling of hatred for moonshiners would arise without which propaganda of this type is transformed into simple instruction.

Here we find one extremely vulnerable place in our anti-alcohol propaganda. Alarm for one's own health, for the well-being of one's close ones, fear of a crime (but again, fear of oneself).... All these are our allies in the struggle against drunkenness. Reliable allies! But you see, all these feelings and incentives do not emerge beyond the limits of individual values. Just why does the press appeal so seldom to civic feelings--to conscience, honor, and morals? But you see, in our anti-alcohol propaganda of the 1930's it was namely social values which occupied the central place ("You don't get to communism with a drunken face!").

Anti-alcohol propaganda cannot fail to appeal to social values and spiritual ideals. It is a deep layer of the social consciousness, basic in the meaning that the substantiations of all deeds are based on it. The strengthening of this layer is the most important task of our ideological work and of organizational work, too.

Tell Us Who Your Friend Is...

In our questioning, which I mentioned cursorily, not only was the attitude toward the use of alcohol disclosed. The attitude of a person toward the world, toward other people, and toward problems of his own life was recorded simultaneously. It turned out that these, it would appear, very different things are closely interconnected. For example, among some schoolgirls hostility toward their own drunkard-father was intertwined with a condemnation of drunkenness.

Such a mechanism comprises one of the important springs of human behavior. Let us assume that I am very fond of one person. But I know that he cannot tolerate alcohol and I, you see, love to drink. Psychological discomfort arises. And the logic of emotions is such that either the hostility toward alcohol arises in me, too, or I stop being attracted to this person or, what also is not excluded, I try to develop alcoholic inclinations in him. In analyzing any episode from your own life, you become convinced of the validity of this psychological law.

I do not know whether it is consciously or intuitively, but I see that the authors of the most successful materials use this property of the mind successfully in their work.

KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA (11 November 1981) published a feature story by A. Levina, "Thank You, Doctor." The author succeeded in creating the mode of a most fascinating young person, a promising surgeon. A misfortune occurs--the surgeon is left without hands. The reader cannot fail to sympathize, he already came to love this person. But the hero did not stop being a doctor. He goes to work in a narcological office and gives all the strength of his soul to this office. The propagandist service of the story is that it causes a favorable attitude toward a new type of medical institution. It is well known: a drunkard will hardly read an article about the harm of drunkenness. But here such a story about a person who also suffered greatly, you see, perhaps he will read such a story. And perhaps it will be easier for him to cross the threshold of the narcological office.

And one more article--from the newspaper TRUD (12 October 1982), the heading--not this tedious "School of Temperance," but the interesting "Courage!" "At the price of his own life Private of the Militia Kamil' Bashirov saved people who were standing at a bus stop." The authors convinced me that a remarkable person died through the fault of a violator, and now a strongly negative feeling toward the drunken driver arises in me. Thus an emotional background is created and the soil is prepared for subsequent anti-alcohol influences.

And if a method existed to measure the effectiveness of material, who knows, perhaps the greatest anti-alcohol charge would be discovered in material where there is no discussion in general about drunkenness and drunkards and the words "vodka," "wine," "breaking the law because of intoxication," and so forth are not used. But in return, propagandizing of the socialist way of life is conducted vividly, convincingly, and infectiously--as masters of publicism are able to do.

One can frequently hear: a broad campaign of struggle against drunkenness has been initiated in the newspapers. A campaign, campaign-like--we have a skeptical attitude toward these concepts. And precisely: an analysis of newspaper publications provides grounds for philosophic doubt. Under conditions where it is necessary to publish much, regularly, and systematically, at times criteria are lowered unintentionally. There are not enough masters who master the art of persuasion -- and consequently, apprentices help out whose writings the reader "scans" superficially in the best case. I see loud "banner headlines" that cloak a rather primitive content; I see one author publish one of his articles in four different newspapers.

And at the same time, it is namely the campaign in the anti-alcohol struggle--it is what is necessary for us now most of all. In individual newspapers and in the press as a whole. Precisely worked out, deliberate, planned, and executed in accordance with all laws of propaganda art, relying on a profound knowledge of the laws of perception and the psychology of people.

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AYTMATOV PRAISES YEVTUSHENKO'S POETIC CONTRIBUTION

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 21 Jul 83 p 6

[Article by Chingiz Aytmatov: "The Sail of Poetry"]

[Excerpts] When a poet reaches the age of 50, that's the time to say something about him, for one mustn't forget that everything has its time. And there wouldn't be anything wrong with that. Harvest follows harvest, then is collected into the granaries. Yevgeniy Yevtushenko, unquestionably, also deserves such an attitude. But the triumph has never gone to the poet's own person, for if he is a true poet, he is first of all a thinker, knowing the value and place of the word, and for a poet, the word, like God, is never to be taken in vain. If he is a true poet, he is a toiler of the spirit, which constantly suffers, responding, like a pain, to everything it comes into contact with, and as the years pass the poet becomes more and more the martyr of other people's troubles and his own doubts. The great poet cannot be spoiled by fortune, and though favored by the public, the great poet cannot exult in his luck even when he is known by millions.

I speak of this because the creative fortune of Yevgeniy Yevtushenko was unique, and the fact that he has managed to cope with this fortune is likewise an example which is unique and instructive in the highest degree.

To Yevtushenko's credit, he was able to control this elusive element, able to distinguish the genuine from the sham, able to preserve the natural health of his extraordinary talent, to take root in tradition while being an innovator and, despite the fact that his boat has not always sailed placidly through the turbulent waves of life, and that he sometimes acted strangely, Yevgeniy Yevtushenko, trying at one and the same time to be both apostle and rebel, dwelling in the most complex contradictions of the spirit, grew into a major figure and became a famous and beloved poet.

That is a fact! It is impossible to deny it. I said grew, meaning by this not only the concept of gradual forward movement--which, incidentally, is not at all the rule in art--I meant one of the most striking features of Yevtushenko's talent--the capacity for uninterrupted personal development, continuous enrichment and mastery of ever new aspects of the human condition, ceaseless renewal of feelings and attitudes toward the world and consequently the content and forms of his work. As an artist, Yevtushenko looks at the world always with the eagerness of a discoverer, as if it were each time new, able to make a precise impression of the complexity of the everyday, and the premonitions of life's future. And here one must recall that literature, in one of its manifestations, is intended to arrest time in its all-obliterating flight.

There is not space in a short essay to go into detail about Yevtushenko's work; that is a special task which cannot be rushed. But there are parameters of poetry which you cannot get around even in this type of piece. Civic spirit and lyricism, or lyricism and civic spirit--it's the same thing--these are the two supporting "structures," the two criteria which always have been and always will be the highest measure of the universality of poetic art, including both personal feelings and the party-mindedness, national character, and epic nature of the work. In this sense, Yevgeniy Yevtushenko is a poet of exceptional capacity and range; it is surprising that his meter encompasses the street and something ineffable, something of celestial mechanics; it is surprising that in his rhymes modern man is presented from the scarcely audible "murmurings of the spirit" to his globally significant space launches, the times when he, like Michelangelo's figures creating the world, seeks out the foundations of life on high and on the earth, when he is a creator and builder, and the times when he is just a tired man. All of this has a place in the master's poetry.

Poetry should be beautiful--that is its distinguishing feature! Poetry should be courageous, like a soldier--that is its strength! Poetry should be musical--that is its fascination, for there is no limit to the revelations of the human spirit... I think of this when I read the great poets, and I am three times happy when I discover for myself the harmonies of my contemporaries--excuse me for saying "for myself," but there is no art which is not "for oneself," for art is effective only when we are with it, only with a living people. And if suddenly everyone turns away, then even Leonardo's Gioconda ceases to be the Gioconda... By this I mean to say that only poetry which is inseparably linked with the life of the people and fixes their gaze upon itself can be true art. This doesn't mean popularity, but something much greater, though less sensational.

Yevtushenko's sensational period is long past, like a dream, although this too is still part of his account, and if you asked me which I read more--the earlier or later Yevtushenko--of course the later, wiser one, the somehow (if you will) more tragic one, but nostalgia for his early things suddenly catches at the throat, moving one to tears. We were all young then, that is probably why. And here before us we see the new Yevtushenko, embodying the experience of the modern artist of the word, a poet in whose work pulses the nerve of our great time, a poet who has arrived at a profound understanding of the world by struggling with himself, by mastering the national experience of culture from Pushkin and Nekrasov to Mayakovskiy and Tvardovskiy, by experiencing world literature and art, and in whom we see the influence, whether direct of indirect, of all the best, the ones who gave us the culture of the 20th century: Picasso, Gor'kiy, Hemingway, Shostakovich, Neruda, Eisenstein, Khikmet, Fellini, Louis Aragon, Thomas Mann. For great art is always art which has significance for all mankind.

And if Thomas Mann was right in saying that literature is humanism plus politics, then the best evidence for it is Soviet literature, and within it, in particular, the work of Yevgeniy Yevtushenko.

In the poet's art our understanding and ideological convictions find reflection, and in the process, what is dear to us is not only that which touches on us directly, our society, our problems and concerns, but also that which is an organic part of the nature of his humanistic work, the fact that he is able to take on himself the troubles of the world and that the antennae of his restless spirit are always on the alert, listening sensitively to the whole world.

This capacity for empathy, this state of spiritual blood transfusion from one man to another, is one of the most important results of the development of the modern consciousness.

The central task of modern art is to awaken in man such feelings and thoughts that the world becomes an object of personal concern for each of us. It is this which holds salvation of the world from impending nuclear catastrophe. In our time art is becoming the medium of the struggle for peace, and many of Yevtushenko's poems are direct appeals to this theme, revealing him to be tribune and publicist.

Yevtushenko is a poet of Russia, and that is his joy.

12255
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CHIVILIKHIN WORK LAUDED FOR DEFENDING RUSSIAN PAST, CULTURE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jul 83 p 4

[Review by L. Volkov of novel-essay by V. Chivilikhin, 'Memory': "Legacies of History"]

> [Text] A readers' correspondence conference on the novel/essay "Memory" [Pamyat'] by V. Chivilikhin.

The ever-growing interest in the historical past is a characteristic of our times. This is evidenced by the instant sellouts of historical publications (literary as well as scientific), by the intense interest by our artists in historical subjects, and by the spread of the movement for the preservation of memorials.

In the pages of the novel-essay by V. Chivilikhin "Memory," "events from days gone by" come alive and are brought closer, different time periods turn out to be connected to one another by the fates of people and nations. Decembrists and devotees of science, heroes of the Kulikovo battle and heroes of the Great Patriotic War are all bound together by the binding network of time that we call memory. Each foregoing generation creates a moral ideal for those who follow by their zeal, heroic struggle and their labor. Whereas according to historians "not one city or one prince gave up" during the grim years of the invasion of the Golden Horde, 700 years later soldiers fought down to their last cartridge and last drop of blood. At the front lines of the Great Patriotic War, those who were fighting remembered the terrible legacy of Aleksandr Nevskiy: "He who comes into Russia with a sword will die by the sword." Thus, the people's memory has become a weapon. The feeling of pride in our predecessors and responsibility to those who left our country to us and entrusted it to our care--this is also a weapon. Only those who are strong in spirit, strong because of memory will be the victors.

Chivilikhin rebuffs attempts of pseudoscientific theoreticians to misinterpret the history of our nation and belittle its contribution to world culture and the evolution of human society. It is well known that Russophobia (i.e., fear and hatred of anything Russian) in the West has become one of the widespread forms of antisovietism and anticommunism. Our ideological enemies would like to depict the Russian people as an aggressive nation of barbarians without their own deeply rooted national culture. It is no accident that every now and then the provocative cry, "The Russians are coming!" emanates from the White House.

The moral position of the author is in his long-standing internationalism and deep respect for the historical fate of every nation and every national culture. Indeed, national culture is the spiritual environment for the development of personality. Just as a man's body cannot exist without air, water and food, his spirit will decay if he is surrounded by trinkets of a mass consumer culture with which the average man in the West so zealously stuffs himself. Indeed, its appearance in our country is not a rarity. We must think about whom we are raising. A patriot? No. He is rather a cosmopolitan Philistine for whom his native land is the place where they pay more and where it is easier to lead a mindless existence.

V. Chivilikhin's book also forces us to think about where the native land starts for us. With every page the author affirms that it begins not "with the spring song of the starling" and not even with "true comrades" but with its centuries-long history, and with man's consciousness of his place in a society of people who are close to him in spirit and in blood.

It seems to me that the lines from the last letter of Vasiliy Makrovich Shukshin could serve as an epigraph to the novel-essay of V. Chivilikhin: "Make sure that everything was not in vain: our songs, our stories, our incredible difficulties in victory, our suffering--do not give all of this away for a pinch of tobacco. We knew how to live. Remember that. Be a man."

12662
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ESTONIAN RAYKOM SECRETARY ON PYARNU AGROINDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 17 Jun 83 p 3

[Interview with V. Udam, first secretary of the Pyarnuskiy Party Raykom, by M. Roginskiy and L. Sher: "Man is the Basis for Everything"]

[Text] At the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that just took place a high evaluation was given to the work of several rural party raykoms, including the Pyarnuskiy. It was emphasized that they approached the creation of agro-industrial associations primarily as a problem of establishing new relations among people who are joined together by a single goal, a single interest and responsibility for the final results of common work. The Plenum noted the special concerns manifested by these workers for satisfying the social and cultural demands of the people and the development of democratic fundamentals in the administration of production.

Today the first secretary of the Pyarnuskiy Party Raykom, V. Udam, answers the questions of correspondents of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA.

[Question] We have prepared for this meeting for a long time, Val'ter Yaanovich, since the time of the creation of the Pyarnuskiy Rayon agro-industrial association. It was just before that that you were elected first secretary in this rayon and it's no accident that we're connecting these events, is it?

[Answer] (smiling) It's no accident. As you know I worked previously in Vilyandi. A rayon agro-industrial association was created there. Much has been written about its operation. Mainly about its successes. But we sensed a certain narrowness of the structure at that time. And here in Pyarnu we decided to develop an experiment.

[Question] We know what this led to. The annual milk production in the rayon increased from 77,000 to 87,500 tons, and meat--from 16,800 to 18,500 tons . . .

[Answer] The dynamics could have been even more impressive were it not for the extreme conditions in animal husbandry last year.

/Question/ Even at the time of the creation of the Pyarnuskiy RAPO you made what one might call a program statement: the development of agricultural production in the rayon will be provided primarily as a result of bringing up backward farms.

/Answer/ This course is understandable. It is more economical to bring the yields, weight gains and milk production up to the average level than to proceed from high achievements to higher ones. Let us take a statistic now. Four years ago of the 30 farms in the rayon 9 had a level of profitability of less than 7 percent. And today there are none like this, and only 4 have not reached the 25 percent profitability level, that is, as is generally thought, the level that provides for normal reproduction.

/Question/ Hence the question--about the mechanism of the influence of the RAPO . . .

/Answer/ We proceed from this principle: man is the basis for everything. And therefore the key to advancement is the retention of rural personnel. From the centralized fund of the association, which the agricultural administration did not have previously, the first thing was to supplement the material incentive funds of the backward farms. In order to stop the migration of labor force. And the state resources and limits on the construction were redistributed in favor of those same backward farms. Here we took advantage of the association's right to determine the structure of capital investments. Previously 20 percent went for social development, but now about 50 percent does. And if, for example, during the years of the 9th Five-Year Plan they constructed roughly 300 apartments on the farms of the rayon, under the 10th Five-Year Plan they constructed twice as many, and almost 400 of them were constructed in the last 2 years of the five-year plan, that is, after the creation of the RAPO. And under this five-year plan it is intended to put 1,000 apartments into operation.

/Question/ Things have been augmented, redistributed and changed . . . from your words one can conclude that it is enough for the RAPO council to make a business decision and everything will proceed smoothly. But we know, for example, what it means to suggest to interkolkhoz construction workers that they construct not large farms from prefabricated structures, but residential buildings made of brick and other labor-intensive objects . . .

/Answer/ Yes, the plan is indeed more difficult for these objects. But it is not by accident that the interkolkhoz construction organization is a full-fledged member of the association. The builders know that the RAPO will look out for their concerns. Although they do not yet deposit their funds into the centralized RAPO funds, even their bonuses are paid from these funds.

/Question/ We have traveled throughout the rayon many times. We have seen new residential settlements such, for example, as on the Edazi Kolkhoz, secondary schools in Audru and Tystamaa, regional kindergartens and store-dining rooms. And everywhere the achievements have begun precisely with new construction in the social sphere.

Here we should like to refer to the example of the Khalinga kolkhoz, one of our neighbors, which is undoubtedly well known, but we are assuming that it will not be without interest to the readers.

Even when approaching Pyarnu-Yaagupi, where the kolkhoz center is located, attention is drawn to a whole area of multi-apartment buildings and cottages that are already completed or under construction. One can see that in many places the level of comfort is much greater than in new construction projects in cities. We have in mind the spacious kitchens and subsidiary facilities, the quality of finishing, and the sound insullation. And the cottages have everything that a rural resident can need. For example, 2 kitchens--one for the family and one, with an exit to the yard, for the cattle. A boiler room with 2 boilers--for liquid and solid fuel. Cellars for keeping potatoes, vegetables and other supplies. Not to mention the bath, the spacious foyer faced with stone, 4 large rooms, and 2 attic rooms--for a shop and for drying laundry.

Directly from the house is an individual exit into the hothouse which has pipes for central heating. Such a structure costs a good deal--30,000 rubles. But the kolkhoz pays half of this sum, the owner deposits 6,000 rubles immediately, and the remainder is paid off in 20 years. "A reliable anchor for the kolkhoz family. Nothing can entice them to move from here," the secretary of the Khalinga party committee, Yu. Leppik, remarked to us.

But the almost completed technical center of the kolkhoz made perhaps no less of an impression on us than these cottages did.

Here you must imagine an immense building intended for preventive maintenance and repair of the entire complicated fleet of machines and mechanisms of a large farm: in this case approximately 200 tractors, trucks and combines plus plows, seeders and so forth. The building is unique in its own way since the standard design was essentially perfected and expanded not only to increase the production capacity of the center, but also to create conditions for the labor and life of the workers that fully meet the criteria of a modern industrial enterprise. There are no extras like a rose garden, a swimming pool or goldfish, but it shows maximum concern for the human being who is supposed to be working here.

/Answer/ One must say that here we are dealing with a very interesting phenomenon. There is a merging, an interweaving of two infrastructures--production and social. Working conditions in our day are a social factor. And the chairman of Khalinga, Lembit Tamvere, who was previously the head engineer of the neighboring advanced kolkhoz Edazi is well aware of this.

/Question/ The achievements of Khalinga during the 6 years of management by L. Tamvere are beyond doubt. We were given some information: the volume of products sold more than doubled, the milk yield per cow increased from 3,000 to 4,000 kilograms, the net income more than tripled and amounted to 1,144,000 rubles last year, and the profitability reached 44.2 percent. And this is on a kolkhoz which has less than 400 workers. But we also noted a coincidence: the years of the especially intensive advancement of the farm are also the years of the activity of the Pyarnuskiy RAPO.

/Answer/ There is nothing to hide here. The Khalinga, being a backward farm at one time, was one of the first to experience the advantages of the association. Primarily in the form of the same limits and funds. We now collect them from it according to the norms for an advanced farm.

/Question/ It turns out that you have been less concerned about the leading farms than about the backward ones?

/Answer/ That is the crux. They are capable of being concerned about themselves. On a shared basis with other farms of the region, the Khalinga, for example, is constructing a kindergarten, has completed renovation of the hospital and has constructed a music school. With this I want to emphasize that the redistribution of state capital investments has not led to a reduction of construction on strong farms--they have begun to utilize their own funds more extensively for this. And now, in the 5th year of operation of the association, we can say that the majority of the regions have secondary schools, houses of culture or clubs, sports facilities, kindergartens, consumer service centers and medical institutions.

/Question/ There is also another side to the inclination to give priority to regional centers. What about the so-called unpromising settlments? For instance, the former centers of farms that are now consolidated? We have seen what they have become in many rayons of the republic . . .

/Answer/ You have touched on one of our key problems. I will say frankly that it was extremely difficult to make a decision here. The Vilyandi experience helped. It showed that the course toward creating regional centers must be combined with a certain decentralization. For instance, in the vicinity of a large farm there absolutely must be a well-arranged village for animal husbandry workers. Nor can one forget about our land which is broken into small pieces. If, say, on the Don a farm has a dozen or so large areas, here even a small farm has several hundred areas. And this involves daily trips for the people and driving technical equipment several dozens of kilometers...this is why a decision was made to restore small villages and even farmsteads [khutora]. And we began with the schools because it is precisely the consolidation of the schools that led to a situation where dozens of families were taken away from their familiar places.

/Question/ On the Kyul'vaya kolkhoz we discussed the history of the restoration of the school there. Without it a farm that was once prosperous was declared "unpromising" and completely went to pieces. It is good that the people there turned out to stubborn. Officially, the school was closed and the teachers were transfered. But the kolkhoz chairman and the specialists themselves began to conduct lessons and thus retained the farm's personnel. Now the republic Ministry of Education has recognized this school not only de facto, but also de jure.

/Answer/ A far-sighted decision was made on Kyul'vaya, and we have supported it as much as we could. But our support is not always earned. The construction of schools relies on departmental barriers: the Ministry of Education has no funds, and the farms have money, but there are no limits to "pledge" it.

In general it is absolutely clear to us that each farm should have at least an 8-year school. In principle, rural children should receive a secondary education in a rural school. This is the only way it is possible to attract young personnel.

We also think that the children should generally not be transported to school. It is necessary to have more flexible children's day nurseries with 3 classes of primary school.

/Question/ But you have extra room in the kindergartens.

/Answer/ And at the same time there are long waiting lists. This is another consequence of consolidation. Children are transported to a remote kindergarten for the entire week. And not every mother will agree to this. This means that it is necessary to construct kindergarten-day nurseries not for 280 or even for 140 children, but for 50. A good solution, in our opinion, would be to create day groups of children on the basis of the standard apartment. Imagine, 10-12 children and with them 1 pensioner, who, naturally, would receive additional payment.

/Question/ This practice has been adopted, as we know, in Czechoslovakia and the GDR . . .

/Answer/ But our sanitary rules will not permit it. They say there are not enough toilets or washrooms, and the beds will be crowded. But is it better to leave the children without supervision?

/Question/ As we understand it, Val'ter Yaanovich, decentralization and development of the regions not only impedes, but also augment one another.

/Answer/ Undoubtedly. For this same Vilyandi experience has convinced us of a number of important advantages of regionalization. They are manifested, for example, in the sphere of socialist competition. A regional level has appeared. Two or 3 farms that have approximately equal conditions "compete" fairly successfully themselves. And when all 3 were competing with dozens of farms the backward ones simply had no chances of taking prizes and, consequently, they lost their incentives. And the possibilities of mutual supervision and exchange of experience were much more limited. Now a psychological community of interests has appeared in the regions. New traditions have arisen.

The regions have formed new social agencies--councils for coordination of economic and educational work and councils for propaganda. They include managers of farms and party, trade-union and Komsomol workers. Such councils have made it possible to step up educational work in the collectives and to reach each worker. Regions have also combined the forces of propagandists and lecturers, and they have strengthened the material and technical base for party and economic education. In the regions training days are held first on one, and then on another farm. They prepare for them. This is useful for the organizing farm and it also makes it possible to find out what the neighbors are doing and how they are doing it. Or there is the tradition of the going-to-pasture day. This is a business holiday. They discuss tasks and problems of the forthcoming pasture period. Of course there is also the festive part.

In the Toriskiy region, for example, the machine operators gather together before planting. And every 10 days they sum up the results of their competition, and each time they gather the results from another farm. The region council issues bonuses. They may not be very large, but they play a great stimulating role.

/Question/ Well, let us summarize. We know that this year you have "set aim" to obtain from each of 100 hectares of agricultural land 1,060 quintals of milk and 214 quintals of meat. This is a very high goal. And more than 20 million rubles in profit. This means that there will also be considerably greater possibilities of social development. Why do you think that you have managed to succeed where others have not managed yet so far?

/Answer/ You noted this correctly: "so far." Our RAPO is 5 years old, you know. Naturally we have managed to achieve more. And, of course, it is very important that we managed to form the RAPO as an actual collective agency and to select for the association staff enthusiastic people who think the same way. This, incidentally, is not simple. One cannot mechanically transfer the work habits of agricultural administrations to the RAPO. The RAPO is an economic agency. And every worker in it is the master of his section and is obligated to think about how to manage best, least expensively and most effectively.

/Question/ And we assume that a high rating was given to the efforts of the Pyarnuskiy RAPO by those 200 people who last year moved here to live and work on the farms of the rayon.

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ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CPSU CC JUNE 1983 PLENUM

GR160830 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 5 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has held a routine meeting. The presidium discussed a question about measures for propagating the material of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the June 1983 Plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. The presidium also discussed the question of verification of the adopted decisions and laws.

It was noted in the adopted resolution of the presidium that the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the program suggestions and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Y. U. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the plenum and the results of the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the June 1983 Plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee are highly significant to the solution of the political, economic and sociocultural tasks. Wide-ranging tasks were specified in these documents. These tasks will require strengthening ideological and political work in all spheres of life and present the people's deputies council with an action program and an active and purposeful mission to educate workers in the spirit of strengthening discipline and improving organization and responsibility in every sector of work. The presidium envisaged measures aimed at implementing the activity of the people's deputies councils and their executive committees in the spirit of these decisions.

It was recommended that deputies of the Supreme Soviet and the republic's local councils meet periodically with voters to clarify this material and to elucidate matters related to the questions of fulfilling the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The meeting discussed a question about the organization and implementation of proposals and remarks that came up during the discussion of the USSR draft law on labor collectives and improvement of the role of these collectives in managing enterprises, institutions and organizations. The executive committees of the rayon and city people's deputies councils are tasked with reviewing the proposals for questions concerning their spheres and with taking the necessary measures on them. As for remarks and laws falling under the authority of other organs and organizations, these executive committees are to submit proposals.

B. E. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech on these two questions.

The meeting heard a report by F. T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, on the progress made in fulfilling the Armenian SSR Law on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR for 1983. The presidium tasked the rayon and city people's deputies councils with maintaining control over the decisions of the May and November 1983 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenums; with giving guidance on the instructions of Comrade Y. U. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and with taking the necessary measures to maintain the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plans and socialist pledges of the rayons and cities during this year. They were also tasked with devoting special attention to the practical implementation of the Food Program, to the growth of production efficiency, to the rational use of labor and material resources, and to the strengthening of contractual discipline and labor discipline.

The presidium discussed reports by S. S. Melkonyan, chairman of the Aragatsk Rayon People's Deputies Council Executive Committee, and by V. A. Sukiasyna, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kalininsk People's Deputies Council, on the work for international education of the population and adopted a relevant resolution. Referring to the positive work done in this regard, this resolution stressed the necessity of further implementing this work in light of the decisions and material of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The meeting also heard a report by G. R. Barihyan, chairman of the construction and construction materials industry commission of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, on the progress made in fulfilling the plans for the construction and opening of schools, kindergartens, institutes, and public health centers in the republic. The presidium noted that the councils' executive committees together with the ministries of industry and agricultural construction and the subordiante organizations are doing positive work in the field of fulfilling on a timely basis 1983 plans for the construction and opening of the specified projects and drew their attention to the elimination of shortcomings existing in this work.

The presidium heard a report by P. R. Amiryan, chairman of the planning and budget commission of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, on the work of the executive committees of the Kafansk and Kadzharansk city People's Deputies Councils for consistent use of the means allocated to the social development of cities, enterprises and organizations in the cities and adopted a relevant resolution. The resolution noted that the executive committees of the said city councils, in general, had fulfilled the plans for social development and for the consistent use of the means allocated for this purpose. It also approved the recommendations of the commission for further implementing the work for fulfilling the tasks of social development.

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CHECHEN-INGUSHETIA TAKES MEASURES AGAINST BAD LEADERS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by V. Artemenko: "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership": "References"]

[Excerpts] Chechen-Ingush ASSR--For several years now, before promoting a particular worker in Chechen-Ingushetia, the party committees have not only asked for references from the primary party organization but have also taken account of opinions of the people working alongside him and the opinion of the collective. This helps them to get to know the person better and to avoid blunders. Every appointment to a post is preceded by painstaking preparatory checking.

In short, much is being done in the republic to improve cadre selection. Yet infringements have not been eradicated either. Recently, for example, A. Yusupov, former second secretary of Nozhay-Yurtovskiy Raykom, and Z. Kadiyev, former deputy chairman of the Rayispolkom, were expelled from the party and convicted for bribetaking. How could such a thing happen? I spoke about this with hero of socialist labor N. Vedernikov, senior operator of Groznyy's V. I. Lenin Oil Refinery and member of the party obkom bureau:

"We always see to it that a leader is versed in production matters and fulfills the plan. Of course, this principle is basically sound. But something else also must not be overlooked--what is the person's moral makeup? I will state frankly that a skilled organizer does not always make a good educator."

Of course, the honored worker is right. It is precisely the moral maturity of certain executives that has been found wanting. There are still many instances in the republic of manifestations of private-ownership mentality, thefts of socialist property, and abuses of official positions. Mutual covering up, bribetaking, and speculation have not been eradicated. It happens that a person tries to get a leading post at all costs. Frequently, he even openly solicits it. This stems, as a rule, not from the interests of the common cause but from personal gain. Approximately 300 such good-for-nothing leaders, who used their official position for mercenary motives, have been dismissed in the republic in the course of 5 years.

The party obkom is increasing its exactingness toward leading cadres. Thus, the leaders of enterprises, ministries, and departments who failed to ensure the fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan were called to account at one of the bureau sessions. Their work received an impartial evaluation. Construction Administration Chief E. Ismailov and Agriculture Minister S. Kirillov were severely warned. A. Almaskhanov, leader of Chechingavtodor, M. Visaitov, leader of Checheningushvodstroy, and Sh. Matsayev, General Director of the Terek Association, were reprimanded for serious omissions. The obkom bureau obliged G. Yatsenko, Director of Groznefteorgsintez, to ensure the maximum use of capacities.

It was decided at the bureau session to reflect the leaders' unsatisfactory work in their personal files. Here, for example, is what was written about Food Industry Minister T. Bogatyrev: "He has shown himself to be a poor organizer and an unenterprising, incompetent leader, whose words are frequently at variance with his actions. He evaluates his activity uncritically and exercises superficial leadership of subordinate enterprises. He is arrogant in his treatment of subordinates. T. Bogatyrev has repeatedly been reprimanded by obkom secretaries and the bureau for these and other shortcomings, but he has still not drawn conclusions from the criticism...."

It should be noted that, while making a critical assessment of the leaders' work, the obkom bureau also paid very serious attention to the activity of the Republic Council of Ministers and obliged it to give its subdivisions businesslike assistance in organizing rhythmic, stable work. The obkom intends to return soon to the work of laggard ministries and departments. And, if the situation does not change, those workers of the council of ministers who are directly responsible for a given sector will be called strictly to account.

The party obkom and raykoms have analyzed their own work over the past year. Their executives also received corresponding assessments. Reports by farm leaders who fail to fulfill the plans were heard at a session of the party gorkom and raykom bureaus and in primary party organizations. The activity of the leader of every subdivision was evaluated. Measures of party influence were adopted against negligent people.

All this enables party committees to tackle the education of leaders more concretely. The assessments, it must be said, have "worked." And this has a positive impact on matters.

CSO: 1800/1500

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT EXAMINES AZERBAIJAN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING

PM261426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 83 First Edition p 7

[Report by own correspondent L. Tairov: "I Would Love To Learn Russian, but..."]

[Excerpts] Baku—Many Azerbaijanis develop an affection and a love for the Russian language from early childhood. They hear it spoken on the street, at work—whether in the workshop, the oilfield, or the plantation—at home, and in the theater.

Many teachers specializing in Russian have now been trained from the ranks of the republic's Azerbaijanis. Azerbaijan's M. F. Akhundov Russian Language and Literature Pedagogical Institute plays the main role in this. A large detachment of academic cadres and a strong teaching staff have been concentrated there. The institute's alumni are working all over Azerbaijan—in big cities and in tiny and remote villages.

The teaching of Russian to schoolchildren, especially in rural areas, still leaves much to be desired however. And it is not so much the teachers' fault as their misfortune. Those who train local school specialist cadres are most to blame, for nowadays you cannot get by with only the services of specialists trained in vuzes in other republics. The main emphasis should be put on training [a] highly skilled teacher of one's own in the republic's Russian Language Institute.

Several years ago the institute at long last began enrolling mainly ruraly school leavers. We will not reappraise this good intention now, but it offers many advantages. First, youngsters from rural areas invariably return home to the village or rayon (since their families and relatives are there and they are attached to their birthplace, circle of friends and so on). Second, who could be more well liked by children in rural areas than a local who has had a higher education? The institute now sends about 500 of its graduates a year to rural areas.

But if you walk along a corridor or visit the institute's libraries and hostel, it is clear that Russian speech does not predominate. Why not? The answer is painfully simple: after having no local Russian-speaking environment, many schoolchildren in rural areas also, unfortunately, have none in college either.

As a result, a proportion of students have an imperfect command of the spoken language even after several years' study. What can you subsequently expect of such a teacher? And in some cases such a teacher's students can neither speak Russian nor understand spoken Russian even in their 10th year.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee recently thoroughly and fully examined the M. I. Akhundov Institute's work. It transpired that the students' results were poor and that academic standards and vocational training were not up to scratch. The blame was laid at the door of the Nasiminskiy party raykom and the Azerbaijan Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

Steps are now being taken at the institute to radically improve the teaching and educational process. In particular, work has begun on creating a genuinely Russian linguistic environment there. A range of issues in helping to raise the standard of vocational training and the teaching and education of specialists is being examined. This includes increasing the enrollment and selection of matriculants and organizing a "foundation" course for those students who require it. More visits are being made to the country's other specialized academic institutions. It is believed that Communists will display great energy and persistence in these useful changes.

It is thought that this policy will enable the Institute to train the fully fledged teaching cadres needed in cities and rural areas and to fully satisfy Azerbaijanis' increasing desire to study the language of internation intercourse and the language of the friendship of our motherland's peoples.

CSO: 1830/405

BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE EMPHASIZES RUSSIAN IN SCHOOLS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "In the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Bureau of the BCP Central Committee [Communist Party of Belorussia] considered the question of additional measures for improving the study of the Russian language in the schools of general education and other educational institutions of the republic. Under conditions of the country's unified popular economics makeup, internationalization of all aspects of public life, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the mutual enrichment and blossoming of the cultures of the peoples of the USSR, free command of the Russian language in addition to one's native tongue has become a vital necessity and a demand for each inhabitant of the republic.

A decree by the BCP Central Committee and the BSSR Council of Ministers on this question set down measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of teaching the Russian language in institutions of learning and particularly in schools where Belorussian is the teaching language, at improving the quality of training and retraining of teaching staff, at increasing the output of textbooks, handbooks, dictionaries and literary works to completely satisfy the young people who are aspiring to have a thorough command of the Russian language.

The Bureau of the BCP Central Committee discussed progress of the implementation of the republic's intended comprehensive scientific and technical program, "Quality" [Kachestvo] and determined additional measures for increasing the technical level and quality of products made by republic enterprises. It was noted that in the republic 3,970 types of articles bearing the state emblem of quality are produced.

At the same time, a number of associations and enterprises are not providing the planned production volume growth rate of the higher category of quality. Republic ministries and departments are not exercising effective control over fulfillment of the quotas established by the program. Individual types of products with the state emblem of quality do not conform to the best domestic and worldwide specimens. The technological level of bicycles, cameras, watches and certain other goods for popular consumption is slowly improving. Quotas presented by the BSSR Council of Ministers for further improving the technological level and quality of production during the current 5-year plan were approved.

The question of facts on the diversion of facilities intended for the development of agriculture was discussed at the meeting. The Bureau of the BCP Central Committee made it incumbent upon the ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex, the party obkoms and obispolkoms to take decisive measures to eliminate disruptions in this regard.

The Bureau of the BCP Central Committee considered other questions of economic and social life and party organizational and ideological work.

12262
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UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS 1983 HARVEST PREPARATIONS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Report: "In the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party"]

[Text] Preparations for and the accomplishment of the 1983 harvest were considered in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, with the participation of leaders of the republic's ministries and departments which are a part of the agroindustrial complex, the Trade-Union Council of the Ukrainian SSR, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee and the mass media and means of propaganda. Participants were briefed by Yu.A. Kolomiyets, candidate member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

It was noted during the discussion that this year, 1983, is the first year of practical implementation of the principles worked out at the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the National Food Program approved at the plenum. The end results in agriculture will be determined to a crucial degree by the pace and the quality of the harvesting operations.

In view of the fact that this year's harvest will be started considerably earlier than usual, the following task has been set for us: to assure that all of the harvesting machinery and transport equipment, threshing and storage facilities are readied within the next few days for the mowing, threshing and storage of the early grain crops. The threshing of the grain crops must be accomplished within a period of no more than 10-12 workdays on each farm. Ministry and department leaders A.I. Tovstanovskiy, N.A. Korzh, V.A. Lisitsyn, N.F. Kulinich, I.I. Shmatol'yan, F.P. Golovchenko and V.L. Filonenko, and the chairmen of the oblispolkoms have been charged with personal responsibility for the timely preparation of all the elements in the harvesting process.

Attention was also directed to the need to accelerate the preparation of all the equipment and materials for harvesting the late crops--sugar beets, corn, sunflowers, potatoes and other vegetables and fruits.

It has been recommended that the councils of the agroindustrial associations universally establish the progressive methods and forms of labor organization for the machine operators, the brigade contract, harvesting and transport complexes and groups. They are to assure highly productive operation of the transport equipment, the extensive adoption of centralized shipments of grain, sugar beets and other freight and the delivery of products by tractor-trailer rigs according to fixed timetables.

The importance of preserving all of the crop was especially stressed. Everything raised must be harvested promptly and well. Everything harvested must be preserved reliably and well.

The party obkoms are required to strictly monitor the work of the republic's industrial enterprises to see that each of them scrupulously fulfills its assignments for the shipment of machinery, equipment, spare parts, mineral fertilizers and other materials and supplies for agriculture and seeks possibilities for moving up the target dates for their delivery to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes as much as possible.

The leaders of the ministries and departments concerned and the procurement and processing enterprises are assigned the task of assuring the precise and uninterrupted functioning of elevators, depots and other storage facilities, sugar refineries and canning plants, improving the technology used for storing and processing the products, and expanding the procurement of crops where they are grown.

It was pointed out that we have to improve the use of irrigated land and set up round-the-clock operation of all the sprinkler equipment.

It is very important, the fact was underscored in the discussion, to assure the timely and good preparation of the soil for the winter crops, to stockpile the required quantity of seed for the zoned and projected varieties of winter and spring crops for next year.

It is extremely important this year to provide adequate quantities of coarse and succulent feed for the livestock on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz. It has been recommended that a double-shift operation be set up for the preparation, haylage and silage, and a 24-hour operation for the production of grass meal and cuttings. In all cases, wages are to be based not only on the amount of feed stockpiled, but also on its quality.

The primary party organizations have a special role during the important period. The results of the harvest campaign are the indicator of the aggressiveness of the party organizations, of their ability to conduct mass political work, to assure good organization and discipline, to mobilize the workers to accomplish their tasks. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations are expected to organize effective socialist competition in the harvest work.

The oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the ministries and departments involved and the trade union organs have been charged with providing proper trade, personal and medical services and cultural activities for the workers engaged in harvesting and hauling the crops.

The Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party heard a report from the Vinnitsa Oblast party committee on the organizational and political work being performed by oblast party organizations to mobilize the working collectives to fulfill the plans for 1983 and for the 11th five-year period, and to enhance the effectiveness of industrial production.

A resolution adopted on this matter states that in accordance with decisions coming out of the 26th party congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and with instructions from Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations of enterprises and associations are to focus the efforts of oblast workers upon the fulfillment of plans for economic and social development and for the enhancement of production effectiveness. In certain of the collectives, however, the tasks involved in converting the economy to the intensive path development and the strengthening of planning and labor discipline are not being carried out with adequate persistence.

The party obkom and the oblispolkom are required to take effective steps to make up the lag which has developed for a number of indices in the fulfillment of plans for the five-year period, and to achieve more efficient use of materials and labor. Together with the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan and the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, they have been assigned the task of determining the causes of the unsatisfactory performance by a number of enterprises in the oblast sugar industry, to achieve better utilization of their capacities and to prepare them promptly and well for processing the 1983 beet crop. Attention was directed to the need to perfect the style and the methods employed for overseeing the economy, to enhance the responsibility of the cadres for their assigned jobs and to increase party influence in the crucial production sectors.

11499
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REGIONAL

UKRAINE 'ZNANIYE' SOCIETY URGES IMPROVEMENT IN PROPAGANDA WORK

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by RATAU: "To Increase the Effectiveness of Lecture Propaganda"]

[Text] The tasks of further improvement of the activities of republic 'Znaniye' Society organizations and the increase in quality and effectiveness of the lecture propaganda in the light of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed at the joint Plenum of the Board of Administration of the 'Znaniye' Society of the Ukraine SSR and the republic Council of People's Universities, which took place on 22 July in Kiev.

The speaker: chairman of the Board of Administration of the 'Znaniye' Society of the Ukraine SSR, Academician of the Ukraine SSR Academy of Sciences I. I. Lyashko and other speakers noted that now the main task for the society members is to considerably improve the lecture propaganda of the society organizations and the people's universities with the consideration of the major and complex tasks which the party deals with in the process of perfecting developed socialism. The most important purpose of the lecture propaganda is the explanation of the decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, of its statements and conclusions, presented in the speech of the Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. The provisions for the high level of propaganda in those areas of knowledge, which form the ideological-political conscience of the people should be made. For the purpose of this goal, communal-political readings on the theoretical and socioeconomic problems of mature socialism are being organized in the oblast centers. So are Days of Science and scientific-theoretical conferences.

The necessity of strengthening the connection between the lecture work and the tasks of labor collectives, and of the utilization of the effective forms of such work for the propaganda of the achievements of science, technology and the experiences of the front-rank workers and initiators was noted. The primary purpose of the lecturers is to increase the propaganda of knowledge which assists in speeding-up scientific-technological progress, and in shifting the economy to the intensive path of development, an increase in labor productivity, rational utilization of production potential, economizing in all types of resources, and improvement in the quality of work. The Kiev city organization of the 'Znaniye' Society can serve as an example. There are more than 450 lecture halls and lecture series in the city; extensive propaganda work is carried out by the scientists of the Ukraine SSR Academy of Sciences institutes, or many VUZes and the branch scientific-research institutes.

The plenum addressed its attention in particuar to the tasks of reinforcement of the work in regard to forming the scientific Marxist-Leninist views of the workers, especially, that of youth, and to the perfecting of labor education. The military-patriotic education of workers and the propaganda of Leninist national policies of the CPSU will be reinforced; the deeper uncovering of the humanistic meaning of internationalism, and the integral unity of national and all-state interests will be carried out.

The important directions of the lecturers' work in the 'Znaniye' Society are the propaganda of the socialist way of life and norms, and the principles of communist morality, and forming the spiritual culture of the Soviet people, their exposure to the better samples of literature and art of socialist realism.

The necessity to increase the effectiveness and aggressiveness in the lecture propaganda was discussed at the plenum. The high mission of the lecturers is, as the speakers noted, to carry to the people the truth about the peace-loving Leninist international policies and the peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet State, which are directed towards arms race control and the fundamental normalization of international relations.

There are more than 11,000 people's universities working in the republic. They have become an important form of the workers' education. Together with this, the speakers noted, the level of the learning process is not high in some universities; the utilization of active learning forms, such as seminars, preparation of reports, and course and diploma projects is weak.

The question of improvement of the lecturers' work to insure the high quality of their presentations and perfecting of the forms of oral propaganda, and the increase in the effectiveness of publications of the society were in the center of attention of the plenum.

The plenum asserted the actions concerning the further perfecting of the activities of the 'Znaniye' Society and the people's universities, and the increase in quality and effectiveness of the lecture propaganda in the light of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum CC CPSU.

The Head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine Comrade L. M. Kravchuk spoke at the plenum.

12404
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OBKOM CHIEF SEES TIE BETWEEN LAX LABOR HABITS, VESTIGES OF PAST

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 19, May 1983 (signed to press 3 May 1983) published on page 5 an 1800 word article entitled "The Collective Educates" by I. I. Skiba, first secretary of the Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom. Skiba's article focuses on the importance of the collective in strengthening labor discipline and organization in order to increase national wealth without resorting to capital investment. He writes that party, trade union, and economic management organizations should take a "complex approach" to the problems of educating workers and exert the influence of the collective on their "hearts and minds." Good results have been obtained in some of the oblast's industrial associations, he says, by the "creative" application of the Shchekino method and by the use of moral encouragement in conjunction with material incentives. However, the agricultural sector presents different problems. "A special approach, approrpiate to the specific conditions and social structure" in the Sub-Carpathian region is needed, he says. Skiba explains that the Sub-Carpathian region and surrounding oblasts were in the past characterized by seasonal migrating labor, and that later many had become accumtomed to leading this kind of life. Many people in rural areas, he says, do not work in the public economy and lead an "idle" way of life. Purely administrative measures have not been successful in overcoming this problem. Local party committees have been conducting meetings and discussions with rural inhabitants, particularly the youth, about the necessity of engaging in socially useful work. In some rayons workers and service personnel in rural areas have been drawn into agricultural work, and individual farmers have been drawn into non-agricultural work in order to ensure more regular and useful employment for the inhabitants. In this connection, Skiba comments on what he calls a "very important factor." "Where this work has been conducted weakly, private ownership, religion and other vestiges of the past and national narrowmindedness have been manifesting themselves to a significantly greater degree. This proves once again that the indivdual acquires an effective tempering in citizenship, discipline, and organization more quickly when the collective assumes the role of educator. We do not consider this work completed," Skiba says, "and we will continue it patiently and persistently."

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REGIONAL

IVANOVO OBKOM CHIEF ON EDUCATING WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 August 1983 publishes on page 2 a 1,400-word article entitled "Fostering Activity" by V. Klyuyev, first secretary of Ivanovo Obkom. He writes about the educational and ideological work being conducted among the labor force of the oblast in order to strengthen labor discipline and improve production. Klyuyev states that, because light industry prevails in the oblast and women predominate in the labor force, a differentiated approach is being followed in which the special needs of women are taken into account.

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